Water quality - Determination of orthophosphate and total phosphorus contents by flow analysis (FIA and CFA) -Part 1: Method by flow injection analysis (FIA)

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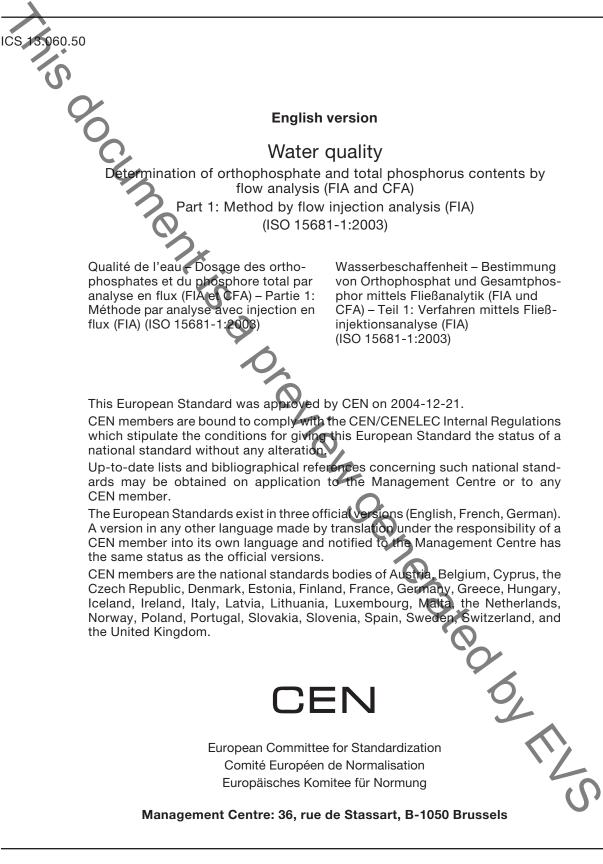
EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 15681 1:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 15681-1:2004 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 15681-1:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 15681- 1:2004.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.02.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 22.02.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.
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Käsitlusala: This part of ISO 15681 specifies flow injection analysis (FIA) methods for the determination of orthophosphate in the mass concentration range from 0,01 mg/l to 1,0 mg/l (P), and total phosphorus by manual digestion in accordance with ISO 6878 [5], [6] for the mass concentration range from 0,1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (P). The range of application can be changed by varying the operating conditions.	Scope: This part of ISO 15681 specifies flow injection analysis (FIA) methods for the determination of orthophosphate in the mass concentration range from 0,01 mg/l to 1,0 mg/l (P), and total phosphorus by manual digestion in accordance with ISO 6878 [5], [6] for the mass concentration range from 0,1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (P). The range of application can be changed by varying the operating conditions.
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EN ISO 15681-1

December 2004



EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 15681-1:2003 Water quality - Determination of orthophosphate and total phosphorus contents by flow analysis (FIA and CFA) - Part 1: Method by flow injection analysis (FIA),

which was prepared by ISO/TC 147 'Water quality' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 'Water analysis', the Secretariat of which is held by DIN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by June 2005 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

ARTISO 15. Rent is a preview of nerver at the other than the other the The text of the International Standard ISO 15681-1:2003 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification any modification.

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Introduction

Methods of determining water quality using flow analysis automated wet chemical procedures, and are particularly suitable for the processing of many analytes in water in large sample series at a high analysis frequency.

Analysis can be performed by flow injection analysis (FIA) ^{[1], [2]} or continuous flow analysis (CFA) ^[3]. Both methods share the feature of an automatic dosage of the sample into a flow system (manifold) where the analyte in the sample reacts with the reagent solutions on its way through the manifold. The sample preparation may be integrated in the manifold. The amount of reaction product is measured in a flow detector (e.g. flow photometer). This part of ISO 15681 describes the FIA method.

The user should be aware that particular problems could require the specification of additional marginal conditions.

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 15681 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 15681 does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions. Molybdate and antimony waste solutions should be disposed of properly. It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this part of ISO 15681 be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15681 specifies flow injection analysis (FIA) methods for the determination of orthophosphate in the mass concentration range from 0,01 mg/l to 1,0 mg/l (P), and total phosphorus by manual digestion in accordance with ISO 6878 ^{[5], [6]} for the mass concentration range from 0,1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (P). The range of application can be changed by varying the operating conditions.

This part of ISO 15681 is applicable to various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate and waste waters).

This method is also applicable to the analysis of seawater, but with changes in sensitivity, by adaptation of the carrier and calibration solutions to the salinity of the samples.

2 Normative references

The following reference documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

ISO 5667-1, Water quality - Sampling - Part 1: Guidance on the design on sampling programmes

ISO 5667-2, Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques

ISO 5667-3, Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples

ISO 6878:—¹⁾, Water quality — Determination of phosphorus — Ammonium molybdate spectrometric method

ISO 8466-1, Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods and estimation of performance characteristics — Part 1: Statistical evaluation of the linear calibration function

¹⁾ To be published.