
**Water quality — Determination of
fluoride using flow analysis (FIA and
CFA) —**

**Part 1:
Method using flow injection analysis
(FIA) and spectrometric detection
after off-line distillation**

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

*Partie 1: Méthode par analyse avec injection en flux (FIA) et détection
spectrométrique*

ISO/TS 17951-1:2016

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](http://www.iso.org/foreword)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*.

ISO 17951 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Determination of fluoride using flow analysis (FIA and CFA)*:

- *Part 1: Method using flow injection analysis (FIA) and spectrometric detection after off-line distillation* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 2: Method using continuous flow analysis (CFA) with automated in-line distillation* [Technical Specification]

Introduction

Fluorine compounds in waters and effluents exist in various chemical forms, such as fluoride ion, complexes of iron, aluminium, boron and etc., as well as insoluble forms, such as calcium and magnesium fluorides. Excess fluoride can cause bone damage and fluorosis. The manual steam distillation method can be troublesome because of its complexity. It is necessary to ensure conversion of any insoluble fluorides into soluble fluoride for measurement.

Flow analysis with colourimetric detection is a rapid cost-effective method of determining of soluble (dissolved) fluoride in the method distillate.

This part of ISO 17951 describes FIA methods for flow analysis of fluoride.

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Water quality — Determination of fluoride using flow analysis (FIA and CFA) —

Part 1:

Method using flow injection analysis (FIA) and spectrometric detection after off-line distillation

WARNING — Persons using this part of ISO 17951 should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This part of ISO 17951 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 in accordance with this part of ISO 17951 be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17951 specifies a method for the determination of fluoride in waters, waste waters and effluents by flow injection analysis (FIA). Any insoluble or complexed fluoride is converted to fluoride ion by a manual distillation procedure from sulfuric/phosphoric acid. Fluoride ion in the distillate is measured using flow analysis with lanthanum alizarin complexone and spectrometric detection. This method is applicable to industrial waste waters, effluents, surface waters, ground waters, leachates. It is not recommended for drinking waters where a distillation step is not required. In this part of ISO 17951, two working ranges are described:

— working range I: 0,1 mg/l to 1 mg/l;

— working range II: 1 mg/l to 10 mg/l.

The specification of the calibration solutions are to be adapted accordingly.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 6353-2, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series*

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 Principle

Prior to the introduction of sample solution into the FIA system, the sample solution is manually distilled (see [Annex B](#)). Then, the distillate is introduced into a continuous carrier stream (water)

by means of injection valve and is mixed with a continuously streaming flow of lanthanum alizarin complexone solution. The formed blue colour is measured by spectrometric detection around 620 nm. Without the distillation, fluoride ion in water samples is determined.

4 Interferences

Without distillation, lanthanum alizarin complexone spectrometric method suffers from the interferences by aluminium, cadmium, cobalt, iron, nickel, beryllium, lead, etc. However, these interferences are removed by the distillation.

5 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade. The prepared solution is degassed, if necessary.

5.1 Water, grade 1, as specified in ISO 3696.

5.2 1,2-Dihydroxyanthraquinonyl-3-methylamine-*N,N*-diacetic acid dihydrate (alizarin complexone), $C_{19}H_{15}NO_8 \cdot 2H_2O$.

5.3 Ammonia solution I, $c(NH_3) = 15 \text{ mol/l}$, as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.4 Hydrochloric acid I, $c(HCl) = 12 \text{ mol/l}$, as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.5 Ammonium acetate, $C_2H_7NO_2$, as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.6 Sodium acetate trihydrate, $C_2H_3O_2Na \cdot 3H_2O$, as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.7 Acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$, as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.8 Lanthanum(III) oxide, La_2O_3 .

5.9 Acetone, C_3H_6O , as specified in ISO 6353-2.

5.10 Sodium fluoride, NaF.

5.11 Sulfuric acid, $c(H_2SO_4) = 18 \text{ mol/l}$.

5.12 Phosphoric acid, $c(H_3PO_4) = 14,6 \text{ mol/l}$.

5.13 Carrier solution, water (5.1).

5.14 Ammonia solution II.

Mix 10 ml of ammonia solution I (5.3) and 100 ml of water (5.1).

5.15 Ammonium acetate solution, $\rho(C_2H_7NO_2) = 200 \text{ g/l}$.

Dissolve 200 g of ammonium acetate (5.5) in about 800 ml of water (5.1). Make up to 1 000 ml with water (5.1).

5.16 Sodium acetate solution.

Dissolve 41 g of sodium acetate trihydrate (5.6) in 400 ml of water (5.1) and add 24 ml of acetic acid (5.7).

5.17 Hydrochloric acid II, $c(\text{HCl}) = 2 \text{ mol/l}$.

Mix 20 ml of hydrochloric acid (5.4) and 100 ml of water (5.1).

