
International Standard



7393/2

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine — Part 2 : Colorimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage du chlore libre et du chlore total — Partie 2 : Méthode colorimétrique à la
N,N-diéthylphénylène-1,4 diamine destinée aux contrôles de routine*

First edition — 1985-10-15

UDC 543.3 : 543.43 : 546.13

Ref. No. ISO 7393/2-1985 (E)

Descriptors : water, quality, chemical analysis, determination of content, chlorine, colorimetric analysis.

Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7393/2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

Water quality — Determination of free chlorine and total chlorine —

Part 2: Colorimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes

0 Introduction

ISO 7393 consists of the following parts:

Part 1: Titrimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine.

Part 2: Colorimetric method using *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine, for routine control purposes.

Part 3: Iodometric titration method for the determination of total chlorine.¹⁾

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 7393 specifies a method for the determination of free chlorine and total chlorine in water, readily applicable to field testing; it is based on measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of standards which is regularly calibrated.

Sea water and waters containing bromides and iodides comprise a group for which special procedures are required.^[2]

This method is applicable to concentrations, in terms of chlorine (Cl_2), from 0,000 4 to 0,07 mmol/l (0,03 to 5 mg/l) total chlorine. For higher concentrations the test portion must be diluted. If the speed of operation and the compactness of the equipment are not overriding requirements, spectrometric measurement is described as an alternative procedure.

In annex A a procedure is presented for the differentiation of combined chlorine of the monochloramine type, combined chlorine of the dichloramine type and combined chlorine in the form of nitrogen trichloride.

Interferences are noted in clauses 7 and 9.

2 Definitions (see table 1)

For the purpose of this part of ISO 7393, the following definitions apply.

2.1 free chlorine: Chlorine present in the form of hypochlorous acid, hypochlorite ion or dissolved elemental chlorine.

2.2 combined chlorine: The fraction of total chlorine present in the form of chloramines and organic chloramines.

2.3 total chlorine: Chlorine present in the form of "free chlorine" or "combined chlorine" or both.

2.4 chloramines: Derivatives of ammonia by substitution of one, two or three hydrogen atoms with chlorine atoms (monochloramine NH_2Cl , dichloramine NHCl_2 , nitrogen trichloride NCl_3) and all chlorinated derivatives of organic nitrogen compounds as determined by the method specified in this part of ISO 7393.

3 Principle

3.1 Determination of free chlorine

Direct reaction with the *N,N*-diethyl-1,4-phenylenediamine (DPD) and formation of a red compound at pH 6,2 to 6,5. Measurement of the colour intensity by visual comparison of the colour with a scale of permanent glass standards, or by spectrometry.

3.2 Determination of total chlorine

Reaction with DPD in the presence of an excess of potassium iodide then measurement as in 3.1.

Table 1 — Terms and synonyms in relation to actual compounds in the solution

Term	Synonym		Compounds
Free chlorine	Free chlorine	Active free chlorine	Elemental chlorine, hypochlorous acid
		Potential free chlorine	Hypochlorite
Total chlorine	Total residual chlorine		Elemental chlorine, hypochlorous acid, hypochlorite, and chloramines

1) At present at the stage of draft.