



Designation: **D3558—08 D3558 – 15**

Standard Test Methods for Cobalt in Water¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3558; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope—Scope*

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of dissolved and total recoverable cobalt in water and wastewater² by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Three test methods are included as follows:

Test Method	Concentration Range	Sections
Test Method A—Atomic Absorption, Direct	0.1 to 10 mg/L	7 to 16
Test Method B—Atomic Absorption, Chelation-Extraction	10 to 1000 μ g/L	17 to 26
Test Method C—Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace	5 to 100 μ g/L	27 to 36

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Test Method A—Atomic Absorption, —Direct	—0.1 to 10 mg/L	—7 to 16
Test Method B—Atomic Absorption, —Chelation-Extraction	—10 to 1000 μ g/L	—17 to 26
Test Method C—Atomic Absorption, —Graphite Furnace	—5 to 100 μ g/L	—27 to 36

1.2 Test Method A has been used successfully with reagent water, potable water, river water, and wastewater. Test Method B has been used successfully with reagent water, potable water, river water, sea water and brine. Test Method C was successfully evaluated in reagent water, artificial seawater, river water, tap water, and a synthetic brine. It is the analyst's responsibility to ensure the validity of these test methods for other matrices.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to inch-pound units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see ~~11.7, 11.8.1, 21.10, 21.12,~~ and 23.10.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

- D858 Test Methods for Manganese in Water
- D1066 Practice for Sampling Steam
- D1068 Test Methods for Iron in Water
- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D1687 Test Methods for Chromium in Water
- D1688 Test Methods for Copper in Water
- D1691 Test Methods for Zinc in Water
- D1886 Test Methods for Nickel in Water
- D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.05 on Inorganic Constituents in Water.

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² Platte, J. A., and March, V. M., "A New Tool for the Water Chemist," *Industrial Water Engineering*, May 1965.

³ 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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

- [D3370 Practices for Sampling Water from Closed Conduits](#)
- [D3557 Test Methods for Cadmium in Water](#)
- [D3559 Test Methods for Lead in Water](#)
- [D3919 Practice for Measuring Trace Elements in Water by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry](#)
- [D4841 Practice for Estimation of Holding Time for Water Samples Containing Organic and Inorganic Constituents](#)
- [D5673 Test Method for Elements in Water by Inductively Coupled Plasma—Mass Spectrometry](#)
- [D5810 Guide for Spiking into Aqueous Samples](#)
- [D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in these test methods, refer to Terminology [D1129](#).

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 ~~total recoverable cobalt—cobalt, n—an arbitrary analytical a descriptive term relating to the recoverable forms of cobalt that are determinable by the digestion method which is included in the procedure. cobalt forms recovered in the acid-digestion procedure specified in these test methods.~~

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Most waters rarely contain more than trace concentrations of cobalt from natural sources. Although trace amounts of cobalt seem to be essential to the nutrition of some animals, large amounts have pronounced toxic effects on both plant and animal life.

5. Purity of Reagents

5.1 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.⁴ 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.

5.2 Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification [D1193](#), Type I. Other reagent water types may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the water is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the bias and precision of the determination. Type II water specified at the time of the round-robin testing of this test method.

6. Sampling

6.1 Collect the samples in accordance with Practices [D3370](#) and Practice [D1066](#), as applicable.

6.2 Preserve samples with HNO₃ (sp gr 1.42) to a pH of 2 or less immediately at the time of collection, normally about 2 mL/L. If only dissolved cobalt is to be determined, filter the sample through a 0.45-µm membrane filter before acidification. The holding time for samples may be calculated in accordance with Practice [D4841](#).

NOTE 1—Alternatively, the pH may be adjusted in the laboratory if the sample is returned within 14 days. However, acid must be added at least 24 hours before analysis to dissolve any metals that adsorb to the container walls. This could reduce hazards of working with acids in the field when appropriate.

TEST METHOD A—ATOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT

7. Scope

7.1 This test method covers the determination of dissolved and total recoverable cobalt in most waters and waste waters. It is the user's responsibility to ensure the validity of this test method in a particular matrix.

7.2 This test method is applicable in the range from 0.1 to 10 mg/L of cobalt. The range may be extended to concentrations greater than 10 mg/L by dilution of the sample.

