DOC316.53.01304

# Chlorine, Total, MR

# USEPA<sup>1</sup> DPD Method<sup>2</sup> 0.05 to 4.00 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub> (MR)

**Method 10250** 

**Powder Pillows** 

**Scope and application:** For testing residual chlorine and chloramines in water, wastewater, estuary water and seawater; USEPA-accepted for reporting drinking and wastewater analyses. This product has not been evaluated to test for chlorine and chloramines in medical applications in the United States.

- 1 Procedure is equivalent to USEPA and Standard Method 4500-Cl G for drinking water and wastewater analyses.
- <sup>2</sup> Adapted from Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.



# 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 adapter requirements for this test.

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

Table 1 Instrument-specific information

| Instrument | Adapter                | Sample cell                   |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| DR 6000    | _                      | 2427606                       |
| DR 5000    | A23618                 |                               |
| DR 3900    | LZV846 (A)             | - 10 mL                       |
| DR 3800    | LZV584 (C)             |                               |
| DR 2800    |                        |                               |
| DR 2700    |                        |                               |
| DR 1900    | 9609900 or 9609800 (C) |                               |
| DR 900     | _                      | 2401906  -28 mL -20 mL -10 mL |

# **Before starting**

Samples must be analyzed immediately after collection and cannot be preserved for later analysis.

Install the instrument cap on the DR 900 cell holder before ZERO or READ is pushed.

If the test result is over-range, or if the sample temporarily turns yellow after the reagent addition, dilute the sample with a known volume of high quality, chlorine demand-free water and do the test again. Some loss of chlorine may occur due to the dilution. Multiply the result by the dilution factor. Additional methods are available to measure chlorine without dilution.

For the best results, measure the reagent blank value for each new lot of reagent. Replace the sample with deionized water in the test procedure to determine the reagent blank value. Subtract the reagent blank value from the sample results automatically with the reagent blank adjust option.

A powder pillow for 25-mL samples is intentionally added to 10 mL of sample in this test to get the correct working range.

Review the Safety Data Sheets (MSDS/SDS) for the chemicals that are used. Use the recommended personal protective equipment.

Dispose of reacted solutions according to local, state and federal regulations. Refer to the Safety Data Sheets for disposal information for unused reagents. Refer to the environmental, health and safety staff for your facility and/or local regulatory agencies for further disposal information.

For chloramination disinfection control, use one of the available Chloramine (Mono) methods.

Cold waters can cause condensation on the sample cells during color development. Examine the sample cells for condensation before measurements.

Do not use the same sample cells for free and total chlorine. If trace iodide from the total chlorine reagent is carried over into the free chlorine determination, monochloramine will interfere. It is best to use separate, dedicated sample cells for free and total chlorine measurements.

#### Items to collect

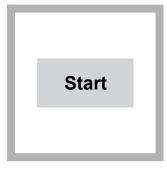
| Description   | Quantity |
|---|----------|
| DPD Total Chlorine Reagent powder pillow, 25-mL   | 1        |
| Sample cells (For information about sample cells, adapters or light shields, refer to Instrument-specific information on page 1.) | 2        |

Refer to Consumables and replacement items on page 5 for order information.

#### Sample collection

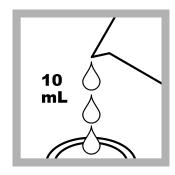
- Analyze the samples immediately. The samples cannot be preserved for later analysis.
- Chlorine is a strong oxidizing agent and is unstable in natural waters. Chlorine reacts
  quickly with various inorganic compounds and more slowly with organic compounds.
  Many factors, including reactant concentrations, sunlight, pH, temperature and
  salinity influence the decomposition of chlorine in water.
- Collect samples in clean glass bottles. Do not use plastic containers because these can have a large chlorine demand.
- Pretreat glass sample containers to remove chlorine demand. Soak the containers in a weak bleach solution (1 mL commercial bleach to 1 liter of deionized water) for at least 1 hour. Rinse fully with deionized or distilled water. If sample containers are rinsed fully with deionized or distilled water after use, only occasional pretreatment is necessary.
- Make sure to get a representative sample. If the sample is taken from a spigot or faucet, let the water flow for at least 5 minutes. Let the container overflow with the sample several times and then put the cap on the sample container so that there is no headspace (air) above the sample.

# Powder pillow procedure



1. Start program 87 Chlorine,F&T PP MR. For information about sample cells, adapters or light shields, refer to Instrumentspecific information on page 1.

