

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11732:2005

01-julij-2005

Nadomešča: SIST EN ISO 11732:1999

Kakovost vode - Določevanje amonijevega dušika – Metoda s pretočno analizo (CFA in FIA) in spektrometrijsko detekcijo (ISO 11732:2005)

Water quality - Determination of ammonium nitrogen - Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection (ISO 11732:2005)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung von Ammoniumstickstoff - Verfahren mittels Fließanalytik (CFA und FIA) und spektrometrischer Detektion (ISO 11732:2005) (standards.iteh.ai)

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage de l'azote ammoniacal, <u>Méthode</u> par analyse en flux (CFA et FIA) et détection spectrométrique (ISO 1732:2005)) Méthode par analyse en flux (CFA et c238e85ccbe0/sist-en-iso-11732-2005)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11732:2005

<u>ICS:</u>

13.060.50

Preiskava vode na kemične snovi

Examination of water for chemical substances

SIST EN ISO 11732:2005

en,fr,de



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SIST EN ISO 11732:2005

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11732

February 2005

ICS 13.060.50

Supersedes EN ISO 11732:1997

English version

Water quality - Determination of ammonium nitrogen - Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection (ISO 11732:2005)

Qualité de l'eau - Dosage de l'azote ammoniacal - Méthode par analyse en flux (CFA et FIA) et détection spectrométrique (ISO 11732:2005) Wasserbeschaffenheit - Bestimmung von Ammoniumstickstoff - Verfahren mittels Fließanalytik (CFA und FIA) und spektrometrischer Detektion (ISO 11732:2005)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 January 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Ref. No. EN ISO 11732:2005: E

EN ISO 11732:2005 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 11732:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 11732:1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11732:2005 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11732:2005 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11732

Second edition 2005-02-01

Water quality — Determination of ammonium nitrogen — Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection

Qualité de l'eau — Dosage de l'azote ammoniacal — Méthode par iTeh STanalyse en flux (CFA et FIA) et détection spectrométrique

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Reference number ISO 11732:2005(E)

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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 11732 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11732:1997), which has been technically revised. (standards.iteh.ai)

Introduction

Methods using flow analysis are automating wet chemical procedures and are therefore particularly suitable for the processing of large sample series at a high analysis frequency (up to 100 samples per hour).

It is differentiated between flow injection analysis (FIA)^{[1],[2]} and continuous flow analysis (CFA)^[3]. Both methods consist of the automatic dosage of the sample introduced into a flow system (manifold) in which the sample analytes react with the reagent solutions on their way through the manifold. The sample preparation may be integrated into the manifold. The reaction product is measured in a flow detector.

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

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Water quality — Determination of ammonium nitrogen — Method by flow analysis (CFA and FIA) and spectrometric detection

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This International 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 methods suitable for the determination of ammonium nitrogen in various types of waters (such as ground, drinking, surface, and waste waters) in mass concentrations ranging from 0,1 mg/l to 10 mg/l (in the undiluted sample), applying either FIA (Clause 3) or CFA (Clause 4). In particular cases, the range of application may be adapted by varying the operating conditions.

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2 Normative references

SIST EN ISO 11732:2005

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 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

ISO 5667-1, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of 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 8466-1, Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods and estimation of performance characteristics — Part 1: Statistical evaluation of the linear calibration function

3 Determination of ammonium nitrogen by flow injection analysis (FIA) and spectrometric detection

3.1 Principle

The sample containing ammonium is injected into a continuous carrier stream by means of an injection valve and is mixed with a continuously streaming flow of an alkaline solution. The ammonia formed is separated in a diffusion cell from the solution over a hydrophobic semipermeable membrane and taken up by a streaming recipient flow containing a pH indicator. Due to the resulting pH shift, the indicator solution will change its colour which is measured continuously in the flow photometer. Additional information about this analytical technique is given in references [4], [5], [6], [7] and [8].

NOTE Equipment following this principle using CFA instead of FIA is commercially available, however it has not been validated.