

## Method Abstract

**Scope** This method is used for determining nitrite nitrogen in drinking water, groundwater, surface water, and domestic and industrial waste according to USEPA Method 353.2 and Standard Methods 4500-NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> I. Additionally, this method enables nitrite analysis according to ISO Method 13395. This method can also be used for the determination of nitrite in potassium chloride (KCl) extracts of soils and plants.

**Summary** Diazotize any nitrite originally present in the sample with sulfanilamide and subsequently couple with *N*-(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine dihydrochloride. Colorimetrically detect the resulting highly colored azo dye at 540 nm. A calibration curve allows accurate quantitation of the detected nitrite.

**Interferences** Filter turbid samples prior to analysis. Iron, copper, and other metals interfere with the analysis by binding with nitrite in the sample, blocking the color formation reaction; eliminate this interference by using ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) in the buffer solution. Samples that are outside the functional pH range of the ammonium chloride buffer affect the results obtained from this method; adjust the pH of these samples to within a range of 5–9 using either concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl) or ammonium hydroxide (NH<sub>4</sub>OH). Samples that may contain residual chlorine should be tested for reduction efficiency through the analysis of Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate (MS/MSD) samples; when necessary, dechlorinate samples with sodium thiosulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>). Method interferences caused by contaminants in the reagents, reagent water, glassware, etc., may bias the results; take appropriate precautions are to keep all such items free of contaminants. See Norwitz and Keliher for a comprehensive study of interferences in the spectrophotometric analysis of nitrite.

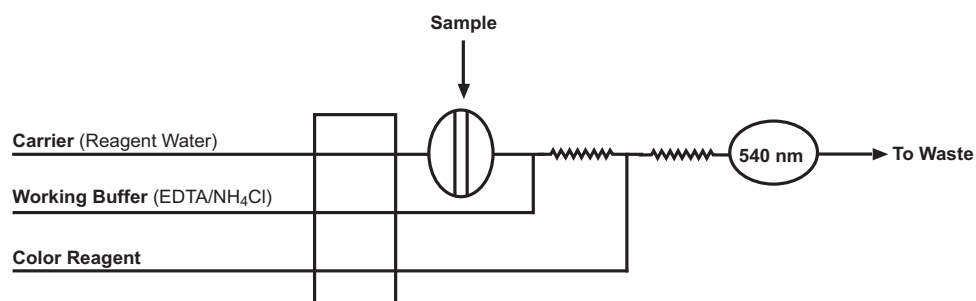
### Performance Specifications

Range:	0.01–10 mg/L
Throughput:	60 samples/hour
Precision (at 0.1 mg/L):	<2% RSD
Precision (at 0.5 mg/L):	~1% RSD
Method Detection Limit (MDL):	0.002 mg/L

### Chemicals

Ammonium Chloride, NH <sub>4</sub> Cl	Hydrochloric Acid, concentrated, HCl
Ammonium Hydroxide, NH <sub>4</sub> OH	<i>N</i> -(1-naphthyl)ethylenediamine
Chloroform, CHCl <sub>3</sub>	Dihydrochloride, C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>2</sub> •2HCl
Deionized (DI) Water (ASTM Type I or II)	Phosphoric Acid, concentrated, H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid, Disodium Salt Dihydrate (EDTA), C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> •2H <sub>2</sub> O	Potassium Nitrite, KNO <sub>2</sub>
	Sulfanilamide, C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S

### Basic Flow Diagram



### Selected References

*Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater*; EPA-600/4-79-020; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory: Cincinnati, OH, 1984; Method 353.2.

Norwitz, G.; Keliher, P.N. Study of Interferences in the Spectrophotometric Determination of Nitrite Using Composite Diazotization-Coupling Reagents. *Analyst* **1985**, *110*, 689-694.

Norwitz, G.; Keliher, P.N. Study of Interferences in the Spectrophotometric Determination of Nitrite Using Composite Diazotization-Coupling Reagents. *Analyst* **1986**, *111*, 1033-1037.

*Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 21st ed.; American Public Health Association: Washington, D.C., 2005.

