
**Water quality — Determination of
sulfates — Method by continuous flow
analysis (CFA)**

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage des sulfates — Méthode par analyse en flux
continu (CFA)*



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

© ISO 2006

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Interferences	1
4 Principle	2
5 Reagents	2
6 Apparatus	3
7 Sampling and sample pretreatment	4
8 Procedure	4
9 Calculation of results	6
10 Expression of results	6
11 Test report	7
Annex A (informative) Example of a CFA system for the determination of sulfate	8
Annex B (informative) Precision and accuracy	9
Bibliography	10

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 22743 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

Introduction

Methods using flow analysis automate 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 by continuous flow analysis (CFA) [3]. Both methods share the feature of an automatic dosage of the sample into a flow system (manifold) where the analytes in the sample react with the reagent solutions on its way through the manifold. The sample preparation may be integrated in the manifold. The reaction product is measured in a flow detector (e.g. flow photometer). The detector produces a signal from which the concentration of the parameter is calculated.

It is necessary to examine whether and to what extent particular problems will require the specification of additional marginal conditions.

In this International Standard, only the CFA procedure is described.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Water quality — Determination of sulfates — Method by continuous flow analysis (CFA)

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard 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.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this standard be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a continuous flow analysis (CFA) method for the determination of sulfate in various types of water (such as ground water, drinking water and waste water).

The method is applicable to samples with a sulfate (SO_4) mass concentration from 30 mg/l to 300 mg/l. Other concentration ranges are applicable, provided they cover exactly one decade of concentration units (e.g. 100 mg/l to 1 000 mg/l).

2 Normative references

The following referenced 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 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of water samples*

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*

ISO 8466-2, *Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods and estimation of performance characteristics — Part 2: Calibration strategy for non-linear second-order calibration functions*

3 Interferences

Calcium-, magnesium-, iron- and aluminium ions interfere with the determination of sulfate (negative bias). Treatment with a cation exchange resin will reduce the interferences.

Sulfide, sulfite, phosphate and tannic acids may lead to a positive bias, but concentrations of these substances which cause measurable interferences are usually not found in real samples.