

## Direct ISE Method

Method 8358

0.1 to 100.0 mg/L NO<sub>3</sub>-N

Nitrate ISE

Scope and application: For water and wastewater.



### Test preparation

## Instrument-specific information

This procedure is applicable to the meters and probes that are shown in [Table 1](#). Procedures for other meters and probes can be different.

**Table 1 Instrument-specific information**

Meter	Probe
HQ4100 and HQ30d portable one input, multi-parameter HQ4200 and HQ40d portable two input, multi-parameter HQ4300 portable three input, multi-parameter HQ430d benchtop one input, multi-parameter HQ440d benchtop two input, multi-parameter	Intellical ISENO3181 nitrate ISE
Sension+ MM340 lab two input, pH/mV/ISE Sension+ MM374 lab two input, pH/mV/EC/ISE Sension+ MM378 lab two input, pH/ISE/EC/DO	Sension+ 9662 nitrate ISE with Sension+ 5044 reference Sension+ 9662C nitrate ISE

## Before starting

Refer to the meter documentation for meter settings and operation. Refer to probe documentation for probe preparation, maintenance and storage information.

Prepare the probe before initial use. Refer to probe documentation.

When an Intellical probe is connected to an HQ meter or an HQd meter, the meter automatically identifies the measurement parameter and is prepared for use.

Condition the probe before use. To condition the probe, put the probe in 100 mL of the lowest concentration standard solution for a maximum of 1 hour.

Calibrate the probe before initial use. Refer to [Calibration procedure](#) on page 3.

During calibration, measure the standard solutions from lowest to highest concentration for best results.

The result is NO<sub>3</sub>-N mg/L (nitrate-nitrogen) shown as elemental nitrogen (N). To change the results to NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> mg/L (nitrate), multiply the results by 4.4.

Make sure that the calibration solutions and the samples are at the same temperature (± 2 °C (± 3.6 °F)) for best results.

Stir the standards and samples at a slow and constant rate to prevent the formation of a vortex.

Air bubbles under the sensor tip can cause slow response or measurement errors. To remove the bubbles, carefully shake the probe.

Small differences in concentration between samples can increase the stabilization time. Make sure to condition the probe correctly. Try different stir rates to see if the stabilization time decreases.

A white precipitate forms if chloride or other ions are in the sample. The white precipitate will not cause damage to the probe or interfere with the analysis.

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.

This procedure is specified for the HQ meters and HQd meters. The Sension+ meters can be used, but the menus and navigation will be different.

## Items to collect

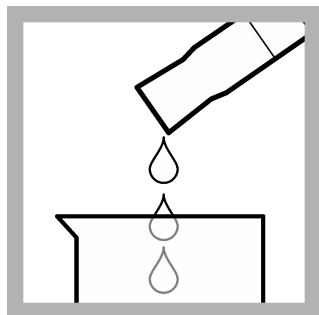
Description	Quantity
Nitrate ISA (TISAB)—powder pillows (1 pillow per 25 mL solution)	varies
Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solutions, 1.00 and 10.0 mg/L or 100 mg/L	varies
Beaker, polypropylene, 50 mL, low form	3 or 4 (USEPA)
Stir bar, magnetic, 2.2 x 0.5 cm (7/8 x 3/16 in.)	3 or 4 (USEPA)
Stirrer, magnetic	1
Wash bottle with deionized water	1
Lint-free cloth	1

Refer to [Consumables and replacement items](#) on page 6 for order information.

