INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 6851

Second edition
2001-12-15

Photography — Processing waste — Determination of total amino nitrogen (microdiffusion Kjeldahl method)

Photographie — Effluents de traitement — Détermination de l'azote amino total (méthode de microdiffusion Kjeldahl)

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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 3.

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 International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 6851 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6851:1987), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series devoted to the analysis of photographic wastes; it encompasses the field of analysis of the total amino nitrogen (microdiffusion Kjeldahl method) in a photographic effluent.

This International Standard is intended for use by individuals with a working knowledge of analytical techniques. Some of the procedures use caustic, toxic or otherwise hazardous chemicals. Safe laboratory practice for the handling of chemicals requires the use of safety glasses or goggles and, in some cases, other protective apparel such as rubber gloves, face masks or aprons. Normal precautions for the safe performance of any chemical procedure must be exercised at all times, but specific details have been provided for hazardous materials. Hazard warnings are designated by a letter enclosed in angle brackets "〈 〉." These are defined in clause 5 and then used throughout the text. More detailed information on hazards, handling and use of these chemicals may be available from the manufacturer.

Photographic laboratories can establish conformity to effluent regulations only by chemical analysis. If this cannot be done in-house, an outside laboratory should be used.