

**EN 12225:2000 – Geotextiles and geotextile-related products –
Method for determining the microbiological resistance by a soil
burial test**

IMPORTANT: This information sheet is not a standard. The full text of the standard can be obtained from your national standardization body.

Supersedes ENV 12225:1996.

Scope:

Method for the determination of the microbiological resistance by a soil burial test.

NOTE: Experience indicates that geotextiles made of synthetic materials are generally resistant against microbial initiated decay. However, if the requirements for appropriate functioning demand proof of microbiological resistance or if there is any doubt, e.g. use of newly developed polymers, the soil burial test should be performed.

Principle of test:

Test specimens are exposed for 16 weeks to a microbial active soil under specified conditions.

At the end of the exposure, the test specimens are evaluated visually, both before and after cleaning, and tested by measuring their physical properties.

These test results are compared with those obtained on unexposed specimens.

Number of specimens:

10 test specimens for each set of conditions (exposed and unexposed)

Expression of results

Percentage retained strength or elongation, compared to the reference specimens

Comment:

Further guidance on durability assessment can be found in ISO/TS 13434:2008 Geosynthetics – Guidelines for the assessment of durability, and in the annexes B and E of the product standards.