Water Quality-Determination of Nitrite Nitrogen and Nitrate Nitrogen and the Sum of Both by Flow Analysis (CFA and FIA) and Spectrophotometric Detection. International Standard; ISO 13395: 1996 (E); 1st ed.: Geneva, Switzerland, 1996

Figures

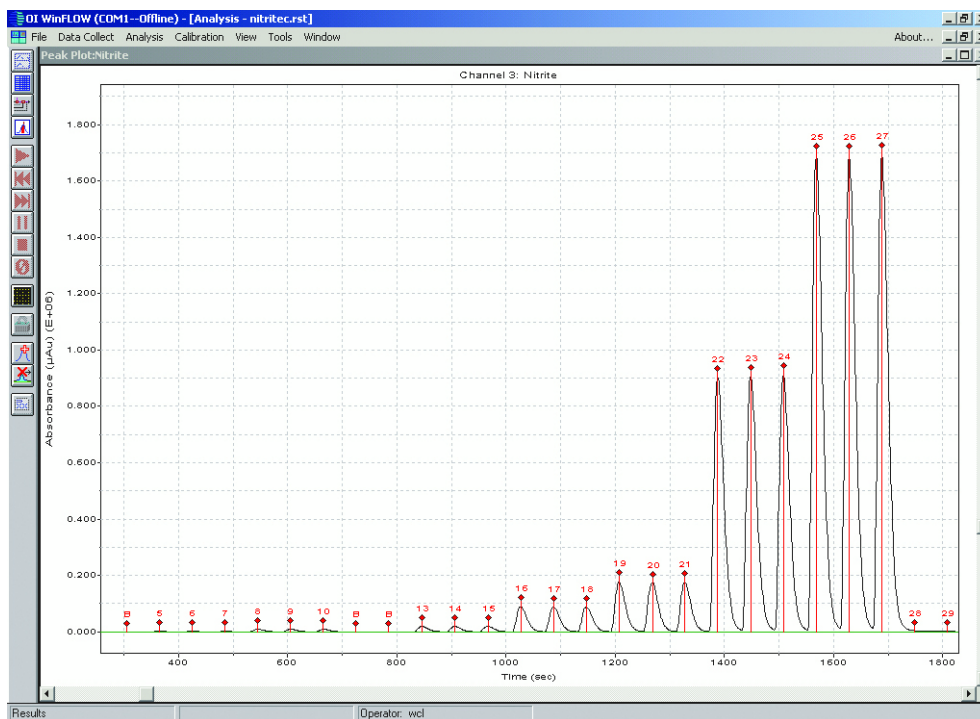


Figure 1. Nitrite Calibration (0.01–10.0 ppm at 60 samples/hour)

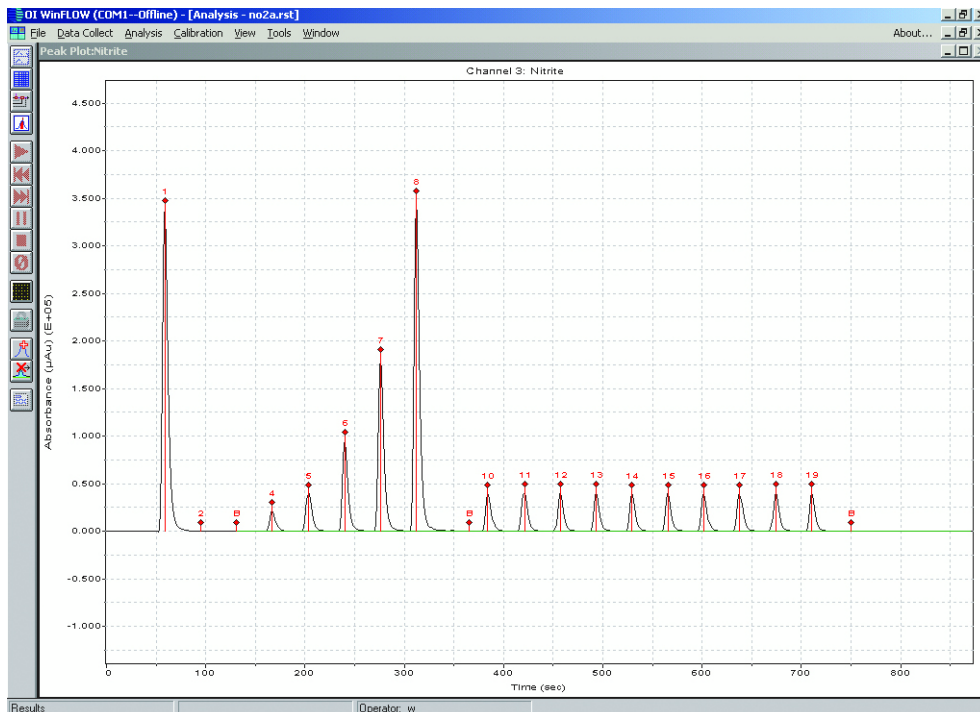


Figure 2. Nitrite Calibration (0.05–1.0 ppm at 120 samples/hour)

