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Water Quality. Determination of Free Chlorine and Total Chlorine. Iodometric Titration Method for the Determination of Total Chlorine

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Field Evaluation of Colorimetric Methods for the Determination and Identification of Chlorine Residual in Aqueous Solution

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Continuous recording of residual chlorine is not a new idea. Rather this has been the aim of scientists and operating personnel since chlorination of potable water was first placed on a continuous basis in 1908. Actually the development of reliable equipment for this purpose could not take place until the nature and characteristics of residual chlorine in water, in small concentrations (0.1 to 10.0 ppm), had been thoroughly studied and certain instruments such as the photoelectric cell and amperometric titrator had been perfected. The perfection and acceptance of the photoelectric cell offered one of the first avenues of approach to the problem. Early work was devoted largely to the measurement and recording of the various intensities of color, which are proportional to the amount of chlorine present, produced by the addition of certain reacting chemicals, such as potassium iodide or orthotolidine. Several instruments utilizing this principle were constructed and placed in operation during the early thirties. Some were notably successful, particularly those making use of orthotolidine. However, practically every scheme using the photoelectric cell method was subject to certain fundamental errors, the most common of which was the accumulation of material on the glass surfaces of the water cell. These accumulations changed the intensity of the color measured by the photoelectric cell and introduced errors that were difficult to overcome. In addition, the equipment was either complicated or required a degree of skill in operation.

Determination of Free Residual Chlorine in Water by Para-aminodiethylaniline

The FACTS test procedure was tested at 16 water treatment laboratories throughout the U.S. It was found to be equivalent for the determination of free available chlorine to both the DPD test and amperometric titration and is approved by the U.S. environmental Protection Agency for use in drinking water treatment plants. Several

instrumental procedures for chlorine residual analysis were also tested. An on line continuous amperometric procedure was shown to be operator independent and could be used for control and monitoring of chlorine in water treatment processes.

The Evaluation of Existing Field Test Kits for Determining Free Chlorine Residuals in Aqueous Solutions, Final Report

Ten different methods for determining total available residual chlorine, all based on the iodine-iodide reaction, were tested without modification on four sample matrices. Their precision was determined by seven replicate determinations. Accuracy, as compared to the iodometric starch titration method, was determined in terms of percent yield. Observations regarding advantages, disadvantages, deviations from the expected and problems involved in the determination are recorded. The data are presented in tables arranged for instructive purposes and in a figure intended to present the data in reduced form for easier appraisal. The information obtained can be used by the analyst in determining which method is most suitable for a particular matrix. The data show the importance of the nature of the sample matrix. The necessity of comparing several methods in order to be certain of the accuracy is also obvious given the data. This report covers a period from March 1976 to November 1976 and was completed as of November 12, 1976.

D 1253 - 57 Standard Methods of Test for Residual Chlorine in Industrial Water

Ten different methods for determining total available residual chlorine, all based on the iodine-iodide reaction, were tested without modification on four sample matrices. Their precision was determined by seven replicate determinations. Accuracy, as compared to the iodometric starch titration method, was determined in terms of percent yield. Observations regarding advantages, disadvantages, deviations from the expected and problems involved in the determination are recorded. The data are presented in tables arranged for instructive purposes and in a figure intended to present the data in reduced form for easier appraisal. The information obtained can be used by the analyst in determining which method is most suitable for a particular matrix. The data show the importance of the nature of the sample matrix. The necessity of comparing several methods in order to be certain of the accuracy is also obvious given the data. This report covers a period from March 1976 to November 1976 and was completed as of November 12, 1976.

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The DPD and amperometric methods for determining free available chlorine were compared in a study of chlorine demand in a denitrified (unchlorinated) wastewater. The DPD method was found to be more precise than the amperometric method. Chlorine demand of denitrified wastewater from the Kanapaha Water Reclamation Facility (KWRF) was found to increase with increase in chlorine dose. Total chlorine demand was found to increase with time when dose was constant. These results support previous work at the KWRF which found increased chlorine demand with chlorine dose. Synthetic (laboratory prepared) water was spiked with ammonium chloride at various concentrations to determine the effect of chloramines on the free chlorine measurement. The interference of

chloramines, particularly monochloramine, on the free available chlorine residual measurements made using the DPD method was significant. The amperometric method showed no such interference.

Continuous Recording of Chlorine Residuals and Determination of Chlorine Demand

This test method covers the determination of residual chlorine in water by direct amperometric titration.

