

# Measurement of the total nitrogen in water – problem with high blanks

Daniel Žlindra

**1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the heads of the laboratories  
within ICP Forests**



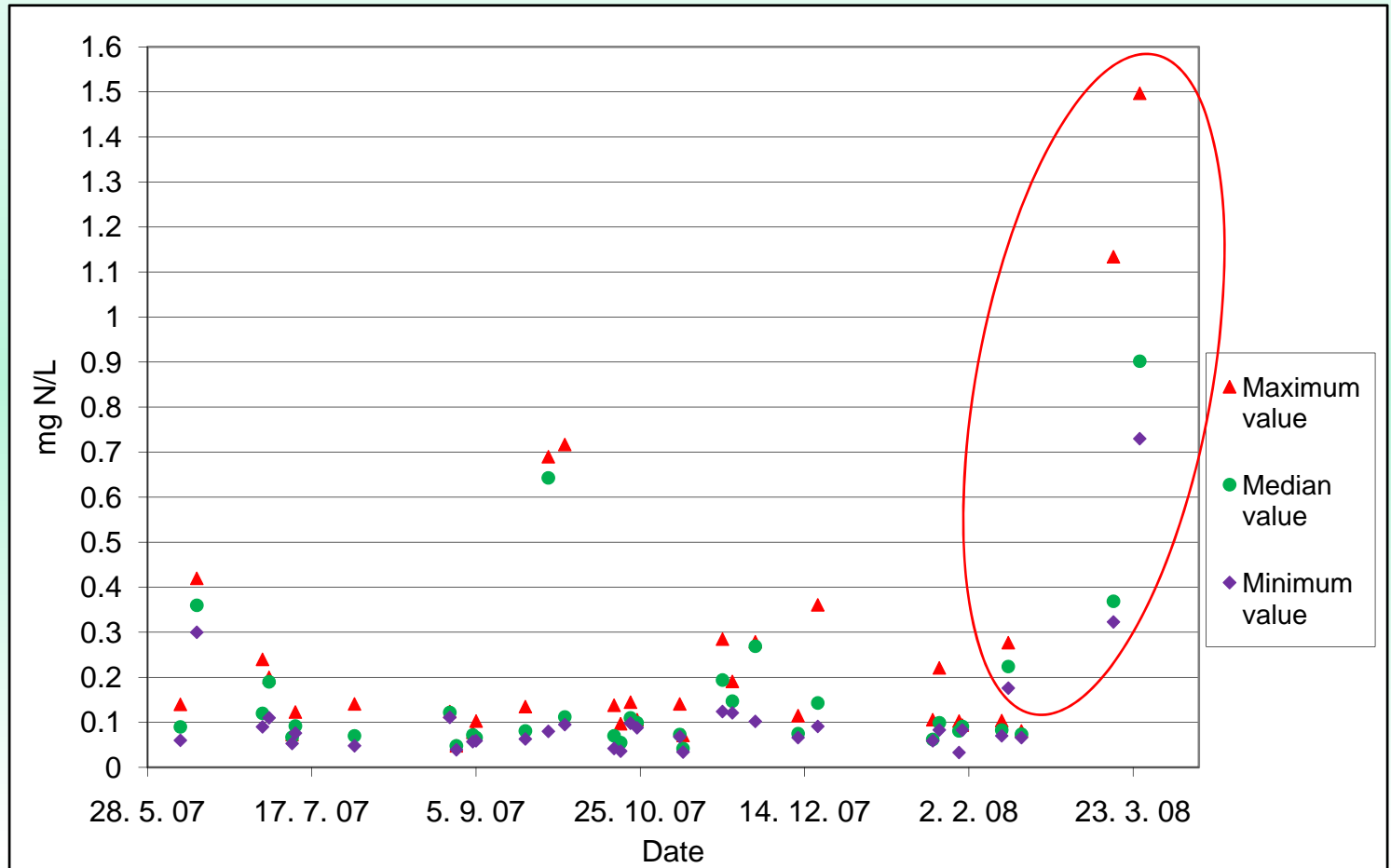
Gozdarski inštitut Slovenije  
*Slovenian Forestry Institute*