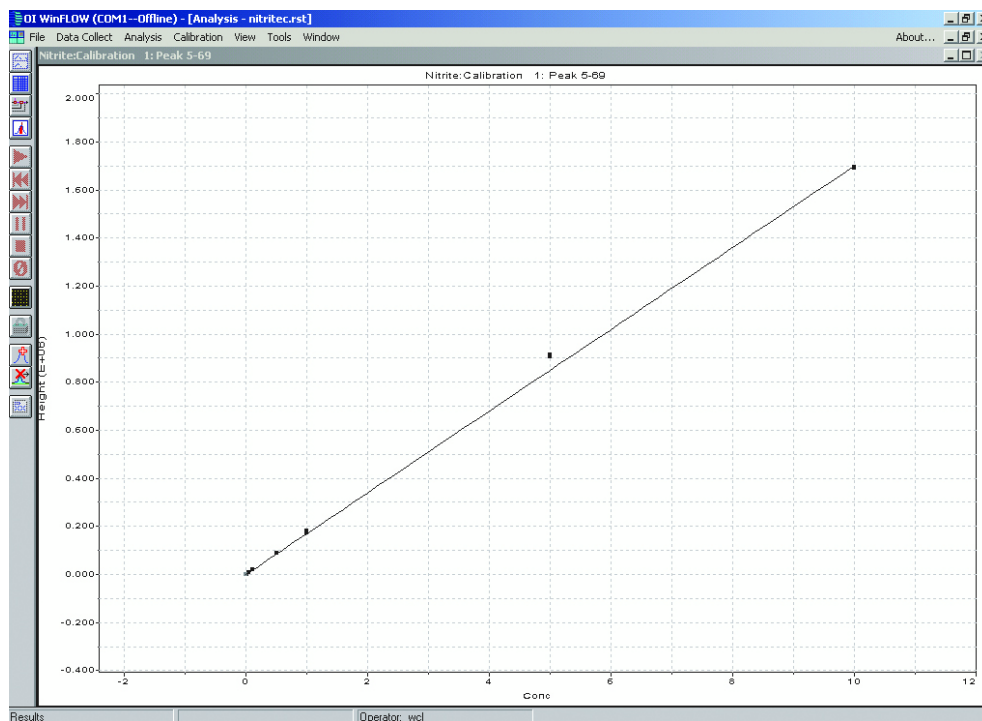


Figure 3. Nitrite Calibration Curve (0.01–10.0 ppm)