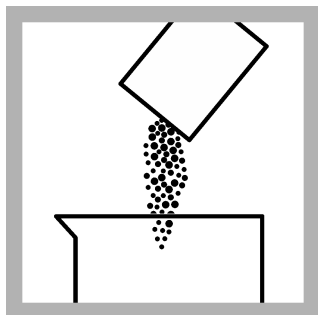
## Sample collection

- Collect samples in clean glass or plastic bottles.
- Analyze the samples as soon as possible for best results.
- If immediate analysis is not possible, keep the samples at or below 6 °C (43 °F) for a maximum of 24 hours.
- If prompt analysis is not possible, adjust the sample pH to 2 or less with concentrated sulfuric acid (approximately 2 mL per liter). No acid addition is necessary if the sample is analyzed immediately. The test result will then include nitrate and nitrite.
- To preserve samples for later analysis, keep the samples at or below 6 °C (43 °F) for a maximum of 28 days.
- Let the sample temperature increase to room temperature before analysis.
- For samples preserved with acid, adjust the pH to 7 with 5 N sodium hydroxide solution before analysis.
- Do not use mercury compounds as preservatives.
- Correct the test result for the dilution caused by the volume additions.

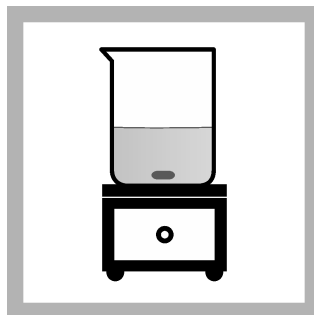
## Test procedure



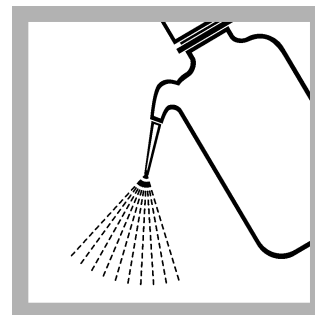
1. Add 25 mL of sample to a beaker.



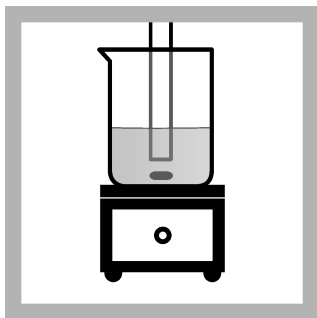
2. Add the contents of one Nitrate ISA Powder Pillow.



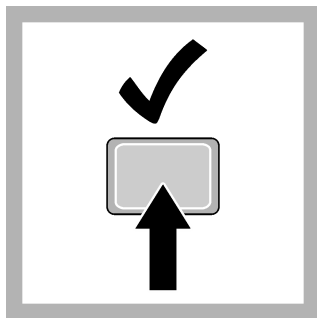
3. Add a stir bar and put the beaker on a magnetic stirrer. Stir at a moderate rate.



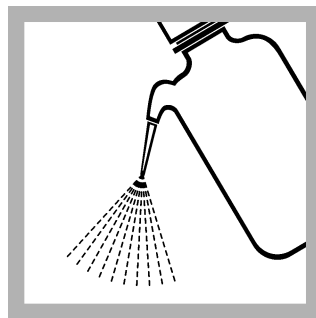
4. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Dry the probe with a lint-free cloth.



5. Put the probe in the solution. Do not let the probe touch the stir bar, bottom or sides of the container. Remove the air bubbles from under the probe tip.

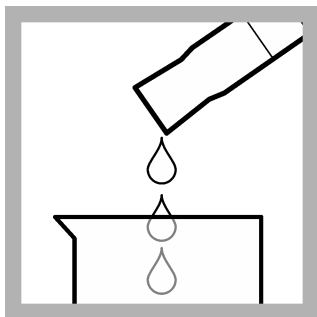


6. Push **Read**. A progress bar is shown. When the measurement is stable, the lock icon is shown.

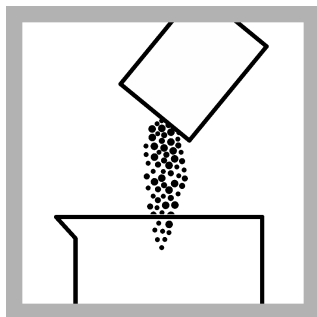


7. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Dry the probe with a lint-free cloth.

