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## **EZ1004 Boron Analyser**

Method and reagent sheets

09/2021, Edition 1.01

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## 1. Legal information

Manufacturer: AppliTek NV/SA

Distributor: Hach Lange GmbH

The translation of the manual is approved by the manufacturer.

## 2. Analytical specifications

*Please refer also to the respective technical datasheet at Hach Support Online.*

Boron - All specifications			
Analysis method	Colorimetric measurement using Azomethine-H colour solution		
Parameter	B		
Cycle time	Standard measurement cycle time: 15 minutes Internal dilution: + 5 min. External dilution: + 5 – 10 min.		
Limit of detection (LOD)	≤ 100 µg/L		
Precision/Repeatability	Better than 5% full scale range for standard test solutions		
Cleaning	Automatic; frequency freely programmable		
Calibration	Automatic, 2-point; frequency freely programmable		
Validation	Automatic; frequency freely programmable		
Interferences	Several species including aluminum [Al], Copper [Cu], iron [Fe], zinc [Zn] and molybdate [Mo]. Large amounts of colour and turbidity interferes. Fats, oil, proteins, surfactants and tar.		
Measuring ranges	% of range - Dilution		
	0	standard range	
	1	internal MP dilution (factor 4)	
	2	internal MP dilution (factor 8)	
	W	internal dispenser dilution (factor 10)	
	X	internal dispenser dilution (factor 25)	
	Y	internal dispenser dilution (factor 50)	
	Z	internal dispenser dilution (factor 75)	
	5	internal dispenser dilution (factor 100)	
		Low range (µg/L)	High range (µg/L)
		100	500
		800	2000
		1600	4000
		1000	5000
		2500	12500
		5000	25000
		7500	37500
		10000	50000

### 3. Analysis method

#### Summary

The borate ions react with azomethine-H in an acidic medium to form a yellow dye. The absorption is measured at a wavelength of 405 nm.

#### Analysis steps

The analysis vessel is cleaned and filled with fresh sample. After sampling and addition of the buffer the initial absorbance value is measured at 405 nm. Next, the colour solution is added and after respecting a stirring period – performed to obtain complete colour development – the final absorbance value is determined. With the obtained absorbance values, the boron concentration can be calculated according to Beer's law.

#### Calibration


The calibration procedure measures a REF1 B solution (channel 9, REF1 valve) and a REF2 B solution (channel 10, REF2 valve) to adapt the slope and offset factors by means of a two point calibration.


The calibration is performed in the MAIN method.

#### Remark

The methods cannot be started at the same time.

## 4. Reagents

<b>⚠ CAUTION</b>	
	Chemical exposure hazard. Obey laboratory safety procedures and wear all of the personal protective equipment appropriate to the chemicals that are handled. Read the safety data sheet from the supplier before bottles are filled or reagents are prepared. For laboratory use only. Make the hazard information known in accordance with the local regulations of the user.

<b>⚠ CAUTION</b>	
	Chemical exposure hazard. Dispose of chemicals and wastes in accordance with local, regional and national regulations.

## 4.1 Reagent overview and consumption

In the tables below, the products that are needed to prepare the reagents are listed. The product name, the formula, the molecular weight, the CAS No. and the amount needed to prepare 1 liter of the reagents is given. Check the consumption of the reagents (28 days) to adapt the volumes needed.

Product	Consumption	Consumption/28 days A rata 1 analysis/20 min	Recommended containers
Buffer solution	~ 1.5 mL / analysis	~ 3.0 L	Plastic – 5 L
Colour solution*	~ 1.5 mL / analysis	~ 8.0 L	Plastic, Dark – 5 L
	~ 2.5 mL / analysis (flush of reagent)		
REF1 solution	~ 0.5 L / calibration	/	Plastic – 1 L
REF2 solution	~ 0.5 L / calibration	/	Plastic – 1 L

\* Store in fridge during operation

## 4.2 DI-water overview and consumption

	Rinse water (mL/analysis) Type I	Dilution water (mL/analysis) Type I	Total (mL/analysis)	Consumption/28 days A rata 1 analysis / 20 min
0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
2	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
W	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
X	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
Y	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
Z	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L
5	60 mL	15 mL	75 mL	152 L

### Remark

The indicated volumes are an estimation of the consumption for rinse and dilution water, based on a standard operating procedure, as defined in the specifications of the EZ analyser. Please be aware that, depending on the sample matrix, the rinse water volumes might increase.

## 4.3 Storage and quality of chemicals

### Quality of chemicals

All chemicals should be of Reagent grade, ACS grade or better (\*). The use of pro analysis chemicals is recommended. Poor quality of the reagents can affect the analyser performance.

(\*) Analytical Reagent (AR), Guaranteed Reagent (GR), UNIVAR, AnalaR, Premium Reagent (PR), ReagentCertified ACS reagent, ACS Plus reagent, puriss p.a. ACS reagent, ReagentPlus®, TraceCERT®, Suprapur®, Ultrapur®, or better are also possible.

