

## Photometric Method<sup>1</sup>

**Method 8006**

### 5 to 750 mg/L TSS

**Scope and application:** For water and wastewater.

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Sewage and Industrial Wastes, 31, 1159 (1959).





## Test preparation

### Instrument-specific information

[Table 1](#) shows all of the instruments that have the program for this test. The table also shows sample cell and orientation requirements for reagent addition tests, such as powder pillow or bulk reagent tests.

To use the table, select an instrument, then read across to find the applicable information for this test.

**Table 1 Instrument-specific information**

| Instrument  | Sample cell orientation                  | Sample cell  |
|---|--|--|
| DR 6000<br>DR 3800<br>DR 2800<br>DR 2700<br>DR 1900 | The fill line is to the right.           | 2495402<br>   |
| DR 5000<br>DR 3900                                  | The fill line is toward the user.        |  |
| DR 900  | The orientation mark is toward the user. | 2401906<br> |

### Before starting

For turbidimetric methods, install the instrument cap or cover on all instruments before ZERO or READ is pushed.

Do not use the Pour-Thru Cell or sipper module (for applicable instruments) with this test.

### Items to collect

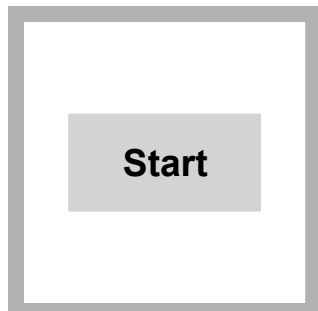
| Description   | Quantity |
|---|----------|
| Beaker, 600-mL, polypropylene   | 1        |
| Blender   | 1        |
| Cylinder, 500-mL polypropylene, graduated   | 1        |
| Sample cells (For information about sample cells, adapters or light shields, refer to <a href="#">Instrument-specific information</a> on page 1.) | 2        |

Refer to [Consumables and replacement items](#) on page 3 for order information.

## Sample collection and storage

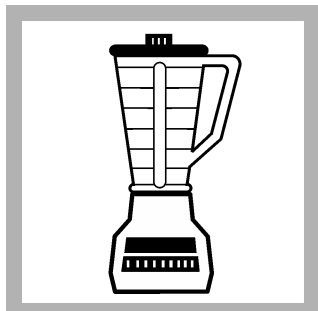
- Collect samples in clean glass or plastic bottles.
- To preserve samples for later analysis, keep the samples at or below 6 °C (43 °F) for up to 7 days.
- Let the sample temperature increase to room temperature before analysis.

## Photometric procedure

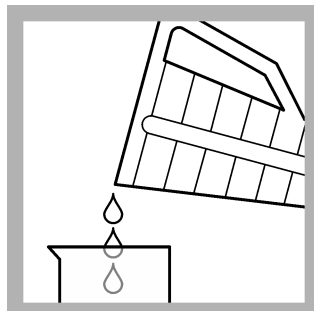


1. Start program **630 Suspended Solids**. For information about sample cells, adapters or light shields, refer to [Instrument-specific information](#) on page 1.

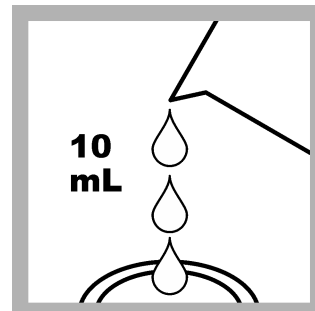
*Note: Although the program name can be different between instruments, the program number does not change.*



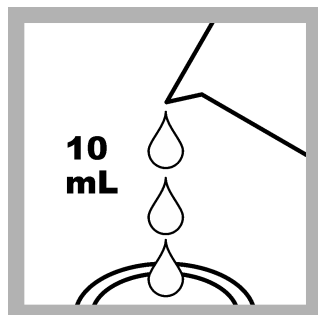
2. Blend 500 mL of sample in a blender at high speed for exactly two minutes.



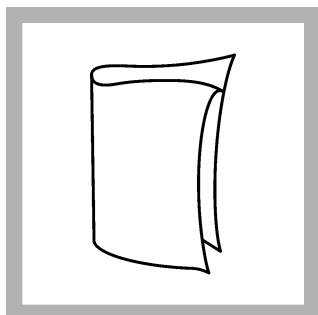
3. Pour the blended sample into a 600-ml beaker.