8. Summary of Test Method

8.1 Cobalt is determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Dissolved cobalt is determined by aspirating a portion of the filtered sample directly with no pretreatment. Total recoverable cobalt is determined by aspirating the sample following hydrochloric-nitric acid digestion and filtration. The same digestion procedure may be used to determine total recoverable nickel

⁴ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For Suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Annual 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.

(Test Methods **D1886**), chromium (Test Methods **D1687**), cadmium (Test Methods **D3557**), copper (Test Methods **D1688**), iron (Test Methods **D1068**), lead (Test Methods **D3559**), manganese (Test Methods **D858**), zinc (Test Methods **D1691**).

9. Interferences

9.1 Nitrate reportedly interferes at 1 mg/L by suppressing the absorption of the cobalt. This interference can be eliminated by adding 18 000 mg/L of ammonium chloride to blanks, standards, and samples.

9.2 Other metals usually do not interfere in the determination of cobalt by increasing or decreasing the amount of absorbed radiation. The most common interference is caused by a chemical reaction in the flame that prevents conversion of the cobalt to the atomic state.

9.3 Sodium, potassium, and sulfate, magnesium (4500 mg/L), iron (4000 mg/L), and nickel, lead, copper, zinc, cadmium, and chromium (10 mg/L each) do not interfere.

9.4 Background correction or a chelation-extraction procedure (see Test Method B) may be necessary to determine low levels of cobalt in some water.

NOTE 2—Instrument manufacturers' instructions for use of the specific correction technique should be followed.

10. Apparatus

10.1 *Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer*, for use at 240.7 nm.

NOTE 3—The manufacturer's instructions should be followed for all instrumental parameters. A wavelength other than 240.7 nm may be used if it has been determined to be equally suitable.

10.2 *Cobalt Hollow-Cathode Lamps*—Multielement hollow-cathode lamps.

10.3 *Pressure-Reducing Valves*—The supplies of fuel and oxidant shall be maintained at pressures somewhat higher than the controlled operating pressure of the instrument by suitable valves.

11. Reagents and Materials

11.1 *Cobalt Solution, Stock* (1 mL = 1.0 mg Co)—Commercially purchase or dissolve 4.0372 g of cobaltous chloride ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in reagent water and dilute to 1 L. A purchased cobalt stock solution of appropriate known purity is also acceptable.

11.2 *Cobalt Solution, Standard* (1 mL = 0.1 mg Co)—~~Dissolve~~Dilute 100.0 mL of the stock cobalt solution to 1 L with water.

11.3 *Filter Paper*—Purchase suitable filter paper. Typically the filter papers have a pore size of 0.45- μm membrane. Material such as fine-textured, acid-washed, ashless paper, or glass fiber paper are acceptable. The user must first ascertain that the filter paper is of sufficient purity to use without adversely affecting the bias and precision of the test method.

11.4 *Hydrochloric Acid* (sp gr 1.19)—Concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl).

NOTE 4—If a high reagent blank is obtained, distill the HCl or use spectrograde acid. When HCl is distilled, an azeotropic mixture is obtained (approximately 6 N HCl is formed). Therefore, whenever concentrated HCl is specified for the preparation of a reagent or in the procedure, use double the volume specified if distilled acid is used.

11.5 *Nitric Acid* (sp gr 1.42)—Concentrated nitric acid (HNO_3).

NOTE 5—If a high reagent blank is obtained, distill the HNO_3 or use a spectrograde acid.

11.6 *Nitric Acid* (1 + 499)—Add 1 volume of HNO_3 (sp gr 1.42) to 499 volumes of water.

11.7 *Oxidant*:

11.7.1 *Air*, which has been passed through a suitable filter to remove oil, water, and other foreign substances is the usual oxidant.

11.8 *Fuel*:

11.8.1 *Acetylene*—Standard, commercially available acetylene is the usual fuel. Acetone, always present in acetylene cylinders can affect analytical results. The cylinder should be replaced at ~~50 psig (345 kPa)~~345 kPa (50 psi). ("Purified" grade acetylene containing a special proprietary solvent rather than acetone should not be used with poly(vinyl chloride) tubing as weakening of the tubing walls can cause a potentially hazardous ~~situation~~situation.)

12. Standardization

12.1 Prepare 100 mL each of a blank and at least four standard solutions to bracket the expected cobalt concentration range of the samples to be analyzed by diluting the standard cobalt solution (see 11.2) with HNO_3 (1 + 499). Analyze at least four working standards containing concentrations of cobalt that bracket the expected sample concentration, prior to analysis of samples, to calibrate the instrument. Prepare the standards each time the test is to be ~~performed~~performed or as determined by Practice **D4841**.