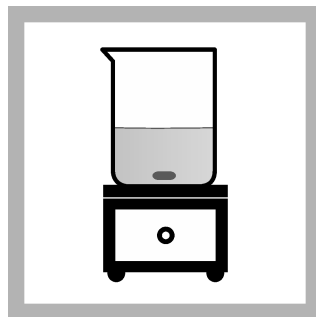
## Calibration



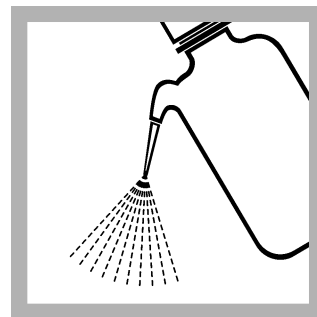
1. Add 25 mL of the lowest concentration standard solution to a beaker.



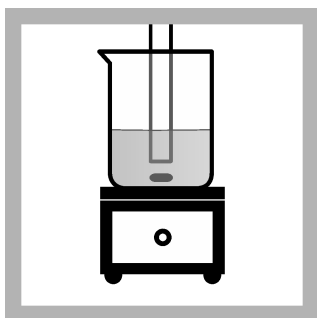
2. Add the contents of one Nitrate ISA Powder Pillow.



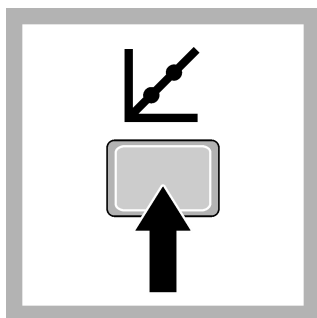
3. Add a stir bar and put the beaker on a magnetic stirrer. Stir at a moderate rate.



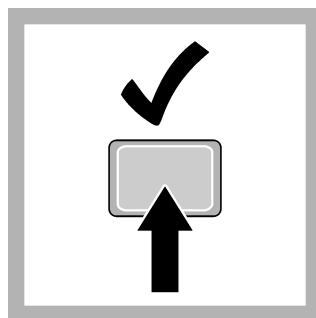
4. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Dry the probe with a lint-free cloth.



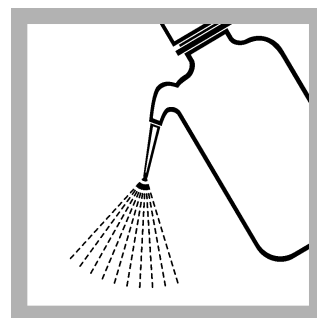
5. Put the probe in the solution. Do not let the probe touch the stir bar, bottom or sides of the container. Remove the air bubbles from under the probe tip.



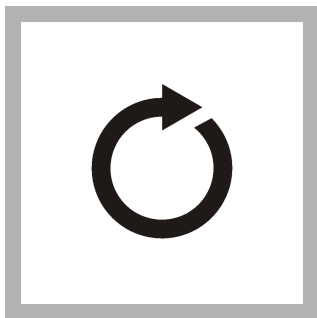
6. Push **Calibrate**. The standard solution value is shown.



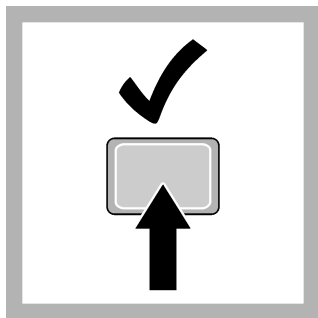
7. Push **Read**. A progress bar is shown. When the measurement is stable, the lock icon is shown.



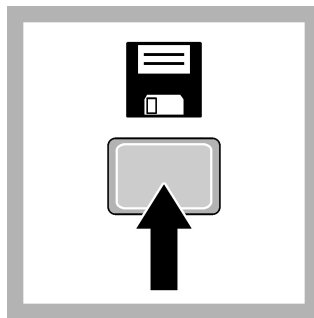
8. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Dry the probe with a lint-free cloth.



