

Nitrate T 0.08 - 1 mg/l N Zinc Reduction / NED

260

Instrument specific information

The test can be performed on the following devices. In addition, the required cuvette and the absorption range of the photometer are indicated.

Instrument Type	Cuvette	λ	Measuring Range
MD 600, MD 610, MD 640,	ø 24 mm	530 nm	0.08 - 1 mg/l N
XD 7000, XD 7500			

Material

Required material (partly optional):

Reagents	Packaging Unit	Part Number
Nitrate Test	Tablet / 100	502810
Nitrite LR	Tablet / 100	512310BT
Nitrite LR	Tablet / 250	512311BT
Nitrate Test Pulver	Powder / 15 g	465230
Nitrate test tube	1 pc.	366220

Application List

- Waste Water Treatment
- Drinking Water Treatment
- Raw Water Treatment

Implementation of the provision Nitrate with Tablet and Powder

Select the method on the device

For this method, no ZERO measurements are to be carried out with the following devices: XD 7000, XD 7500 $\,$







Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



Fill 24 mm vial with 10 ml

sample.





Press the ZERO button.

Remove the vial from the sample chamber.

Empty vial.

For devices that require no ZERO measurement , start here.







Fill a Nitratest tube with **20 ml sample**.

Add one microspoon NIT-RATE TEST powder .

Close the test tube with the lid and mix the contents by vigorously shaking for 1 minute.





Add NITRATE TEST tablet. Close the test tube with the

Close the test tube with the lid and mix the contents by vigorously shaking for 1 minute.

- · Leave test tubes upright. Wait until the reducing agent has dropped off.
- Then turn the test tube three to four times around.
- Leave the test tube to stand for 2 minutes.
- Open the test tube and wipe the residue of the reduction with a clean cloth.
- Decant 10 ml of this sample into a 24 mm vial without causing a reducing agent.



Add NITRITE LR tablet.





Close vial(s).



Dissolve tablet(s) by inverting.



Crush tablet(s) by rotating

slightly.

Place **sample vial** in the sample chamber. • Pay attention to the positioning.



Press the **TEST** (XD: **START**) button.



Wait for 10 minute(s) reaction time.

Once the reaction period is finished, the measurement takes place automatically.

The result in mg/l Nitrate appears on the display.

Analyses

The following table identifies the output values can be converted into other citation forms.

Unit	Cite form	Scale Factor
mg/l	Ν	1
mg/l	NO ₃	4.4268

Chemical Method

Zinc Reduction / NED

Appendix

Interferences

Persistant Interferences

- 1. Antimony (III), iron, lead, mercury (I), silver, Chloroplatinate, metavanadate, and bismuth create precipitation.
- 2. With the presence of Copper (II) there will be lower results, because it accelerates the degradation of diazonium salts.

Removeable Interferences

- If there is nitrate in the original water sample, it will lead to high values of nitrate nitrogen. For correction, carry out a nitrite determination using method 270 in NO2-N and subtract the result from the nitrate reading for the correct result. The result displayed does not show the actual concentration of nitrate nitrogen in the water sample being analysed.
- 2. Concentration of nitrate nitrogen above 1 mg/l results in an erroneous measurement after the reaction time of 10 minutes (in this instance, a colour change to apricot colour instead of the reddish pink solution). The range of the test can be extended by first diluting the water sample with deionised water. The subsequent result of the test must then be multiplied by the dilution factor.

Derived from

ASTM D 3867-09 APHA 4500 NO3- E-2000 US EPA 353.3 (1983)

^{a)} determination of free, combined and total |^{b)} Reactor is necessary for COD (150 °C), TOC (120 °C) and total -chromium, - phosphate, -nitrogen, (100 °C) |^{a)} MultiDirect: Adapter is necessary for Vacu-vials[®] (Order code 19 20 75) |^{a)} Spectroquant[®] is a Merck KGaA Trademark |^{a)} alternative reagent, used instead of DPD No.1/No.3 in case of turbidity in the water sample caused by high concentration of calcium and/or high conductivity |^a additionally required for determination of bromine, chlorine dioxide and ozone in the presence of chlorine |^{a)} Reagent recovers most insoluble iron oxides without digestion |^{b)} additionally required for samples with hardness values above 300 mg/l CaCO₃ |^{a)} high range by dilution |[#] including stirring rod, 10 cm