12.2 When determining total recoverable cobalt, add 0.5 mL of HNO_3 (sp gr 1.42) (11.5) and proceed as directed in 13.2 through 13.4. When determining dissolved cobalt, proceed with 12.3.

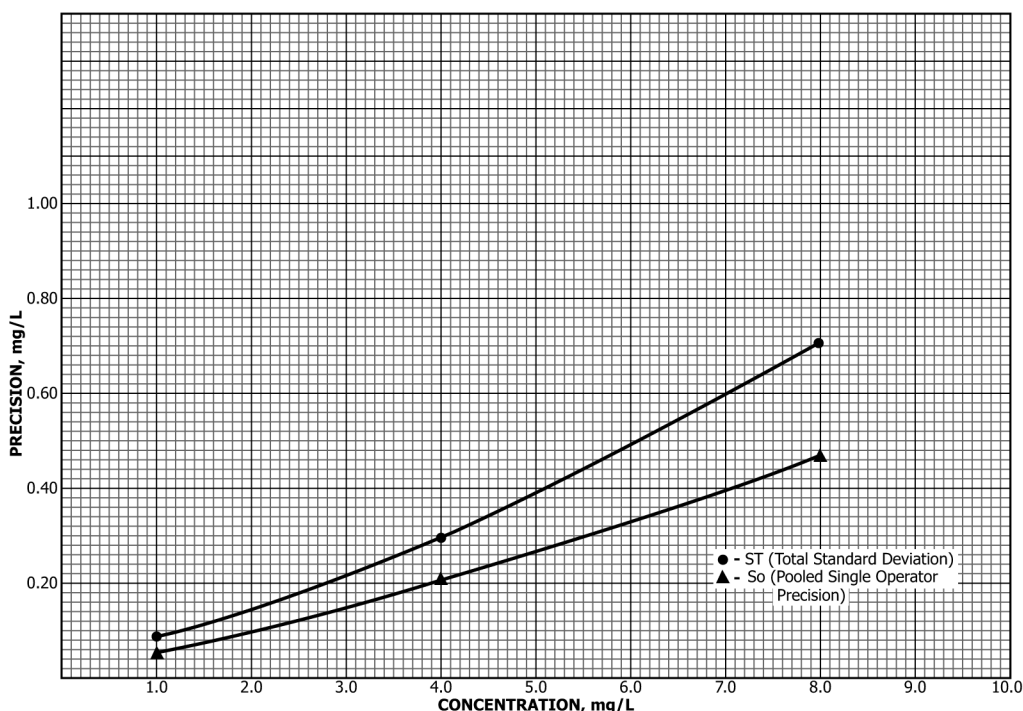


FIG. 1 Precision for Cobalt in Reagent Water, Type II by Direct Atomic Absorption

12.3 Aspirate the blank and the standards and record the instrument readings. Aspirate HNO₃ (1 + 499) between standards.

12.4 Prepare an analytical curve by plotting the absorbance versus concentration for each standard on linear graph paper. Alternatively, read directly in concentration if this capability is provided with the instrument.

13. Procedure

13.1 Measure 100.0 mL of a well-mixed acidified sample into a 125-mL beaker or flask.

NOTE 6—If only dissolved cobalt is to be determined, proceed from 13.5.

13.2 Add 5 mL of HCl (sp gr 1.19) (11.4) to each sample.

13.3 Heat the samples on a steam bath or hotplate in a well-ventilated hood until the volume has been reduced to 15 to 20 mL, making certain that the samples do not boil.

NOTE 7—For samples with high levels of suspended matter, the amount of reduction in volume is left to the discretion of the analyst.

NOTE 8—Many laboratories have found block digestion systems a useful way to digest samples for trace metals analysis. Systems typically consist of either a metal or graphite block with wells to hold digestion tubes. The block temperature controller must be able to maintain uniformity of temperature across all positions of the block. For trace metals analysis, the digestion tubes should be constructed of polypropylene and have a volume accuracy of at least 0.5 %. All lots of tubes should come with a certificate of analysis to demonstrate suitability for their intended purpose.

13.4 Cool and filter the samples through a suitable filter, filter (11.3), such as fine-texture, acid-washed, ashless paper, into 100-mL volumetric flasks. Wash the filter paper two or three times with water and bring to volume.