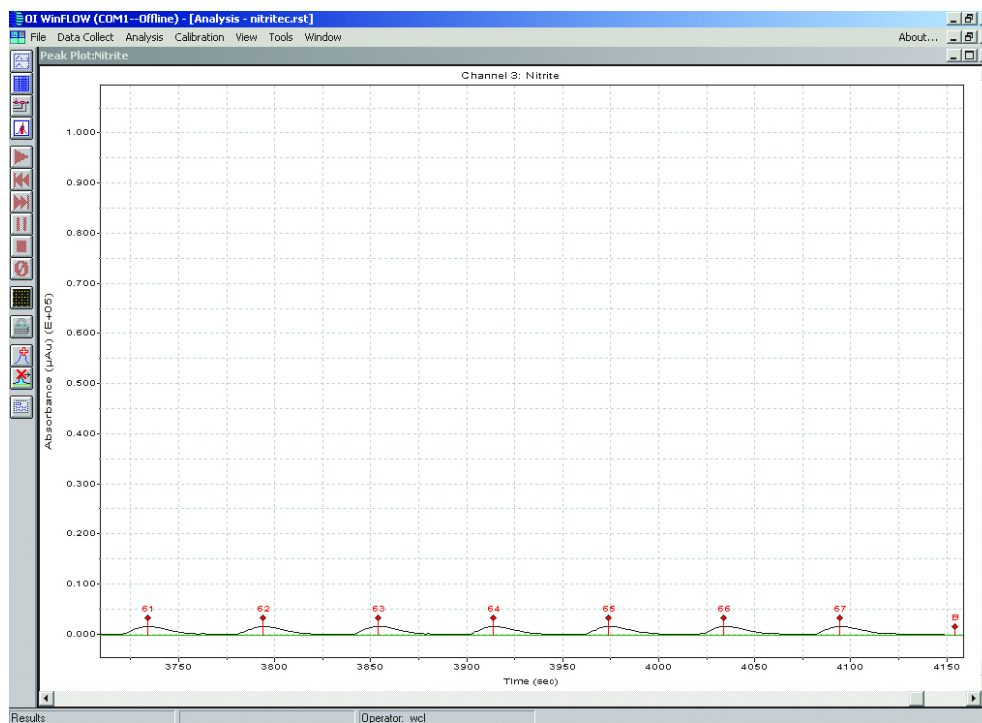


Figure 4. Nitrite Method Detection Limit (at 0.01 ppm)

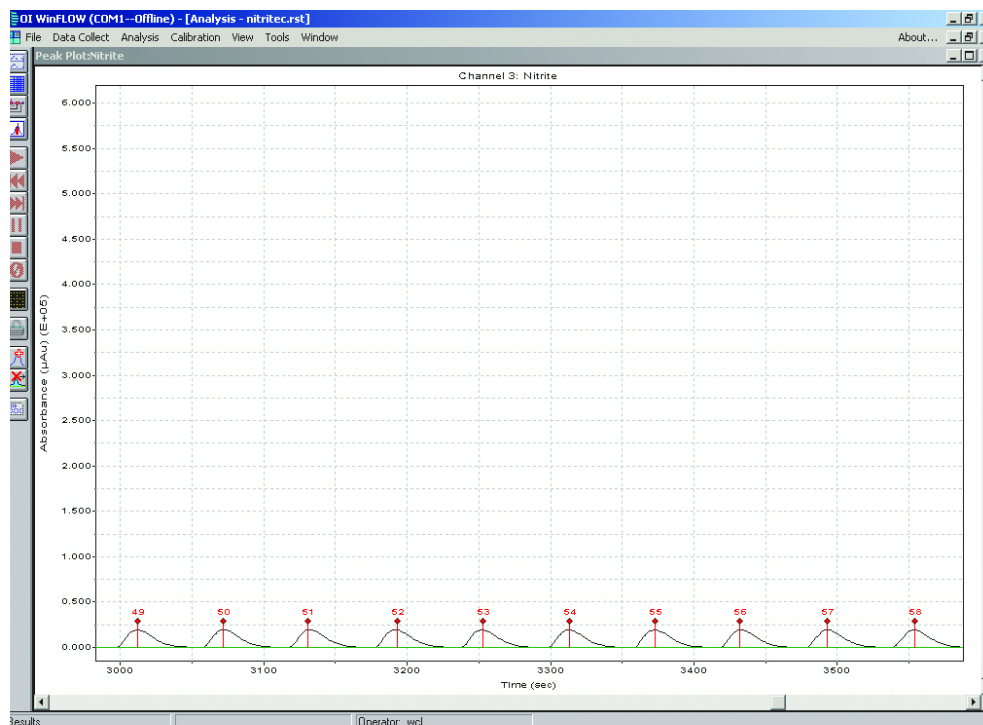


Figure 5. Nitrite Precision (at 0.1 ppm)

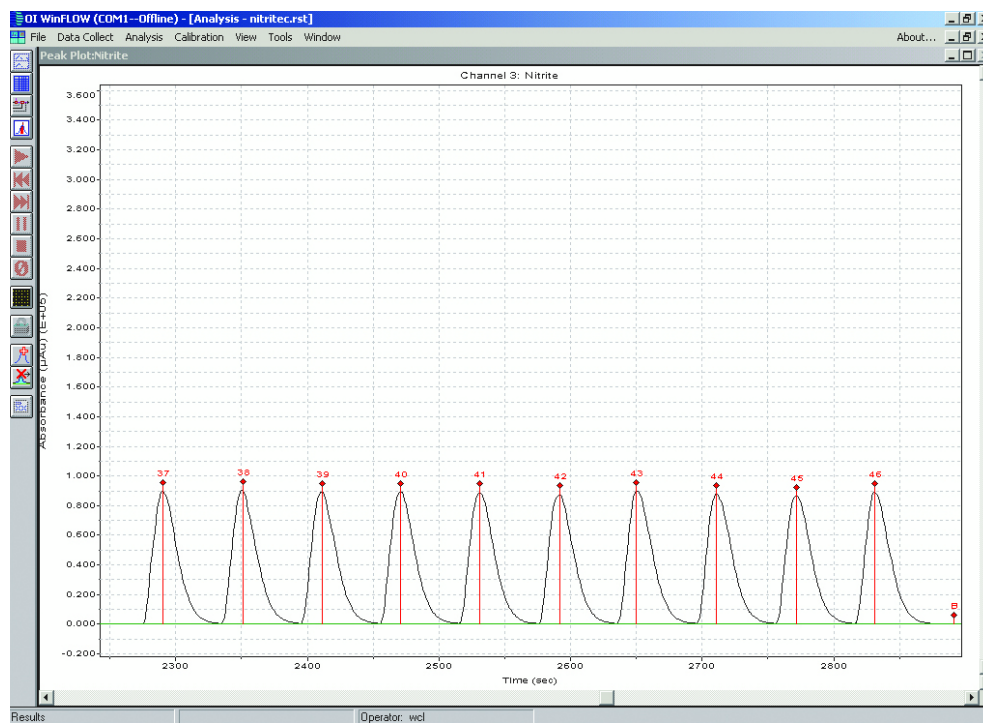


Figure 6. Nitrite Precision (at 0.5 ppm)



OI WinFLOW (COM1--Offline) - [Analysis - nitrite.rst]

File Data Collect Analysis Calibration View Tools Window

Nitrite:Calibration 1: Peak 5-69

	1,1	*
Name	Conc	Height
* cal 0.01 ppm	0.010000	1827.41406
* cal 0.01 ppm	0.010000	1805.47375
* cal 0.01 ppm	0.010000	1822.42981
* cal 0.05 ppm	0.050000	8928.04492
* cal 0.05 ppm	0.050000	8838.61816
* cal 0.05 ppm	0.050000	8980.22654
* cal 0.10 ppm	0.100000	19690.9763
* cal 0.10 ppm	0.100000	19424.1484
* cal 0.10 ppm	0.100000	19526.8593
* cal 0.50 ppm	0.500000	90485.2500
* cal 0.50 ppm	0.500000	89292.1953
* cal 0.50 ppm	0.500000	87676.4140
* cal 1.00 ppm	1.000000	179593.421
* cal 1.00 ppm	1.000000	172773.234
* cal 1.00 ppm	1.000000	176066.484
* cal 5.00 ppm	5.000000	904822.937
* cal 5.00 ppm	5.000000	905208.812
* cal 5.00 ppm	5.000000	911976.062
* cal 10.00 ppm	10.000000	1691170.23
* cal 10.00 ppm	10.000000	1691527.75
* cal 10.00 ppm	10.000000	1694086.75
Calib Coef:		
y=bx+a		
a: (intercept)	1.4280e+02	
b:	1.7005e+05	
Corr Coef:		
	0.999444	
Carryover:		
	0.1084	
No Drift Peaks		

Figure 7. Nitrite Calibration Results (0.01–10.0 ppm)

Table 1. Nitrite Nitrogen Precision Calculations

	0.500 mg N/L	0.100 mg N/L	0.010 mg N/L
Replicate 1	0.526	0.112	0.0095
Replicate 2	0.530	0.116	0.0095
Replicate 3	0.524	0.114	0.0089
Replicate 4	0.524	0.114	0.0092
Replicate 5	0.520	0.112	0.0096
Replicate 6	0.515	0.114	0.0093
Replicate 7	0.525	0.112	0.0095
Replicate 8	0.515	0.112	—
Replicate 9	0.507	0.116	—
Replicate 10	0.523	0.113	—
Mean	0.521	0.113	0.0094
Standard Deviation	0.006698	0.001685	0.000239
% RSD	1.28	1.48	2.55
% Recovery	104	113	94
MDL	—	—	0.008