Determination of Chlorine in Water

This standard specifies the use of iodometric method for the determination of available chlorine in chlorine disinfectants. This method is applicable to the determination of available chlorine in solid or liquid chlorine-containing disinfectants.

Comparison of Methods for the Determination of Total Available Residual Chlorine in Various Sample Matrices

(A) These methods cover procedures for the determination of residual chlorine in industrial water. Provision is made for the determination of total chlorine, free available chlorine, and combined available chlorine in the presence of the amount of color, turbidity, iron, manganese, chromium, nitrites, and organic matter normally present. Three methods are given, as follows: (b) The referee method is amperometric, and is not subject to commonly encountered interferences. This method is applicable to all types of industrial water having a residual chlorine content of not more than 5 ppm. Non-referee method A is colorimetric, and is subject to interferences by certain ions and by elevated temperatures. This method is not applicable to highly colored or turbid water. Non-referee method B is a dilution-colorimetric method subject to interferences similar to non-referee method A, but is applicable to water containing high amounts of residual chlorine. (c) Methods for the determination of residual chlorine in water containing appreciable amounts of industrial waste are given in the Methods of Test for Residual Chlorine in Industrial Waste Water (ASTM Designation: D 1427).

The Determination of Chlorine in Drinking Water

The purpose of this study was to develop a biological referee procedure (biofac) for the qualitative and quantitative determination of free chlorine in solutions containinfg compounds that may interfere with the colorimetric chemical methods and to use this procedure to compare the specificity of the DPD, FACTS, amperometric, and electrode procedures for free chlorine. The bacterial virus f2 was chosen as the test organism for the development of the biofac procedure, since f2 is resistant to inactivation by combined chlorine and sensitive to free chlorine. A linear, reproducible, relationship was found between the rate of f2 inactivation and free chlorine concentration at pH 6.0 and 7.0. This relationship was used as a standard curve for the determination of free chlorine concentration from the rate of f2 inactivation. Specificity of the tests for free available chlorine was determined by comparison of the level of free chlorine indicated by the test to the level indicated by the biofac procedure. A false positive result was defined as an indication of free chlorine by the test in the absence of viricidal activity. (Author).

Development of a Sulfonamide-based Collection System and Determination Method for Active Chlorine

Water, Quality, Water testing, Chemical analysis and testing, Determination of

content, Chlorine, Water resources, Wastes, Volumetric analysis, Iodometry, Reproducibility, Interferences (chemical), Testing conditions, Potable water, Bibliography

Comparison of Methods for the Determination of Total Available Residual Chlorine in Various Sample Matrices

(A) These methods cover nonreferee procedures for the determination of residual chlorine in industrial waste water. A referee method and two nonreferee methods for the determination of residual chlorine in industrial water other than that containing waste are given in the Methods of Test for Residual Chlorine in Industrial Water (ASTM Designation: D 1253). Provision is made in these methods for the determination of total chlorine and free available chlorine. Provision is also made for the determination of the total chlorine in the presence of most of the interfering constituents found in industrial waste water, either through choice of the method employed or by a modification of the same. Two methods are given, as follows: Sections Non-Referee Method A (Starch-Iodide Titration Method) 6 to 11 Non-Referee Method B (Amperometric Titration Method) 12 to 20 (b) Both methods are applicable to the determination of total chlorine in industrial waste water. Only non-referee method B is applicable to the determination of free available chlorine in industrial waste water. (c) The type of residual chlorine to be determined depends on the objective of chlorination. When a free chlorine residual is not required, a determination of the total chlorine normally suffices regardless of the composition of the chlorine residual. (d) Modifications of these methods are provided to eliminate one or more interferences present either initially in the industrial waste water or present subsequent to chlorination. The methods are most dependable when used with industrial waste water of known composition.

The Determination of Fluorine and Chlorine in Organic Compounds

The Determination of Chlorine in Polyurethane Plastic

D 1427 - 58 Standard Methods of Test for Residual Chlorine in Industrial Waste Water

A New DPD-steadifac Method for Specific Determination of Free Available Chlorine

Developments in the Analytical Methodology for the Determination of Free Available Chlorine, Inorganic Chloramines, and Oxyhalogen Species

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Determination of Residual Chlorine and Turbidity in Drinking Water

Determination of active chlorine content of bleach using redox titration

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