5.18 Lanthanum(III) solution, $c(\text{La(III)}) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$.

Add 0,163 g of lanthanum(III) oxide (5.8) to 10 ml of hydrochloric acid II (5.17) and dissolve it by heating of the solution.

5.19 Lanthanum-alizarin complexone solution.

Dissolve 0,192 g of alizarin complexone (5.2) to 4 ml of ammonia solution II (5.14) and 4 ml of ammonium acetate solution (200 g/l) (5.15). Add this solution into 425 ml of sodium acetate solution (5.16) with stirring, and add 400 ml of acetone (5.9) gradually. Then, add 10 ml of lanthanum(III) solution (5.18) to the solution and mix it. After cooling, adjust the pH of the solution to 4,7 with acetic acid (5.7) or ammonia solution I (5.3), then make it up to 1 000 ml with water (5.1).

Lanthanum-alizarin complexone solution (5.19) can be prepared by using alfusone.¹⁾ In that case, after dissolving 1,2 g of alfusone to small amount of water (5.1), add 90 ml of acetone (5.9) and mix the solution. Make up the solution to 300 ml with water (5.1). The solution shall be prepared at the time of analysis.

5.20 Fluoride stock solution ion, $\rho(\text{F}^-) = 100 \text{ mg/l}$.

Take sodium fluoride (5.10) in a platinum plate and dry at 105 °C at least 1 h. Then cool it in a desiccator. Dissolve 0,221 g of NaF (5.10) in water in a 1 000 ml volumetric flask. Make up to volume with water (5.1).

This solution is stable for one month at room temperature in a polyethylene bottle.

5.21 Fluoride standard solution, $\rho(\text{F}^-) = 10 \text{ mg/l}$.

Take 10 ml of the fluoride stock solution (5.20) to a 100 ml volumetric flask and make up to volume with water (5.1).

This solution is stable for one week in the dark at 2 °C to 8 °C in a polyethylene bottle.

5.22 Calibration solutions.

Prepare at least five calibration solutions with fluoride concentrations roughly regularly distributed over the working range, by dilution of the appropriate fluoride standard solution or the fluoride stock solution. Examples of calibration solutions for two possible working ranges are given in 5.22.1. For other working ranges, prepare calibration solutions appropriate to cover a decade of concentrations, accordingly.

5.22.1 General

Prepare at least five calibration solutions to cover a decade of concentration, accordingly.

5.22.2 Calibration solutions I for working range 0,1 mg/l to 1 mg/l

For example, six calibration solutions should be prepared as follows.

Pipette, into 100 ml volumetric flasks, 1 ml, 2 ml, 4 ml, 6 ml, 8 ml and 10 ml respectively, of the fluoride standard solution I (5.21) and make up to volume with water (5.1).

1) Alfusone is a product commercially available. This information is given for the convenience of users of this International Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

These solutions contain 0,1 mg/l, 0,2 mg/l, 0,4 mg/l, 0,6 mg/l, 0,8 mg/l and 1 mg/l fluoride, respectively.

5.22.3 Calibration solutions II for working range 1 mg/l to 10 mg/l

For example, six calibration solutions should be prepared as follows.

Pipette, into 100 ml volumetric flasks, 1 ml, 2 ml, 4 ml, 6 ml, 8 ml and 10 ml respectively, of the fluoride standard solution I ([5.20](#)) and make up to volume with water ([5.1](#)).

These solutions contain 1 mg/l, 2 mg/l, 4 mg/l, 6 mg/l, 8 mg/l and 10 mg/l fluoride, respectively.

6 Apparatus

Usual laboratory equipment and, in particular, the following.

6.1 Flow injection analysis system.

A suitable example of the system contains the components as specified in [6.1.1](#) to [6.1.5](#) (see [Figure A.1](#)).

6.1.1 Low pulsation pump.

Use a multichannel quantitative pump with a low pulsation.

6.1.2 Sample introduction system.

Use an injector for introducing samples. Select the appropriate amount of sample. Automatic sample introduction device can be used, if necessary.

6.1.3 Reaction manifold, consists of fluorocarbon polymer tubes, such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) with the internal diameter of 0,5 mm to 0,8 mm, plastics joints of chemically inert and small dead volume and a thermostat which is capable of heating at 70 °C.

6.1.4 Detection system.

Use a spectrometric detector with flow cell, which is capable of measuring at a wavelength of 620 nm ± 5 nm.

UV lamp and the light filter should be calibrated to ensure the repeatability of the results.

6.1.5 Recording system, which is capable of recording signals from the detector.

6.2 Distillation apparatus.

Use a distillation apparatus as described in [Annex B](#) as an example.

7 Sampling and sample preparation

Take the samples in polyethylene bottles which have been washed thoroughly and rinsed with fluoride-free water. Polypropylene, polystyrene and polycarbonate bottles can also be used. No preservative is necessary. Analyse the samples within one month. For further information on sample preservation, see ISO 5667-3.