



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Water quality - Determination of cyanide - Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD**CDC 6 (961) DTZS /ISO 6703-2:1984**

Water quality - Determination of cyanide - Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide**0 National Foreword**

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act. No 3 of 1975, amended by Act. No.2 of 2009.

This Draft of Tanzania Standard is being prepared by Water Quality Technical Committee under the supervision of Chemical Divisional Standards Committee.

This Draft of Tanzania Standard is the identical of *ISO 6703, Water quality - Determination of cyanide - Part 2: Determination of easily liberatable cyanide* published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard.

Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used as Tanzania Standard; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, its current practice to use a full point on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Whenever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as "Tanzania Standard".

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6703 specifies three methods for the determination of easily liberatable cyanide (see clause 2) in water.

The methods are applicable to water containing less than 50 mg of easily liberatable cyanide (as cyanide ions) per litre, and less than 100 mg of total cyanide (as cyanide ions) per litre, but higher concentrations may be determined by suitable dilution of the sample.

The methods and corresponding ranges of easily liberatable cyanide contents for which they are suitable are as follows:

- Photometric method with pyridine/barbituric acid: 0,002 to 0,025 mg of cyanide;
- Titrimetric method using the Tyndall effect: > 0,005 mg of cyanide;
- Titrimetric method using an indicator: > 0,05 mg of cyanide.