13.5 Atomize each filtered and acidified sample and determine its absorbance or concentration. Atomize HNO₃ (1 + 499) between samples.

14. Calculation

14.1 Calculate the concentration of cobalt in the sample, in milligrams per litre, using an analytical curve or, alternatively, read directly in concentration (see 12.4).

15. Precision and Bias⁵

15.1 The single-operator and overall precision of this test method within its designated range for eleven laboratories, which include a total of sixteen operators (at 1.0, 4.0, and 8.0 mg/L) analyzing each sample on three different days varies with the quantity being tested in accordance with Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

⁵ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D19-1032. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.

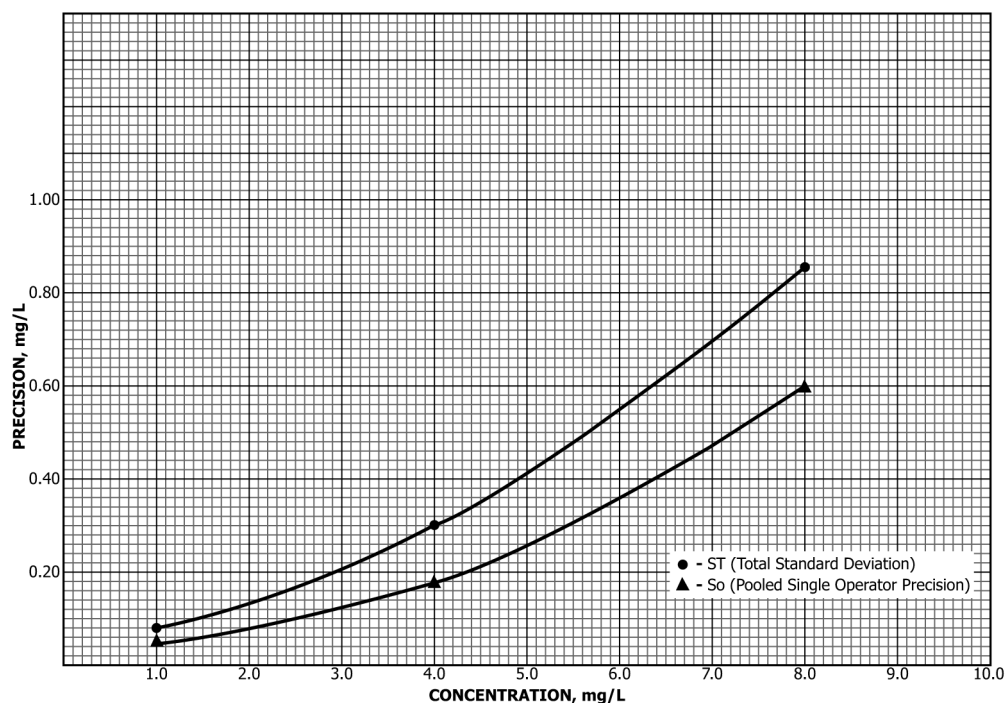


FIG. 2 Precision for Cobalt in Water of Choice by Direct Atomic Absorption

15.2 Recoveries of known amounts of cobalt in a series of prepared standards for the same laboratories were as shown in Table 1.

15.3 These precision and bias data may not apply to waters of different matrices. The waters used in evaluations were reagent water, potable water, river water, and wastewater. It is the user's responsibility to ensure the validity of this test method for waters of untested matrices.

15.4 This section on precision and bias conforms to Practice D2777 – 77 which was in place at the time of collaborative testing. Under the allowances made in 1.4 of Practice D2777—06, – 13, these precision and bias data do meet existing requirements of interlaboratory studies of Committee D19 test methods.

16. Quality Control

16.1 In order to be certain that analytical values obtained using these test methods are valid and accurate within the confidence limits of the test, the following QC procedures must be followed when analyzing cobalt.

16.2 Calibration and Calibration Verification:

16.2.1 Analyze at least four working standards containing concentrations of cobalt that bracket the expected sample concentration, prior to analysis of samples, to calibrate the instrument. The calibration correlation coefficient shall be equal to or greater than 0.990. In addition to the initial calibration blank, a calibration blank shall be analyzed at the end of the batch run to ensure contamination was not a problem during the batch analysis.

16.2.2 Verify instrument calibration after standardization by analyzing a standard at the concentration of one of the calibration standards. The concentration of a mid-range standard should fall within $\pm 15\%$ of the known concentration. Analyze a calibration blank to verify system cleanliness.

