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**Water quality — Determination of total organic carbon (TOC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total bound nitrogen (TNb) and dissolved bound nitrogen (DNb) after high temperature catalytic oxidative combustion**

*Qualité de l'eau — Dosage du carbone organique total (COT), carbone organique (COD), azote lié total (TN<sub>b</sub>) et azote lié dissous (DN<sub>b</sub>) après combustion oxidatif catalytique à haute température*

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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Physical, chemical and biochemical methods*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 230, *Water analysis*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 20236:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- ~~the general widening of the method to determine concentrations <1 mg/l of C and N is possible but dependent on instrument conditions chosen and applying appropriate calibration~~ has been expanded;
- ~~updated list of the~~ normative references have been updated;
- ~~addition of widening of the method to apply single component standard calibration solutions e.g. based on as ammonium sulfate or potassium nitrate,~~ has been expanded;
- ~~Clause A.5 — update of the application insertion of~~ Clause A.5 Test report has been added in order to reference of require referencing the difference ~~method methods~~ with the results report, ~~obligatory~~;
- ~~editorially revised~~.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Total organic carbon (TOC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total bound nitrogen (TNb) and dissolved bound nitrogen (DNb) are an analytical convention, whose characteristic is a parameter used for water quality control purposes. These parameters represent the sum of organically bound carbon as well as the sum of inorganic and organic nitrogen (but not nitrogen gas), which can be dissolved in water or bonded to dissolved or suspended matter under specified conditions and, if the sample is not filtered, includes that associated with suspended matter. It does not give information on the nature of the substances. The abbreviations TOC, DOC, TNb, DNb, TC and TIC refer to values determined by the high temperature method.

Details of a validation interlaboratory trial with the performance data for TOC or DOC and TNb or DNb, all using the high temperature method in this document, are given in [Annex B](#) ~~Annex B~~.

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# Water quality — Determination of total organic carbon (TOC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total bound nitrogen (TNb) and dissolved bound nitrogen (DNb) after high temperature catalytic oxidative combustion

**WARNING** — Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document 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.

**IMPORTANT** — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted in accordance with this document be carried out by suitably qualified staff.

## 1 Scope

This document ~~is applicable for the determination of~~ specifies a method to determine the total organic carbon (TOC), dissolved organic carbon (DOC), total bound nitrogen (TNb) and dissolved bound nitrogen (DNb) in the form of free ammonia, ammonium, nitrite, nitrate and organic compounds capable of conversion to nitrogen oxides under ~~the specific~~ conditions ~~described.~~

Cyanide, cyanate and particles of elemental carbon (soot), when present in the sample, can be determined together with the organic carbon.

Dissolved nitrogen gas (N<sub>2</sub>) is not determined.

NOTE Generally, the method can be applied for the determination of total carbon (TC) and total inorganic carbon (TIC), see [Annex A](#).

The method is applicable to water samples (e.g. drinking water, raw water, ground water, surface water, sea water, waste water, leachates).

This document is applicable to determination of TOC and DOC  $\geq 1$  mg/l and TNb and DNb  $\geq 1$  mg/l. The upper working range is restricted by instrument-dependent conditions (e.g. injection volume). Higher concentrations can be determined after appropriate dilution of the sample. The determination of concentrations  $< \leq 1$  mg/l is dependent on instrument conditions applying appropriate calibration.

For samples containing volatile organic compounds (e.g. industrial waste water), the application of the difference method can be considered, see [Annex A](#).

The procedure is carried out by automated analysis.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 8466-1, *Water quality — Calibration and evaluation of analytical methods — Part 1: Linear calibration function*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **total carbon**

##### **TC**

sum of organically and inorganically bound carbon present in water, including elemental carbon measured **under the conditions of this method**

Note 1 to entry: The total carbon is defined as measured under the conditions of the method described in this document.

