

Methods for

Measurement of air pollution —

Part 8: Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen dioxide in ambient air: modified Griess-Saltzman method

[ISO title: Ambient air — Determination of the mass
concentration of nitrogen dioxide — Modified Griess Saltzman
method]

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Environment and Pollution Standards Committee (EPC/-) to Technical Committee EPC/35 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Gas Corporation
- British Steel Corporation
- Cement Makers' Federation
- Department of Health and Social Security
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Department of Trade and Industry (Warren Spring Laboratory)
- Electricity Supply Industry in England and Wales
- GAMBICA (BEAMA Ltd)
- Health and Safety Executive
- Institute of Petroleum
- Institution of Environmental Health Officers
- Institution of Gas Engineers
- Lead Development Association
- National Coal Board
- National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service
- National Society for Clean Air
- Society of Chemical Industry

The following bodies were also represented in the drafting of the standard, through sub-committees and panels:

- Asbestosis Research Council
- Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
- Council of Environmental Conservation
- Department of the Environment
- Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)
- Engineering Equipment and Materials Users Association
- Fibre Cement Manufacturers' Association Limited
- Institute of Energy
- Institute of Occupational Hygienists
- Institute of Occupational Medicine
- Institution of Electrical Engineers
- London Regional Transport

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Environment and Pollution Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 July 1986

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National foreword

This Part of BS 1747, which has been prepared under the direction of the Environment and Pollution Standards Committee, is identical with ISO 6768:1985 “*Ambient air — Determination of the mass concentration of nitrogen dioxide — Modified Griess-Saltzman method*”. The International Standard was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, Air quality, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) as a result of discussion in which the UK participated.

This Part of BS 1747 is one of a series relating to air quality arising from UK participation in the work of ISO/TC 146. Methods for the determination of particular constituents of ambient air will be published as further Parts of this standard. Topics relating to air quality characteristics are being published as Parts of BS 6069 “*Methods for characterization of air quality*”.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is especially drawn to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. It is current practice in British Standards to use a full point on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L” for litre (and in its submultiples) rather than “l”, and to use the spelling “sulphur”, instead of “sulfur”.

Cross-reference

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 6349:1985	BS 4559 <i>Methods for preparation of calibration gas mixtures</i> Part 7:1981 <i>Permeation method</i> (Identical)

Textual errors. When adopting the text of the International Standard, the following textual errors were discovered. They have been marked in the text and have been reported to ISO in a proposal to amend the text of the International Standard.

- a) In line 2 of clause 2, delete “and confined”.
- b) In paragraph 3 of 6.1.3, the first word should be “Discoloured”.
- c) In the last line of 8.1.1, delete “should” and substitute “shall”.
- d) The diagrams on page 9 should be numbered as part of Figure 3.

Additional information. a) The term “zero gas” (referred to in 5.4 and 8.2.2) means gas containing no nitrogen dioxide.

- b) A suitable membrane filter (referred to in 6.1.5 and Figure 2) would be one with a mean pore diameter of 5 µm.
- c) The drawings of the absorbers in Figure 1 are not to scale. As the optimum volume of the absorption solution is about 30 % of the total volume of the absorber, a suitable capacity for the type A absorber would be 40 mL, for type B would be 50 mL and for type C would be 150 mL.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 12, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