9. Measure the remaining standard solutions.



10. Push **Done**. A calibration summary is shown when the minimum number of calibration standards are measured.



11. Push **Store** to accept the calibration.

## Low-level measurements

Use the techniques that follow for measurements at low concentrations (<1 mg/L).

- Clean the probe regularly. Refer to [Clean the probe](#) on page 6.
- Soak the probe in the lowest concentration standard solution for a maximum of 1 hour before calibration and measurement.
- Set the stability criteria in the settings menu to a low value (for applicable meters and probes).
- Use a dilute ionic strength adjustor (ISA) solution for calibration and measurements:
  1. Dissolve the contents of one ionic strength adjustor powder pillow in 50 mL of deionized water.
  2. Add 5 mL of this solution to every 25 mL of standard or sample that is used.

**Note:** The use of the ISA is optional when the conditions that follow are true:

- The sample does not contain interferences.
- The sample pH is in the range that is given in the electrode specifications.
- Omission of the ISA is accepted by the regulatory reporting agency (if applicable).

## Interferences

The sensing element responds to nitrate as well as other ions. Typically, probe response to another ion increases the potential, and causes a positive error. The response to other ions can be semi-quantitatively determined through the Nikolsky equation, an extended Nernst equation:

$$E = E^{\circ} + (RT/(zF))\ln(a_{Na} + KN_{ax} \times a_x)$$

Where:

- $a_x$ —The activity of the interfering ion
- $KN_{ax}$ —The selectivity coefficient for the interfering ion relative to nitrate

For the nitrate ISE, the major interferences are shown in [Table 2](#). To eliminate most of these interferences, add the Nitrate ISA and adjust the pH to between 3 and 5. The measurements are usually made at this pH range to eliminate carbonate and bicarbonate interference and reduce organic acid interference.

The selectivity coefficient is the approximate apparent increase in the measured concentration caused by one unit of the interfering ion (e.g., 1 unit of  $ClO_4^-$  raises the nitrate concentration by 0.1). The approximate selectivity coefficients for some ions with the IntelliCAL<sup>®</sup> Nitrate ISE are shown in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2 Interfering substances**

Interfering substance	K (selectivity coefficient) value
Perchlorate (ClO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	1200 (interferes more)
Iodide (I <sup>-</sup> )	10
Bromide (Br <sup>-</sup> )	0.1
Chloride (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	0.006
Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	0.001 (interferes less)

## Accuracy check

### Slope method

Use the slope method to validate the electrode response.

1. Prepare two standard solutions that are one decade apart in concentration (e.g., 1 mg/L and 10 mg/L or 10 mg/L and 100 mg/L). The minimum concentration is 0.2 mg/L.
2. Use the test procedure to measure the mV value of each standard solution.
3. Compare the mV value of each standard solution. The expected difference is 58 (± 3) mV at 25 °C (77 °F).

### Standard solution method

Use the standard solution method to validate the test procedure, the reagents (if applicable) and the instrument.

Items to collect:

- Standard solution within the test range
1. Use the test procedure to measure the concentration of the standard solution.
  2. Compare the expected result to the actual result.

### Standard additions method

Use the standard additions method to validate the test procedure, reagents and instrument and to find if there is an interference in the sample.

Items to collect:

- Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solution, 100 mg/L
  - Graduated cylinder, 25 mL, polypropylene
  - TenSette pipet
  - Pipet tips
1. Use a graduated cylinder to measure 25 mL of sample into a beaker.
  2. Use the test procedure to measure the concentration of the sample.
  3. Use the TenSette pipet to add 0.5 mL of the standard solution to the sample.
  4. Measure the concentration of the spiked sample.
  5. Compare the results before and after the standard solution addition. The concentration should increase by 1.96 mg/L NO<sub>3</sub>-N.