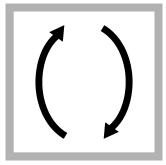
**Note:** Although the program name can be different between instruments, the program number does not change.



**2. Prepare the sample:** Fill a sample cell with 10 mL of sample.



**3.** Add the contents of one DPD Total Chlorine Reagent Powder Pillow (for 25-mL samples).



**4.** Put the stopper on the sample cell. Invert the sample cell for 20 seconds. It is not necessary for all of the reagent to dissolve.

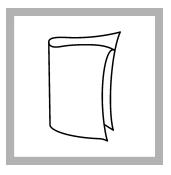


**5.** Start the instrument timer. A 3-minute reaction time starts.

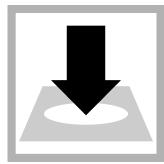
Do the next four steps during the timer period.



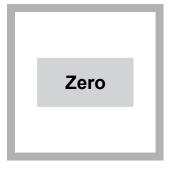
**6. Prepare the blank:** Fill a second sample cell with 10 mL of sample.



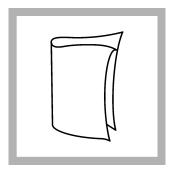
**7.** Clean the blank sample cell.



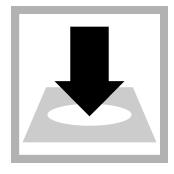
**8.** Insert the blank into the cell holder.



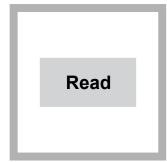
**9.** Push **ZERO**. The display shows 0.00 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub>.



**10.** Clean the prepared sample cell.



**11.** Within 3 minutes after the timer expires, insert the prepared sample into the cell holder.



**12.** Push **READ**. Results show in mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub>.

#### Interferences

| Interfering substance  | Interference level  |  |
|--|---|--|
| Acidity  | More than 150 mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> . The full color may not develop or the color may fade instantly. Adjust to pH 6–7 with 1 N Sodium Hydroxide. Measure the amount to add on a separate sample aliquot, then add the same amount to the sample that is tested. Correct the test result for the dilution from the volume addition.  |  |
| Alkalinity   | More than 250 mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> . The full color may not develop or the color may fade instantly. Adjust to pH 6–7 with 1 N Sulfuric Acid. Measure the amount to add on a separate sample aliquot, then add the same amount to the sample that is tested. Correct the test result for the dilution from the volume addition.   |  |
| Bromine, Br <sub>2</sub>   | Positive interference at all levels   |  |
| Chlorine Dioxide, ClO <sub>2</sub>   | Positive interference at all levels   |  |
| Inorganic chloramines  | Positive interference at all levels   |  |
| Chloramines, organic   | May interfere   |  |
| Hardness   | No effect at less than 1000 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>   |  |
| Manganese, Oxidized (Mn <sup>4+</sup> , Mn <sup>7+</sup> ) or Chromium, Oxidized (Cr <sup>6+</sup> ) | Pre-treat the sample as follows:  1. Adjust the sample pH to 6–7.  2. Add 3 drops of Potassium lodide (30-g/L) to 10 mL of sample.  3. Mix and wait 1 minute.  4. Add 3 drops of Sodium Arsenite (5-g/L) and mix.  5. Use the test procedure to measure the concentration of the treated sample.  6. Subtract this result from the result without the treatment to obtain the correct chlorine concentration. |  |
| Ozone  | Positive interference at all levels   |  |
| Peroxides  | May interfere   |  |
| Highly buffered samples or extreme sample pH   | Can prevent the correct pH adjustment of the sample by the reagents. Sample pre-treatment may be necessary. Adjust to pH 6–7 with acid (Sulfuric Acid, 1.000 N) or base (Sodium Hydroxide, 1.00 N).   |  |

# **Accuracy check**

#### Standard additions method (sample spike)

Use the standard additions method (for applicable instruments) to validate the test procedure, reagents and instrument and to find if there is an interference in the sample. Items to collect:

- Chlorine Standard Solution, 2-mL PourRite® Ampule, 25–30 mg/L or 50–75 mg/L (use mg/L on label)
- Ampule breaker
- Pipet, TenSette<sup>®</sup>, 0.1–1.0 mL and tips
- **1.** Use the test procedure to measure the concentration of the sample, then keep the (unspiked) sample in the instrument.
- **2.** Go to the Standard Additions option in the instrument menu.
- **3.** Select the values for standard concentration, sample volume and spike volumes.
- **4.** Open the standard solution.
- **5.** Prepare three spiked samples: use the TenSette pipet to add 0.1 mL, 0.2 mL and 0.3 mL of the standard solution, respectively, to three 10-mL portions of fresh sample. Mix well.

