

Water quality —

Part 2: Physical, chemical and biochemical methods —

Section 2.40 Method for the determination of borate by spectrometry using azomethine-H

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Environment and Pollution Standards Policy Committee (EPC/-) to Technical Committee EPC/44, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Consulting Scientists
- British Association for Chemical Specialists
- British Gas plc
- Chemical Industries Association
- Department of the Environment for Northern Ireland
- Department of the Environment (Water Directorate)
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Electricity Supply Industry in England and Wales
- Industry Water Society
- Institute of Petroleum
- Institution of Gas Engineers
- Institution of Water and Environmental Management
- National Rivers Authority
- Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
- Royal Society of Chemistry
- Scottish Association of Directors of Water and Sewerage Services
- Soap and Detergent Industry Association
- Water Companies Association
- Water Research Centre
- Water Services Association of England and Wales

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Environment and Pollution Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 28 June 1991

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference EPC/44
Draft for comment 88/52170 DC

ISBN 0 580 19665 8

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

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National foreword

This Section of BS 6068, which has been prepared under the direction of the Environment and Pollution Standards Policy Committee, is identical with ISO 9390:1990 “*Water quality — Determination of borate — Spectrometric method using azomethine-H*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The international standard was prepared by subcommittee 2, Physical, chemical and biochemical methods, of ISO Technical Committee 147, Water quality, with the active participation and approval of the UK.

NOTE The tests described in this Section of BS 6068 should only be carried out in laboratories with suitable facilities and by suitably qualified persons with an appropriate level of chemical expertise. Standard chemical procedures should be followed throughout.

BS 6068 is being published in a series of Parts subdivided into Sections that will generally correspond to particular international standards. Sections are being, or will be, published in Parts 1 to 7, which together with Part 0, are listed below.

- *Part 0: Introduction;*
- *Part 1: Glossary;*
- *Part 2: Physical, chemical and biochemical methods;*
- *Part 3: Radiological methods;*
- *Part 4: Microbiological methods;*
- *Part 5: Biological methods;*
- *Part 6: Sampling;*
- *Part 7: Precision and accuracy.*

Cross-reference

International standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 5667-3:1985	BS 6068 <i>Water quality</i> Section 6.3:1986 <i>Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples</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.

In 4.1, line 4, “L + – ascorbic acid” should be read as “L (+) – ascorbic acid”.

In 4.2, at the end of line 3, insert “(produced by carefully mixing together 20 ml of sulfuric acid ($\rho = 1.84$ g/ml) and 80 ml of distilled water)” after “($\rho = 1.21$ g/ml)”. In line 6, ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) should be read as “($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$)”.

In the title of 7.4.3, “facteur” should be read as “factor”.

In Table 1, the numerical values for “ σ_r ” and “ σ_R ” should be transposed, and in column 10 delete “mg/l” and insert “mg/l”.

Additional information. It is recommended that the pH value of the resulting solution from 4.2 is checked before the solution is used. In 7.2, line 4, “per 10 mm” means per 10 mm of cell path length.

In 8.1, definition of A_0 , it is the absorbance of the blank using the same optical cell path length as for the sample. In Table 1, the standard deviations are based on the mean values.