### Temperature check

For probes that do not have a temperature sensor, measure the temperature of the standard solutions and samples. Make sure that the calibration solutions and the samples are at the same temperature (± 2 °C (± 3.6 °F)) for best results.

## Clean the probe

Clean the probe when:

- Drifting/inaccurate readings occur as a result of contamination on the sensing element or incorrect storage conditions.
- Slow response time occurs as a result of contamination on the sensing element.
- The slope is out of range as a result of contamination on the sensing element.

For general contamination, complete the steps that follow.

1. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Blot dry with a lint-free cloth.
2. If harsh contaminants are attached to the probe, polish the probe tip with a soft cloth or cotton swab to remove the contaminants.
3. Soak for 30 minutes in 100 mg/L Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solution. Rinse the probe with deionized water. Blot dry with a lint-free cloth. Install the sensor protection cap on the probe.

## Summary of method

Nitrate ions are selectively absorbed by the ISE membrane. The absorbed nitrate ions cause a potential (voltage) that is proportional to the concentration of nitrate in the sample. The ISE membrane is a solvent-polymer membrane that is a nitrate ion-exchanger in an inert polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic matrix. The nitrate electrode has an internal silver/silver chloride element, which results in a fixed-reference potential when it touches the internal filling solution.

## Consumables and replacement items

### HQ meters, HQd meters and probes

Description	Unit	Item no.
HQ4100 portable one input, multi-parameter meter	each	LEV015.53.4100A
HQ4200 portable two input, multi-parameter meter	each	LEV015.53.4200A
HQ4300 portable three input, multi-parameter meter	each	LEV015.53.4300A
HQ430d benchtop one input, multi-parameter meter	each	HQ430D
HQ440d benchtop two input, multi-parameter meter	each	HQ440D
Intellical ISENO3181 nitrate ISE probe, 1 m cable	each	ISENO318101
Intellical ISENO3181 nitrate ISE probe, 3 m cable	each	ISENO318103

### Sension+ meters and probes

Description	Unit	Item no.
Sension+ MM340 lab two input, pH/mV/ISE meter	each	LPV2200.97.0002
Sension+ MM374 lab two input, pH/mV/EC/ISE meter	each	LPV4110.97.0002
Sension+ MM378 lab two input, pH/ISE/EC/DO meter	each	LPV4130.97.0002
Sension+ 9662 nitrate ISE probe	each	LZW9662.97.0002
Sension+ 9662C nitrate ISE probe	each	LZW9662C. 97.0002
Sension+ 5044 reference electrode	each	LZW5044.97.0002

## Recommended reagents and standards

Description	Unit	Item no.
Nitrate Ionic Strength Adjustor (ISA) Powder Pillows	100/pkg	4456369
Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solution, 1-mg/L NO <sub>3</sub> -N	500 mL	204649
Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solution, 10.0-mg/L NO <sub>3</sub> -N	500 mL	30749
Nitrate Nitrogen Standard Solution, 100-mg/L NO <sub>3</sub> -N	500 mL	194749

## Accessories

Description	Unit	Item no.
Beaker, polypropylene, 50 mL, low form	each	108041
Bottle, wash, 500 mL	each	62011
Graduated cylinder, polypropylene, 25 mL	each	108140
Pipet, TenSette <sup>®</sup> , 0.1–1.0 mL	each	1970001
Pipet tips for TenSette <sup>®</sup> Pipet, 0.1–1.0 mL	50/pkg	2185696
Probe clips, color-coded, for IntelliCAL probes	50/pkg	5818400
Probe holder, 3 probes, for sensION+ benchtop meters	each	LZW9321.99
Probe stand, universal	each	8508850
Stir bar, magnetic, 2.2 x 0.5 cm (7/8 x 3/16 in.)	each	4531500
Stirrer, electromagnetic, 120 VAC, with electrode stand	each	4530001
Stirrer, electromagnetic, 230 VAC, with electrode stand	each	4530002



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