



Designation: D4165 – 06 (Reapproved 2020)<sup>ε1</sup>

## Standard Test Method for Cyanogen Chloride in Water<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4165; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Warning notes were editorially updated throughout in January 2020.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of cyanogen chloride in water. Cyanogen chloride is normally present only at very low concentrations; it is a very labile and sparsely soluble gaseous compound. Water samples may contain cyanogen chloride after the chlorination of waste waters containing cyanide or thiocyanate compounds.

1.2 Cyanogen chloride is unstable. A quick test using a spot plate or comparator as soon as the sample is collected may be the best test, reducing the loss of cyanogen chloride during the time lapse between sampling and analysis. (See Fig. 1 for a typical decay curve for cyanogen chloride in a solution.)

1.3 This test method has been used successfully with reagent water. The analyst is responsible for determining whether the test method is applicable to the water matrix being tested. Reference is made to Test Method D of Test Methods D2036 which is based on similar chemical reactions and has been evaluated by collaborative testing in this matrix.

1.4 The lower limit of detectability is 0.005 mg CN<sup>-</sup>/L.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific hazard statements are given in 8.5 and 8.7 and Section 9.

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recom-*

*mendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D1129 Terminology Relating to Water

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D2036 Test Methods for Cyanides in Water

D3370 Practices for Sampling Water from Flowing Process Streams

D3856 Guide for Management Systems in Laboratories Engaged in Analysis of Water

D4210 Practice for Intralaboratory Quality Control Procedures and a Discussion on Reporting Low-Level Data (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>3</sup>

D5789 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Organic Constituents (Withdrawn 2002)<sup>3</sup>

D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis

E60 Practice for Analysis of Metals, Ores, and Related Materials by Spectrophotometry

E275 Practice for Describing and Measuring Performance of Ultraviolet and Visible Spectrophotometers

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D1129.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The water sample is mixed with a pyridine-barbituric acid solution and the color produced is measured with a spectrophotometer.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.06 on Methods for Analysis for Organic Substances in Water.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

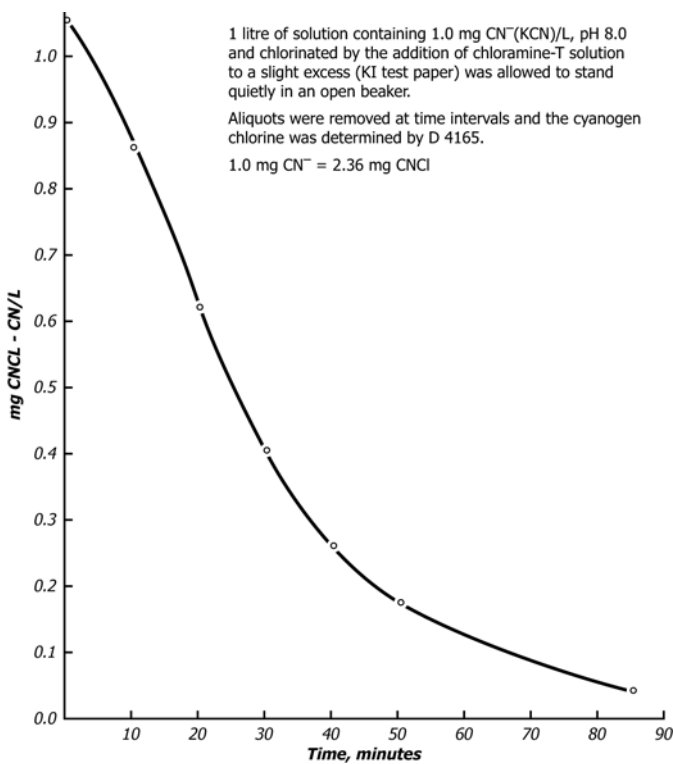


FIG. 1 Cyanogen Chloride Stability

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The presence of cyanogen chloride in chlorinated sanitary and industrial effluents and therefore receiving waters is of concern because of its toxicity to aquatic life.

5.2 This test method provides an analytical procedure for measuring cyanogen chloride in water.

5.3 This test method is applicable for clean metal finishing and chlorinated sanitary and industrial effluents, and also can be used to establish process control of cyanide destruction by chlorination in waste water treatment facilities.

## 6. Interferences

6.1 Color and turbidity can interfere.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Spectrophotometer or Filter Photometer*, suitable for measurement in the region of 578 nm, using 1.0-cm absorption cells. Filter photometers and photometric practices used in this test method shall conform to Practice E60. Spectrophotometers shall conform to Practice E275.

## 8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,

where such specifications are available.<sup>4</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water that meets the purity specifications of Type I or Type II water presented in Specification D1193.

### 8.3 Barbituric Acid.

8.4 *Chloramine-T Solution (10 g/L)*—Dissolve 1.0 g of the white colored, water-soluble grade powder chloramine-T in 100 mL of water. Store in an amber bottle under refrigeration. Prepare fresh weekly.

8.5 *Cyanide Solution, Stock (1 mL = 250 µg CN<sup>-</sup>)*—Dissolve 0.6258 g of potassium cyanide (KCN) in 40 mL of sodium hydroxide solution (40 g/L). Dilute to 1 L with water. Mix thoroughly; standardize with standard silver nitrate solution (see Section 8 of Test Methods D2036). (**Warning**—Because KCN is highly toxic, avoid contact or inhalation. Do not pipet by mouth (see Section 9).)

8.5.1 *Cyanide Solution I, Standard (1 mL = 25 µg CN<sup>-</sup>)*—Dilute a calculated volume (approximately 100 mL) of KCN stock solution to 1 L with NaOH solution (1.6 g/L).

8.5.2 *Cyanide Solution II, Standard (1 mL = 2.5 µg CN<sup>-</sup>)*—Dilute exactly 100 mL of cyanide Solution I to 1 L with NaOH solution (1.6 g/L).

8.5.3 *Cyanide Solution III, Standard (1 mL = 0.25 µg CN<sup>-</sup>)*—Dilute exactly 100 mL of cyanide Solution II to 1 L with NaOH solution (1.6 g/L). Prepare fresh solution daily and protect from light.

8.6 *Phosphate Buffer*—Dissolve 138 g of sodium dihydrogen phosphate (NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O) in water and dilute to 1 L. Refrigerate this solution.

8.7 *Pyridine*. (**Warning**—Pyridine may cause irritation to the skin and respiratory tract. Do not pipet by mouth (see Section 9).)

8.8 *Pyridine-Barbituric Acid Reagent*—Place 15 g of barbituric acid in a 250-mL volumetric flask and add just enough water to wash the sides of the flask and wet the barbituric acid. Add 75 mL of pyridine and mix. Add 15 mL of hydrochloric acid (sp gr 1.19), mix, and cool to room temperature. Dilute to volume with water and mix until all of the barbituric acid is dissolved. This solution is usable for about 6 months if stored in a cold, dark place.

8.9 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (40 g/L)*—Dissolve 40 g of sodium hydroxide in water and dilute to 1 L with water.

8.10 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (1.6 g/L)*—Dilute 40 mL of NaOH (40 g/L) solution to 1 L with water.

<sup>4</sup>ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.