### 3.2

#### **total inorganic carbon**

##### **TIC**

sum of inorganic carbon present in water measured under the conditions of this method

Note 1 to entry: ~~TIC~~ The total inorganic carbon is measured as CO<sub>2</sub> originating only from carbonates, hydrogen carbonates and dissolved carbon dioxide.

### 3.3

#### **total organic carbon**

##### **TOC**

sum of organically bound carbon present in water, bonded to dissolved or suspended matter, including cyanate, thiocyanate and elemental carbon measured under the conditions of this method

Note 1 to entry: Volatile organic carbon cannot be guaranteed to be determined by the method.

Note 2 to entry: Generally, TOC includes organic compounds in water that cannot be purged under the conditions of this method, also known as non-purgeable organic carbon (NPOC). 20236

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### 3.4

#### **dissolved organic carbon**

##### **DOC**

sum of organically bound carbon present in water originating from compounds passing through a membrane filter of 0,45 µm pore size, including cyanate and thiocyanate measured under the conditions of this method

### 3.5

#### **total bound nitrogen**

##### **TNb**

sum of organically bound and inorganically bound nitrogen present in water or suspended matter measured under the conditions of this method

### 3.6

#### **dissolved bound nitrogen**

##### **DNb**

sum of organically and inorganically bound nitrogen present in water originating from compounds passing through a 0,45 µm membrane filter measured under the conditions of this method

### 3.7

#### **chemiluminescence**

emission of light by an atom or molecule that is in an excited state as the result of a chemical reaction



## 4 Principle

Thermal catalytic combustion of organic carbon, and inorganic and organic nitrogen in an oxygen-containing atmosphere ~~is done~~ at  $\geq 680$  °C ~~for to determine~~ TOC or DOC and ~~at  $\geq 720$  °C for to determine~~ TNb or DNb ~~determinations~~.

The TOC or DOC determination is carried out ~~in accordance with~~ according to the direct measurement method.

Prior to combustion, remove inorganic carbon by acidification and purging with a carrier gas ~~(6.7(6.7))~~.

NOTE Platinum and cerium(IV), for example, can be used as catalyst material for combustion. The catalyst serves to accelerate the oxidation process of carbon containing water constituents in excess of oxygen to produce the required carbon dioxide gas for the detection process. Depending on combustion temperature and temperatures in the combustion zone, different catalysts can be used, e.g. metals or metal oxides for temperatures  $\geq 680$  °C or sintered alumina for temperatures around 1 200 °C, according to specifications of different suppliers.

Oxidation of organic carbon (TOC, DOC) present in the sample with oxygen or synthetic air to carbon dioxide followed by detection of the formed CO<sub>2</sub> by means of infrared ~~(IR)~~ spectrometry ~~(IR)~~.

~~Combustion of~~ Inorganic and organic nitrogen present in the sample ~~are combusted~~ with oxygen or synthetic air and ~~conversion~~ converted into nitric oxide. ~~The~~ reaction with ozone ~~giving yields~~ electronically excited nitrogen oxides. ~~Detection of~~ The formed nitrogen monoxide (NO) is detected by means of chemiluminescence (CLD) ~~(see Annex C See Annex C for alternative detection)~~.

This document can be applied for the determination of TOC or DOC and TNb or DNb separately or for simultaneous TOC or DOC and TNb or DNb determinations, for example connecting the IR detector with a ~~CLD~~ chemiluminescence detector in series.

Quality control is necessary to check the validity of the calibration function (see ~~10.3(10.3)~~ Repeat). Repeating sample measurement can be necessary. The method of standard addition can be required if matrix interferences are expected (see ~~5.3(5.3)~~ and ~~10.4.2.1(10.4.2.1)~~).

## 5 Interferences

### 5.1 General

Interferences with the determination of TOC or DOC and TNb or DNb can arise from memory effects. Replicate injections are necessary (see ~~10.4.1(10.4.1)~~).

Detergents, oils and fats can influence the surface tension of the sample, causing erroneous data. A dilution of the sample can reduce such risk.

