TNT879 Chloride

Measuring range I: 1.0–70 mg/L Cl⁻, measuring range II: 70–1000 mg/L Cl⁻

TNTplus[®]879—Method 10291

Scope and application: For water and wastewater.

Test preparation

Reagent storage

Storage temperature: 2-8 °C (35-46 °F)

pH/Temperature

The pH of the water sample must be between pH 3–10. The temperature of the water sample and reagents must be between 15–25 °C (59–77 °F).

Before starting

This method is applicable on DR1900, DR2800, DR3800, DR3900, DR5000 and DR6000 only.

Review safety information and expiration date on the package.

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.

Procedure Measuring range I



Carefully pipet
 mL of sample into the sample vial.







3. After **3 minutes**, thoroughly clean the outside of the **sample vial**.



4. Insert the zero vial into the cell holder. DR1900: Go to LCK/TNTplus methods. Select the test: push ZERO.





- 5. Remove the zero vial.
- 6. Insert the sample vial into the cell holder. DR1900: Push READ.

Procedure Measuring range II



Carefully pipet
 O.1 mL of sample into the sample vial.



2. Close the vial and invert a few times.



3. After **3 minutes**, thoroughly clean the outside of the **sample vial**.



Insert the zero vial into the cell holder.
DR1900: Go to LCK/TNTplus methods.
Select the test: push ZERO.



5. Remove the zero vial.



6. Insert the sample vial into the cell holder. DR1900: Push READ.

Interferences

The ions listed in the table have been individually checked against the given concentrations and do not cause interference. The cumulative effects and the influence of other ions have not been determined.

Silver interferes due to the precipitation of silver chloride (low-bias results). Mercury hinders the reaction (low-bias results). Bromides and iodides, which are found in particular in many mineral waters, undergo the same reaction (high-bias results). Substances which form colored complexes with iron(III) salts interfere with the determination.

The measurement results must be subjected to plausibility checks (dilute and/or spike the sample).

Interference level	Interfering substance
1000 mg/L	SO ₄ ²⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻
50 mg/L	Pb ²⁺ , Zn ²⁺ , Ni ²⁺ , Cu ²⁺ , Cr ³⁺ , Cr ⁶⁺
10 mg/L	Cd ²⁺
0.4 mg/L	CN [−] , S ^{2−}

Summary of method

During the reaction of chloride ions with mercury thiocyanate the slightly dissociated mercury(II) chloride is formed. Simultaneously an equivalent amount of thiocyanate ions are set free, which react with iron(III) salts to form iron(III) thiocyanate.





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