- **6.** Use the test procedure to measure the concentration of each of the spiked samples. Start with the smallest sample spike. Measure each of the spiked samples in the instrument.
- 7. Select **Graph** to compare the expected results to the actual results.

**Note:** If the actual results are significantly different from the expected results, make sure that the sample volumes and sample spikes are measured accurately. The sample volumes and sample spikes that are used should agree with the selections in the standard additions menu. If the results are not within acceptable limits, the sample may contain an interference.

#### Verification of on-line analyzers

This procedure can be used to meet the requirements of USEPA Method 334.0 - Determination of Residual Chlorine in Drinking Water Using an On-line Chlorine Analyzer. The procedure and requirements for compliance with EPA Method 334.0 can be downloaded directly from <a href="http://www.hach.com/method334">http://www.hach.com/method334</a>.

#### Method performance

The method performance data that follows was derived from laboratory tests that were measured on a spectrophotometer during ideal test conditions. Users can get different results under different test conditions.

| Program | Standard                  | Precision (95% confidence interval) | Sensitivity<br>Concentration change per 0.010 Abs change |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 87      | 2.10 mg/L Cl <sub>2</sub> | 2.07–2.13 mg/L Cl <sub>2</sub>      | 0.02 mg/L Cl <sub>2</sub>                                |

# **Summary of method**

Chlorine can be present in water as free chlorine and as combined chlorine. Both forms can exist in the same water and be determined together as total chlorine. Free chlorine is present as hypochlorous acid and/or hypochlorite ion. Combined chlorine exists as monochloramine, dichloramine, nitrogen trichloride and other chloro derivatives. The combined chlorine oxidizes iodide in the reagent to iodine. The iodine and free chlorine react with DPD (N,N-diethyl-p-phenylenediamine) to form a pink color which is proportional to the total chlorine concentration.

To find the concentration of combined chlorine, run a free chlorine test and a total chlorine test. Subtract the results of the free chlorine test from the total chlorine test to obtain the combined chlorine concentration. The measurement wavelength is 530 nm for spectrophotometers or 520 nm for colorimeters.

#### Consumables and replacement items

#### Required reagents

| Description                                     | Quantity/test | Unit    | Item no. |
|---|---------------|---------|----------|
| DPD Total Chlorine Reagent Powder Pillow, 25-mL | 1             | 100/pkg | 1406499  |

#### Recommended standards and apparatus

| Description  | Unit   | Item no. |
|--|--------|----------|
| Chlorine Standard Solution, 2-mL PourRite® Ampules, 25–30 mg/L | 20/pkg | 2630020  |
| Chlorine Standard Solution, 2-mL PourRite® Ampules, 50–75 mg/L | 20/pkg | 1426820  |
| Chlorine Standard Solution, 10-mL Voluette® Ampule, 50–75 mg/L | 16/pkg | 1426810  |
| Ampule Breaker, 10-mL Voluette® Ampules                        | each   | 2196800  |
| PourRite® Ampule Breaker, 2-mL                                 | each   | 2484600  |

# Optional reagents and apparatus

| Description   | Unit       | Item no. |
|---|------------|----------|
| Beaker, 50-mL   | each       | 50041H   |
| Mixing cylinder, graduated, 25-mL                               | each       | 2088640  |
| Water, deionized  | 4 L        | 27256    |
| Potassium Iodide, 30-g/L  | 100 mL     | 34332    |
| Sodium Arsenite, 5-g/L  | 100 mL     | 104732   |
| Sodium Hydroxide Standard Solution, 1.0 N                       | 100 mL MDB | 104532   |
| Sulfuric Acid Standard Solution, 1 N                            | 100 mL MDB | 127032   |
| Pipet, TenSette <sup>®</sup> , 0.1–1.0 mL                       | each       | 1970001  |
| Pipet tips for TenSette® Pipet, 0.1–1.0 mL                      | 50/pkg     | 2185696  |
| Pipet tips for TenSette® Pipet, 0.1–1.0 mL                      | 1000/pkg   | 2185628  |
| Paper, pH, 0–14 pH range  | 100/pkg    | 2601300  |
| DPD Total Chlorine Reagent Powder Pillows, 25-mL                | 1000/pkg   | 1406428  |
| SpecCheck <sup>™</sup> Secondary Standard Kit, Chlorine DPD, MR | each       | 2980500  |
| Water, organic-free   | 500 mL     | 2641549  |