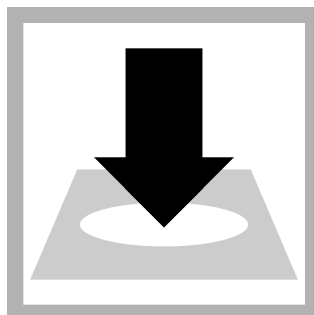
4. **Prepare the sample:** Stir the sample and immediately pour 10 mL of the blended sample into a sample cell.



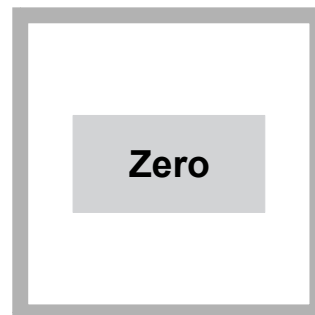
5. **Prepare the blank:** Fill a second sample cell with 10 mL of tap water or deionized water.



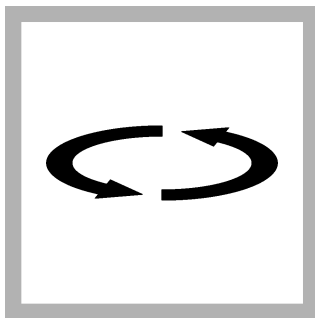
6. Clean the blank sample cell.



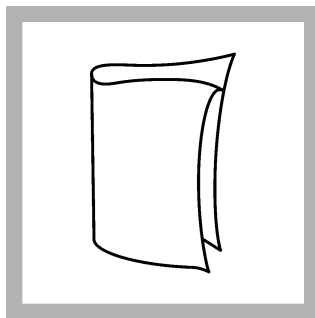
7. Insert the blank into the cell holder.



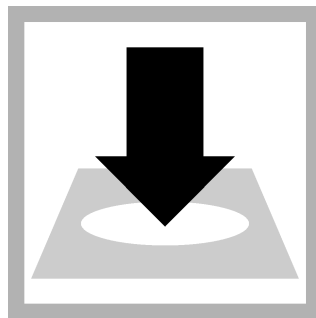
8. Push **ZERO**. The display shows 0 mg/L TSS.



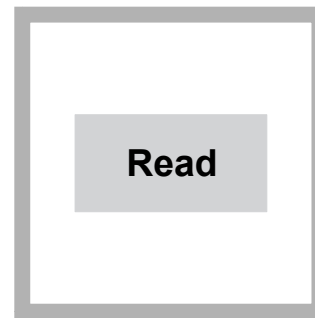
9. Swirl the prepared sample to remove any gas bubbles and uniformly suspend any residue.



10. Clean the prepared sample cell.



11. Insert the prepared sample into the cell holder.



12. Push **READ**. Results show in mg/L TSS.

## Interferences

Samples that absorb strongly at the measurement wavelength, such as blue dyes, may give false, high-bias readings. A user-entered calibration is advised for these samples.

## Accuracy check

### Standard solution method

Calibration for this test is based on the gravimetric technique with parallel sewage samples from a municipal sewage plant. For most samples, this calibration supplies satisfactory results. When higher accuracy is required, run parallel spectrophotometric and gravimetric determinations with portions of the same sample. Make the new calibration on the particular sample using a gravimetric technique as a basis.

## Summary of method

This method of determining total suspended solids (TSS) is a simple, direct measurement which does not require the filtration or ignition/weighing steps that gravimetric procedures do. The USEPA specifies the gravimetric method for solids determinations, while this method is often used for checking in-plant processes. The measurement wavelength is 810 nm (DR 1900: 800 nm) for spectrophotometers or 610 nm for colorimeters.

## Consumables and replacement items

### Required apparatus

| Description                                | Quantity/test | Unit | Item no. |
|--|---------------|------|----------|
| Beaker, 600-mL, polypropylene              | 1             | each | 108052   |
| Blender, 2-speed, 120 VAC option           | 1             | each | 2616100  |
| Blender, 2-speed, 240 VAC option           | 1             | each | 2616102  |
| Cylinder, graduated, 500-mL, polypropylene | 1             | each | 108149   |



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