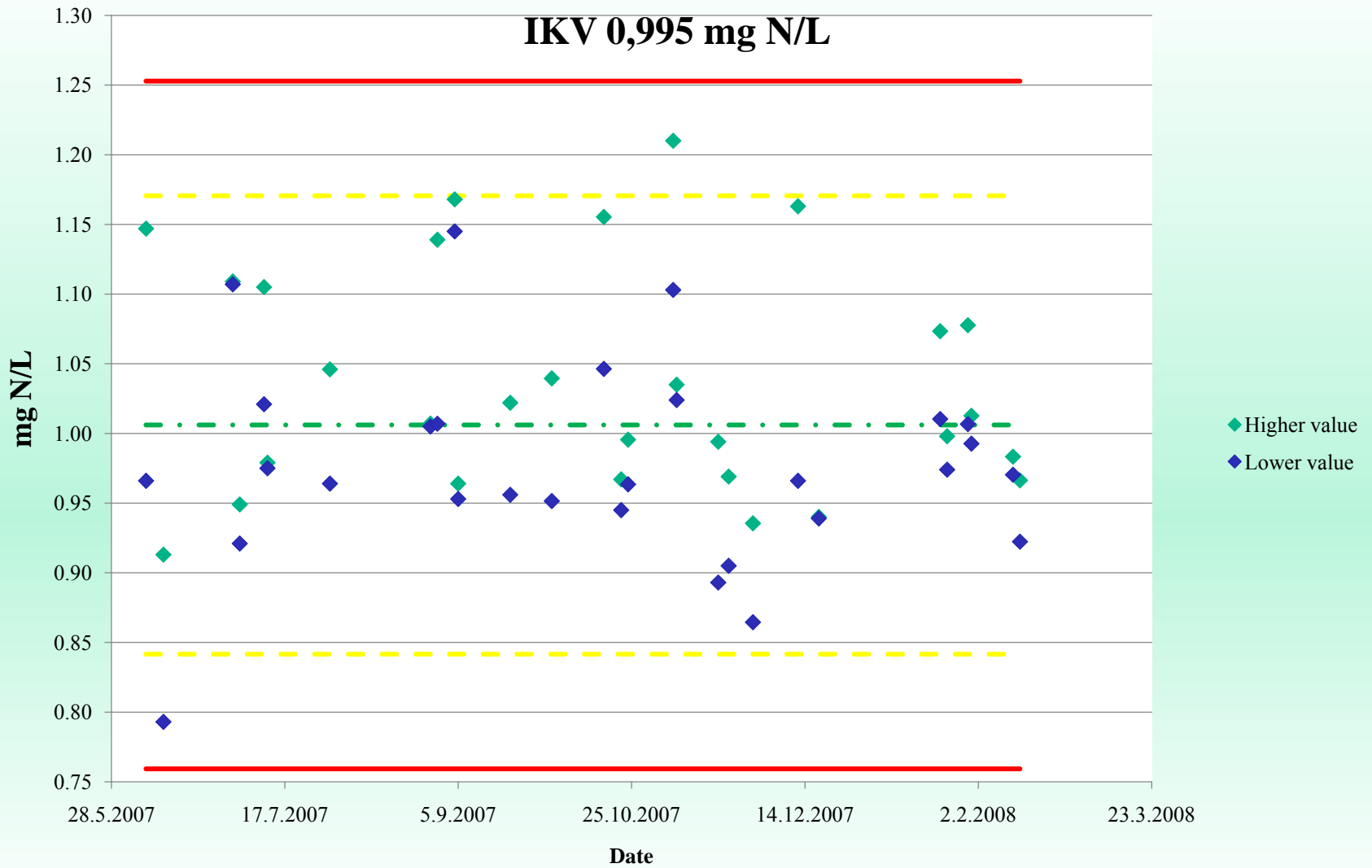
**Hamburg, Germany, June 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> 2008**

- implementation of the method in 2003,
- method: ISO 11905-1: peroxodisulfate digestion in autoclave followed by spectrometer determination of nitrate at 220 nm
- SCHOTT DURAN autoclavable bottles 50 mL
- UV-Vis spectrometer Varian Cary 50
- use of control samples:
  - ✓ blanks, the same preparation as for the samples
  - ✓ IKV (0,995 mg/L), the same preparation as for the samples (digestion included);
  - ✓ K 963/05 (~80 mg/L), the same preparation as for the samples (dillution and digestion included)
  - ✓ STD 1,25 (1,25 mg/L), the same preparation as for calibration standards (no digestion)



- usual values for blanks from 0,02 to maximum 0,10 mg N/L,
- in February 2008 blanks started to raise.





- test: measured 48 blanks, digested in two different autoclaves used two different aged reagents;

Autoclave (the same aged reagent)	SFI	BF
Average	0,18	0,26
Std deviation	0,11	0,20
Variance	0,0126	0,0380

1. There's no significant difference between the autoclaves,
2. There's no significant difference between the different aged reagents,
3. Conclusion: contamination of the bottles



➤ Cleaning of the bottles according to ISO 11905-1 (blank digestion, washing with dill. HCl, leaving the acid in the bottles just before the use)

➤ Result:      0,303  
                  0,200  
                  0,497  
                  0,288  
                  0,196 mg N/L



➤ Next stage: buying 10 new bottles (leaching of N out of the glass during ages??)



Many thanks to Irena Truden, Magda Špenko and  
Nataša Filipič

And

Thank you for your attention!

