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ISO 10304-1 2007



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Water Quality - Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions- Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite phosphate and sulfate

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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 Tanzania standard is being prepared by Wastewater Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is identical to **ISO 10304-1 2007: Water Quality - Determination of dissolved anions by liquid chromatography of ions- Part 1: Determination of bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite phosphate and sulfate**, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

Some terminology and certain conventions in the ISO standards are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards and attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use a full point (.) on the base line as the decimal marker and

Wherever the words "International Standard" appear in this Tanzania Standard, they should be interpreted as "Tanzania Standard".

Scope

This part of ISO 10304 specifies a method for the determination of dissolved bromide, chloride, fluoride, nitrate, nitrite, orthophosphate and sulfate in water, e.g. drinking water, ground water, surface water, waste water, leachates and marine water by liquid chromatography of ions.

The lower limit of application is W 0,05 mg/l for bromide and for nitrite, and W 0,1 mg/l for chloride, fluoride, nitrate, orthophosphate, and sulfate. The lower limit of application depends on the matrix and the interferences encountered.

The working range may be expanded to lower concentrations (e.g. W 0,01 mg/l) if an appropriate pre-treatment of the sample (e.g. conditions for trace analyses, pre-concentration technique) is applied, and/or if an ultraviolet (UV) detector (for bromide, nitrate and nitrite) is used.