Samples with extreme pH values, highly buffered samples and samples with high salt contents can cause interference. Seek advice from the instrument manufacturer to solve these interferences.

Suspended material can lead to a loss of quality of the analytical result. If a homogenized sample containing suspended material produces results obtained from injections of independent aliquots in different vials that deviate by more than 10 %, an accurate TOC or TNb result cannot be obtained on the sample (see ~~Annex B(Annex B)~~).

### 5.2 TOC or DOC

Inorganic carbon (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> or ions of carbonic acid) present in the sample interferes with the determination of TOC or DOC. Inorganic carbon is removed by acidification and purging with a gas that is free from CO<sub>2</sub> and organic compounds prior to ~~the~~ TOC or DOC determination (see ~~10.4.2.2(10.4.2.2)~~ and ~~10.4.2.3(10.4.2.3)~~).

NOTE 1 Alternatively, the differential method determining the TC and TIC separately can be applied (see [Annex A](#)). The TOC can be calculated by subtracting TIC from the TC. This calculation leads to correct results only as long as carbon monoxide, cyanide, cyanate and thiocyanate are present within negligible concentrations.

NOTE 2 Purgeable organic carbon substances, such as benzene, toluene, cyclohexane and chloroform, can partly escape upon stripping (see [10.4.2.2](#) and [10.4.2.3](#)). In the presence of these substances, the TOC concentration can be determined separately, for example, by applying the differential method (see [Annex A](#)).

### 5.3 TNb or DNb

High loads of ~~dissolved or total organic carbon~~ (DOC or TOC) can lead to poor recovery of TNb or DNb. Suspected problems can be identified by determining the nitrogen before and after suitable dilution, or by using standard addition techniques.

NOTE The phrase "high loads" cannot be quantified as it generally depends on, for example, sample matrix properties, equipment applied or working range chosen.

Not all organic nitrogen compounds are quantitatively converted to nitrogen oxide by the combustion procedure described, and consequently to nitrogen dioxide by the reaction with ozone. Poor recoveries can occur with compounds containing either double- or triple-bonded nitrogen atoms. The use of a calibration function calculated ~~in accordance with 10.2~~ according to 10.2 and applying a nitrogen mixed standard solution II ([6.9.3.4](#)) can result in a TNb bias for ammonium-N determinations (e.g. ammonium sulfate solution) and for nitrate-N determinations (e.g. potassium nitrate solution). In this case, a single standard (ammonium sulfate or potassium nitrate) can be used.

The use of sulfuric acid for sample preservation or acidification can lead to reduced TNb or DNb results ~~in ease~~ when the calibration standards are not acidified in the same way as the samples.

## 6 Reagents

Use reagents of pro analysis grade, if available.

Dry all solid reagents for at least 1 h at  $(105 \pm 5)$  °C. Store the dried solid in a desiccator before weighing.

NOTE It is not necessary to dry cellulose before usage.

Prepare alternative concentrations and volumes of solutions as described hereafter, if necessary. Alternatively, use commercially available stock solutions of the required concentration.

When applying the simultaneous determination of TNb and TOC, the stock solution ([6.5](#)) or an appropriate mixture of the 1 000 mg/l TOC and TNb stock solutions ([6.5](#) or [6.8.2](#) with [6.9.3.1](#) or [6.9.3.2](#) or [6.9.3.3](#)) for the preparation of standard, calibration and system check solutions can be used.

### 6.1 Water.

The contents of carbon and bound nitrogen in water used for the preparation of samples and solutions shall be sufficiently low to be negligible in comparison with the lowest TOC and TNb concentration to be determined.

**6.2 Sulfuric acid**, (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)  $\rho = 1,84$  g/ml.

**6.3 Hydrochloric acid**, (HCl)  $\omega = 30$  % to 32 %.

**6.4 Nicotinic acid**, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>), >99,5 %.