### Quality of DI-water

All EZ analysers are tested with standard solutions, reagents and dilution water prepared using type I water or better as defined by ASTM D1193-91.

To achieve the specifications as stated on the data sheet, method and reagents sheet and acceptance test reports, the same water quality (or better) must be used for the preparation of the standard solutions, reagents and dilution water.

Additionally the water used for the preparation of the standard solutions for an EZ analyser must be free of the parameter or any of the interferences for the method of that EZ analyser.

### Storage of Reagents

While operating the instrument, keep in mind the reagent requirements as stated in the reagent overview, the chapters below and/or in the data sheet of the instrument.

#### ⚠ CAUTION



For longer-term storage: Store the reagents cold; Store the reagents in the dark;  
If applicable: Store the reagents in a fridge during operation

#### ⚠ CAUTION



Refresh the reagents after one month (unless stated differently in the chapters below).  
Do not mix old reagents with freshly prepared reagents. Remove old reagents from the container before adding freshly prepared reagents.

## 4.4 Buffer solution

Products	Formula	MW (g/mol)	CAS No.	1 litre solution
Ammonium acetate	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$	77.08	631-61-8	400 g
Acetic acid	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$	60.05	64-19-7	200 mL
EDTA	$\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$	372.2	6381-92-6	11.2 g

### Preparation

Dissolve 400 g ammonium acetate ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ ) in 500 mL de-ionized water. Next, add 200 mL acetic acid ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ ) and 11.2 g EDTA. Mix and fill up to 1 litre with de-ionized water.

## 4.5 Colour solution

Products	Formula	MW (g/mol)	CAS No.	1 litre solution
Azomethine H-monosodium salt hydrate	$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{12}\text{NNaO}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$	445.40	206752-32-1	10 g
Ascorbic acid	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$	176.12	50-81-7	20 g
Glycerin (glycerol) 99%	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_8\text{O}_3$	92.09	56-81-5	100 mL

### Preparation

Dissolve 10 g of azomethine-H monosodium salt hydrate in 500 mL de-ionized water. Next, add 20 g ascorbic acid and 100 mL of glycerin. Mix and fill up to 1 litre with de-ionized water.

**Store the reagent in a closed, dark, plastic container and in a fridge (4°C) during operation to ensure stability up to one month.**

**The colour solution should not be turbid. If turbidity is present, gently heat and stir the solution until it becomes clear again.**



## 4.6 Calibration solution

Products	Formula	MW (g/mol)	CAS No.	1 litre solution
Boric acid	H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub>	61.83	10043-35-3	2.861 g

### Preparation

#### 500 mg/L B stock solution

Prepare a stock solution of 500 mg/L B: Dissolve accurately 2.861 g boric acid (H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>) in 500 mL de-ionized water using a volumetric flask of 1000 mL. Add de-ionized water up to the mark grade.

#### B standard solution – REF2

Prepare a standard solution for calibration according to the following table: take accurately x mL of the 500 mg/L B stock solution and transfer into a volumetric flask of 1000 mL. Add de-ionized water up to the mark grade.

	Measuring range	Concentration REF2	Amount of stock solution to add to 1 litre
0	500 µg/L B	500 µg/L B	1.0 mL
1	2000 µg/L B	2000 µg/L B	4.0 mL
2	4000 µg/L B	4000 µg/L B	8.0 mL
W	5000 µg/L B	5000 µg/L B	10 mL
X	12500 µg/L B	12500 µg/L B	25 ml
Y	25000 µg/L B	25000 µg/L B	50 ml
Z	37500 µg/L B	37500 µg/L B	75 ml
5	50000 µg/L B	50000 µg/L B	100 ml

#### B standard solution – REF1

Prepare a standard solution of 0 µg/L B. Use de-ionized water.

## 4.7 Cleaning solution (facultative)

The cleaning procedure should prevent any build-up of chemicals in the analyser. To obtain an effective cleaning procedure one has to test the cleaning solution and the cleaning interval for each application. Perform the selected cleaning solution and interval for a trial period, check then the effectiveness of the procedure and change if necessary.

Change Information	
Date: 15/09/2021	Previous version: Edition 6 to Edition 1.01
Reason for Change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Addition of extra ranges to the portfolio of EZ1004</li><li>- Addition of water consumption</li><li>- Addition of information reagents</li><li>- Addition of remark regarding colour solution</li></ul>	
Description of Change	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Addition of extra ranges for internal dispenser dilution: 10x, 25x, 50x, 75x</li><li>- Addition of estimated consumption of water for rinse and dilution (chapter 4.2)</li><li>- Addition of extra information regarding storage and quality of reagents (chapter 4.3)</li><li>- Addition of remark regarding the preservation and preparation of the colour solution (chapter 4.5)</li></ul>	