
**Water quality — Determination of total
cyanide and free cyanide using flow
analysis (FIA and CFA) —**

**Part 1:
Method using flow injection analysis (FIA)**

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage des cyanures totaux et des cyanures libres
par analyse en flux (FIA et CFA) —*

Partie 1: Méthode par analyse avec injection de flux (FIA)



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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 14403-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

ISO 14403 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA)*:

- *Part 1: Method using flow injection analysis (FIA)*
- *Part 2: Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA)*

Introduction

Methods using flow analysis automate wet chemical procedures and are particularly suitable for the processing of many analytes in water in large series of samples at a high frequency of analysis.

Analysis can be performed by flow injection analysis (FIA) or continuous flow analysis (CFA). Both methods share the feature of an automatic introduction of the sample into a flow system (manifold) in which analytes in the sample react with reagent solutions on their way through the manifold. Sample preparation may be integrated in the manifold. The reaction product is measured in a flow detector (e.g. flow photometer).

See the foreword for a list of parts of this International Standard.

It should be investigated whether and to what extent particular problems require the specification of additional marginal conditions.

Water quality — Determination of total cyanide and free cyanide using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) —

Part 1: Method using flow injection analysis (FIA)

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 14403 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 14403 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 part of ISO 14403 be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14403 specifies methods for the determination of cyanide in various types of water (such as ground, drinking, surface, leachate, and waste water) with cyanide concentrations from 2 µg/l to 500 µg/l expressed as cyanide ions in the undiluted sample. The range of application can be changed by varying the operation conditions, e.g. by diluting the original sample or using a different injection volume.

In this part of ISO 14403, a suitable mass concentration range from 20 µg/l to 200 µg/l is described.

Seawater can be analysed with possible changes in sensitivity and adaptation of the reagent and calibration solutions to the salinity of the samples.

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 and laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 5667-3, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: 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 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

free cyanide

easily liberatable cyanide

sum of cyanide ions and the cyanide bound in weak metal cyanide complexes that liberate HCN at pH 3,8

3.2

total cyanide

free cyanide (3.1), and in addition stronger metal–cyanide complex compounds, with the exception of cyanide bound in gold, platinum, cobalt, ruthenium, and rhodium complexes from which recovery can be partial