16.2.3 If calibration cannot be verified, recalibrate the instrument.

16.2.4 It is recommended to analyze a continuing calibration blank (CCB) and continuing calibration verification (CCV) at a 10 % frequency. The results should fall within the expected precision of the method or $\pm 15\%$ of the known concentration.

16.3 Initial Demonstration of Laboratory Capability:

16.3.1 If a laboratory has not performed the test before, or if there has been a major change in the measurement system, for example, new analyst, new instrument, and so forth, a precision and bias study must be performed to demonstrate laboratory capability.

16.3.2 Analyze seven replicates of a standard solution prepared from an Independent Reference Material containing a midrange concentration of cobalt. The matrix and chemistry of the solution should be equivalent to the solution used in the collaborative study. Each replicate must be taken through the complete analytical test method including any sample preservation and pretreatment steps.

TABLE 1 Recoveries of Known Amounts of Cobalt Atomic Absorption, Direct

	Amount Added, mg/L	Amount Found, mg/L	Bias, %	Statistically Significant (95 % Confidence Level)
Reagent water, Type II	1.00	1.03	+3.00	Yes
	4.00	3.98	-0.50	No
	8.00	8.00	0.00	No
Water of choice	1.00	1.01	+1.00	No
	4.00	4.01	+0.25	No
	8.00	8.12	+1.50	No

16.3.3 Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the seven values and compare to the acceptable ranges of bias in **Table 1**. This study should be repeated until the recoveries are within the limits given in **Table 1**. If a concentration other than the recommended concentration is used, refer to Practice **D5847** for information on applying the F test and t test in evaluating the acceptability of the mean and standard deviation.

16.4 Laboratory Control Sample (LCS):

16.4.1 To ensure that the test method is in control, prepare and analyze a LCS containing a known concentration of cobalt with each batch ~~or 10 samples. If large numbers of samples are analyzed in the batch, analyze the LCS after every 10 samples. (laboratory-defined or twenty samples).~~ The laboratory control samples for a large batch should cover the analytical range when possible. The LCS must be taken through all of the steps of the analytical method including sample preservation and pretreatment. The result obtained for a mid-range LCS shall fall within $\pm 15\%$ of the known concentration.

16.4.2 If the result is not within these limits, analysis of samples is halted until the problem is corrected, and either all the samples in the batch must be reanalyzed, or the results must be qualified with an indication that they do not fall within the performance criteria of the test method.

16.5 Method Blank:

16.5.1 Analyze a reagent water test blank with each laboratory-defined batch. The concentration of cobalt found in the blank should be less than 0.5 times the lowest calibration standard. If the concentration of cobalt is found above this level, analysis of samples is halted until the contamination is eliminated, and a blank shows no contamination at or above this level, or the results must be qualified with an indication that they do not fall within the performance criteria of the test method.

16.6 Matrix Spike (MS):

16.6.1 To check for interferences in the specific matrix being tested, perform a MS on at least one sample from each laboratory-defined batch by spiking an aliquot of the sample with a known concentration of cobalt and taking it through the analytical method.

16.6.2 The spike concentration plus the background concentration of cobalt must not exceed the high calibration standard. The spike must produce a concentration in the spiked sample that is 2 to 5 times the analyte concentration in the unspiked sample, or 10 to 50 times the detection limit of the test method, whichever is greater.

16.6.3 Calculate the percent recovery of the spike (P) using the following ~~formula:~~calculation:

$$P = [A(V_s + V) - BV_s] / CV \quad (1)$$

where:

where:

- A = analyte known concentration (mg/L) in spiked sample,
- B = analyte known concentration (mg/L) in unspiked sample,
- C = known concentration (mg/L) of analyte in spiking solution,
- V_s = volume (mL) of sample used, and
- V = volume (mL) of spiking solution added.

16.6.4 The percent recovery of the spike shall fall within the limits, based on the analyte concentration, listed in ~~Test Method Guide~~ **D5810**, Table 1. If the percent recovery is not within these limits, a matrix interference may be present in the sample selected for spiking. Under these circumstances, one of the following remedies must be employed: the matrix interference must be removed, all samples in the batch must be analyzed by a test method not affected by the matrix interference, or the results must be qualified with an indication that they do not fall within the performance criteria of the test method.

NOTE 9—Acceptable spike recoveries are dependent on the concentration of the component of interest. See ~~Test Method Guide~~ **D5810** for additional information.

16.7 Duplicate: