



Scope

This method is used for determining total alkalinity in drinking water, surface water, and domestic and industrial wastes according to USEPA Method 310.2.

Summary

Samples are mixed with a methyl orange indicator solution that is weakly buffered at pH 3.1. Alkalinity from carbonates, bicarbonates, and hydroxides causes the color of the indicator solution to change from red to yellow. The absorbance is measured at 550 nm, which is the wavelength of the maximum absorbance of the red form of the indicator. Since methyl orange alkalinity is an inverse chemistry, the absorbance decreases as alkalinity increases. The decrease in absorbance at 550 nm is directly proportional to the sample alkalinity.

Interferences

Filter turbid samples prior to analysis; if samples are filtered, this method is not approved for NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) monitoring. Alkalinity of samples with pH values less than 3.1 cannot be determined by this method. Residual chlorine bleaches the indicator solution and interferes with the assay; treat samples containing chlorine with sodium thiosulfate. Color or background absorbance at 550 nm may interfere with the assay. Carbon dioxide interferes; verify the reagents and deionized water are properly degassed or are free of carbon dioxide.

Performance Specifications

Range: $10-600 \text{ mg/L} \text{ as } \text{CaCO}_3$

Throughput: 90 samples/hour
Precision (at 50 mg/L): <5% RSD
Precision (at 200 mg/L): <3% RSD

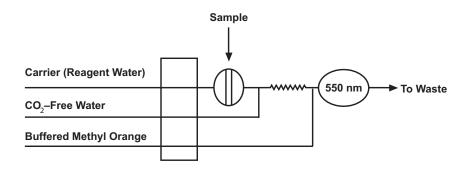
Method Detection Limit (MDL): 5 mg/L as CaCO₃
ERA QC Results 91% Recovery

Chemicals

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Deionized (DI) Water (ASTM Type I or II)} & \text{Potassium Acid Phthalate, $C_8H_5O_4K$} \\ \text{Hydrochloric Acid, concentrated, HCl} & \text{Sodium Carbonate, anhydrous, Na_2CO_3} \\ \end{array}$

 $\label{eq:methyl-orange} \mbox{Methyl Orange, C_{14}H}_{14}\mbox{N}_3\mbox{O}_3\mbox{SNa} \qquad \qquad \mbox{Sodium Thiosulfate, $Na_2S_2O_3$}$

Basic Flow Diagram



Note

This method complies with USEPA Method 310.2.

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 310.2.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 20th ed.; American Public Health Association: Washington D.C., 1998.



Figures

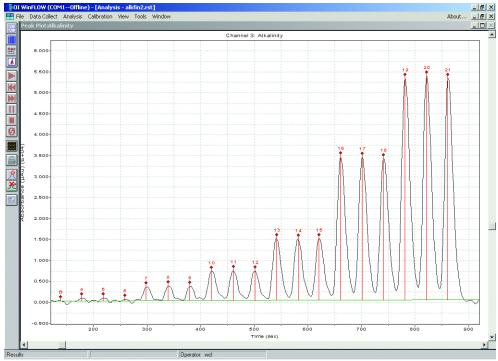


Figure 1. Total Alkalinity Calibration (10–600 ppm)

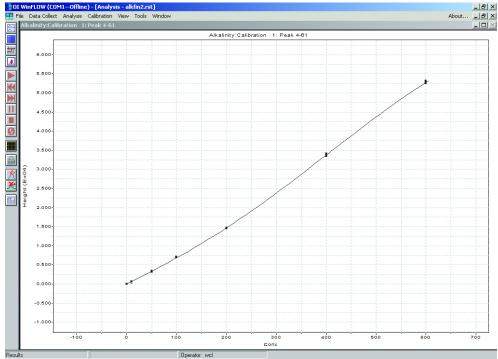


Figure 2. Total Alkalinity Calibration Curve (10–600 ppm)





Figure 3. Total Alkalinity Calibration Results (10–600 ppm)





Table 1. Total Alkalinity Precision Calculations

	50 mg CaCo ₃ /L	200 mg CaCo ₃ /L	50 mg CaCo ₃ /L	ERA P124-506
Rep 1	38.9	203	52.1	36.8
Rep 2	42.1	204	53.8	35.0
Rep 3	43.6	203	44.8	35.1
Rep 4	42.2	205	44.0	35.9
Rep 5	40.7	206	44.5	_
Rep 6	45.2	201	49.6	_
Rep 7	43.0	201	44.2	_
Rep 8	42.4	201	_	_
Rep 9	46.3	197	_	_
Rep 10	44.6	189	_	_
Mean	43.0	201	47.6	35.7
Standard Deviation	1.975	4.9213	4.1512	0.822974
% RSD	4.59	2.45	8.73	2.31
% Recovery	86	101	95	93
MDL	_	_	13	_



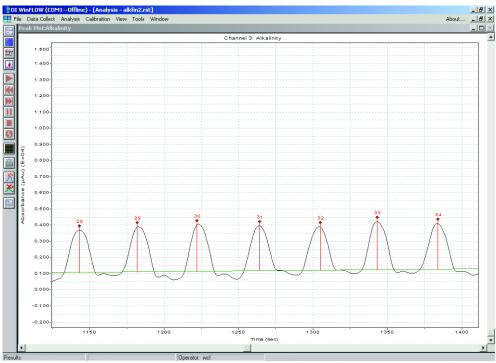


Figure 4. Total Alkalinity Method Detection Limit (at 50 ppm)

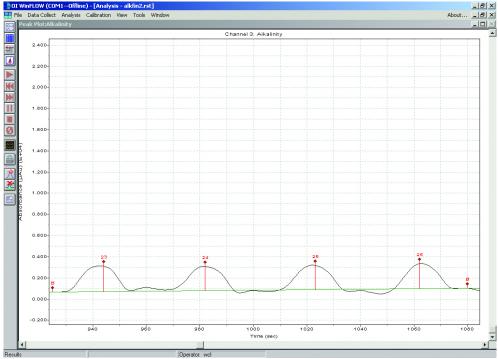


Figure 5. Total Alkalinity QC Sample Precision



