

REF 985 029

en

Test 0-29

03.11

NANOCOLOR® COD 1500

Chemical Oxygen Demand

Method:

Photometric determination of chromium(III) concentration after oxidation with potassium dichromate / sulphuric acid / silver sulphate

Range:	100–1500 mg/L COD
Factor:	1740.
Wavelength (HW = 5–12 nm):	620 mm
Reaction time:	2 h
Reaction temperature:	148 °C
Short time COD:	30 min at 160 °C*

Contents of reagent set:

20 test tubes COD 1500
1 test tube with blank value "NULL"

Hazard warning:

Test tubes contain sulphuric acid 95%, mercury(II) sulphate < 1% Hg and potassium dichromate < 0.2% Cr.

R45 May cause cancer. R46 May cause heritable genetic damage. R23/24/25 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. R33 Danger of cumulative effects. R35 Causes severe burns. R52/53 Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in aquatic environment. S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs. S26/28 In case of contact with the eyes or skin, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S60 The test tubes must be disposed of as hazardous waste. S61 Avoid release into the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheets. When shaking COD test tubes use safety bottle (REF 916 37).

Interferences:

For **chloride contents above 1500 mg/L** the test sample must be diluted or use Chloride complexing agent (REF 918 911). For determination of the concentration of chlorides we recommend a preliminary test with QUANTOFIX® Chloride (REF 913 21).

Turbidity in the COD test tube after reaction in the heating block will result in COD readings which are too high. Wait until turbidities caused by precipitation of mercury sulphate have deposited.

The method cannot be applied for the analysis of sea water.

Procedure:

Requisite accessories: NANOCOLOR® heating block, piston pipette with tips

Note: For samples with high chloride concentrations it is important to shake the test tube **before** the water sample is added in order to suspend the deposit.

according to DIN ISO 15705 at 148 °C

Open test tube, hold it **diagonally** and **slowly** add

2.0 mL test sample to contents **without** mixing so that two separate layers are formed; screw cap securely on to test tube, hold tube by the cap, place tube into the safety bottle and shake (*Caution, test tube becomes hot / Contents become turbid until heated*), then place tube into the heating block.

After 2 h remove test tube from heating block, after about 10 min (*test tube is still warm*) shake once and allow to cool to room temperature.

Clean outside of test tube and measure.

Short time COD at 160 °C

Open test tube, hold it **diagonally** and **slowly** add

2.0 mL test sample to contents **without** mixing so that two separate layers are formed; screw cap securely on to test tube, hold tube by the cap, place tube into the safety bottle and shake (*Caution, test tube becomes hot / Contents become turbid until heated*), then place tube into the heating block.

After 30 min remove test tube from heating block, after about 10 min (*test tube is still warm*) shake once and allow to cool to room temperature.

Clean outside of test tube and measure.

* In contrast to the conditions described in the ISO 15705, the short time COD is characterised by a higher digestion temperature and reduced reaction time. Therefore we recommend to compare the results of the short time COD from time to time with measurements made under the conditions of ISO 15705 ($150 \pm 5 \text{ °C} / 2 \text{ h} \pm 10 \text{ min}$).

Measurement:

For NANOCOLOR® photometers and PF-10/PF-11/PF-12 see manual, test 0-29.

Photometers of other manufacturers:

For other photometers check whether measurement of round glass tubes is possible. Verify factor for each type of instrument by measuring standard solutions.

Analytical quality control:

NANOCOLOR COD 1500 (REF 925 29) or Multistandard Sewage influx (REF 925 012)

Storage:

Store the test kit in a cool and dry place. Avoid exposing the test kit to sunlight.

References:

German standard methods for the examination of water, waste water and sludge (DIN 38 409 - H41-1 and DIN ISO 15 705 - H45)

British standard: Field and on-site test methods for the analysis of waters (BS 1427)