

# NORTH CAROLINA WASTEWATER/GROUNDWATER LABORATORY CERTIFICATION APPROVED PROCEDURE FOR THE ANALYSIS OF TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE (DPD COLORIMETRIC)

This document provides an approved procedure for the colorimetric analysis of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) for compliance monitoring per 15A NCAC 2H .0805 (a) (6) (F) and (g) (3).

## Holding Time:

- Samples must be analyzed within 15 minutes of collection (40 CFR Part 136 Table II). Sample analysis begins when the reagents are added to the sample.

## General Information:

- If there is a compliance limit required by the facility permit, you must have an instrument capable of detecting concentrations at that level, such as a spectrophotometer or filter photometer. Facilities must report actual results down to or below the permitted limit on monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submittals; however, the North Carolina Division of Water Resources will treat all TRC values below 50 µg/L as zero. For example, if the facility has a TRC permit limit of 17 µg/L and reports a TRC value of 40 µg/L on the DMR, this value will be considered compliant. Ref: "Total Residual Chlorine 50 µg/L Compliance Level" NC Division of Water Quality, Point Source Branch memorandum dated May 1, 2008.
- If a facility has no compliance limit for TRC (just a monitoring requirement), then use of a hand-held meter, sometimes described as a pocket colorimeter, is acceptable (see the note below regarding stormwater monitoring requirements). For facilities using these hand-held meters, the North Carolina Division of Water Resources [formerly the Division of Water Quality] has established the minimum reporting level at 100 µg/L. Any values obtained less than that concentration must be reported as "<100 µg/L". Ref: Division of Water Quality, Point Source Compliance/Enforcement Unit letter dated August 14, 2001.
  - **NOTE:** Even though permits for stormwater monitoring do not have compliance limits, stormwater permittees must use an instrument and analytical method capable of detecting concentrations down to or below the specified stormwater benchmark concentration of 28 µg/L to properly assess pollutants and the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs).
- When using a Hach Pocket Colorimeter, follow these instructions to prepare samples for analysis:
  - 10 mL Powder Pillows are to be used with the 10-mL glass vial under the Low Range (LR) setting on the Pocket Colorimeter. LR range is 0.02 to 2.00 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub>.
  - 25 mL Powder Pillows are to be used with the 10-mL glass vial under the Mid Range (MR) setting on the Pocket Colorimeter. MR range is 0.05 to 4.00 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub>.
  - 25 mL Powder Pillows are to be used with the 5-mL plastic vial under the High Range (HR) setting on the Pocket Colorimeter. HR range is 0.1 to 10.0 mg/L Cl<sub>2</sub>.
- Since Hach Method 10014 ULR is approved by EPA as an Alternate Test Procedure (ATP), all steps in the method must be followed. This means that the sample must be filtered, liquid reagents must be used and the Pour-Thru Cell must be used. The Reagent Blank value must be determined each analysis day and must be < 5 µg/L. The Reagent Blank value must be subtracted from the sample result.
- When citing Standard Methods 4500-Cl G-2011, the laboratory may opt to use liquid reagents and the Pour-Thru Cell, but this is not required. Filtering samples is an allowable modification under Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 136; Federal Register Vol. 82, No. 165, August 28, 2017; 136.6. (b).
- All standard materials used must be ACS grade or higher purity.
- Sample duplicates are not a required quality control element for Field parameters.

## Definitions

- *Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve:* A linear regression equation generated from the analysis of a series of laboratory-prepared liquid standards. Sample results are obtained by plugging sample absorbance values into the linear regression formula. This is usually performed automatically by direct read-out meters.

- *Factory-set Calibration Curve:* An internal calibration curve, generated and stored as meter programs by the instrument manufacturer.
- *Calibration Blank:* Deionized or Distilled water, without chlorine and without DPD/buffer, that is used to zero the meter when a laboratory-prepared standard is used. A sealed standard (e.g., gel) blank may also be used for this purpose when sealed standards are used for the daily calibration verification.
- *Reagent Blank:* Deionized or Distilled water, from the same source used to make calibration and calibration verification standards, that is analyzed like a sample (i.e., with DPD/buffer added). The concentration of the reagent blank must not exceed 50% of the reporting limit (i.e., the lowest calibration or calibration verification standard concentration), unless otherwise specified by the reference method, or corrective action must be taken. Reagent blanks would be required when using laboratory-prepared standards [including Proficiency Testing (PT) Samples] and anytime sample dilutions are performed.
- *Second-source Standard:* A standard prepared from a source independent (e.g., different vendor, different lot #, etc.) from that used to prepare the calibration standards.

*NOTE: When using a factory-set calibration curve, all other standards are considered to be Second-source.*

- *Daily Check Standard:* A sealed standard (e.g., gel) or a laboratory-prepared standard of known concentration of the analyte of interest. A Daily Check Standard is used to evaluate laboratory performance and analyte recovery in a blank matrix.
- *Post-Analysis Calibration Verification Standard:* A Daily Check Standard that is analyzed after all sample analyses.

#### **Instrument Calibration or Calibration Curve Verification:**

Depending upon the meter, you may either construct a Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve or verify the Factory-set Calibration Curve initially, at least every 12 months and any time the instrument optics are serviced. Most field photometric instruments have factory-set calibration programs, which when selected in combination with the optimum wavelength for a particular analysis, give a direct readout in concentration. These factory-set calibration programs are acceptable for quantitation, but due to possible analyst error, variation in sample or standard preparation, variation in reagents or malfunction of the instrument, the Factory-set Calibration Curve must be verified as described below.

Calibration curve verification checks must be performed with the calibration curve and/or program used for sample analysis. All compliance monitoring and PT samples must be analyzed on the prepared or verified calibration curve.

For all calibration options, the range of standard concentrations must bracket the permitted discharge limit concentration, the range of sample concentrations to be analyzed and anticipated PT Sample concentrations. One of the standards must have a concentration equal to or less than the permitted discharge limit. The lower reporting limit concentration is equal to the lowest standard concentration. Sample concentrations that are less than the lower reporting limit must be reported as a less-than value.

For all calibration options, if routine compliance samples are filtered, the calibration/calibration verification standards must also be filtered using a 3-micron membrane filter. This is to demonstrate that the filtration process does not remove any chlorine.

#### **Example:**

If a facility has a Total Residual Chlorine compliance limit of 28 µg/L, they must demonstrate they can accurately quantify TRC at the compliance limit. To do this, a standard concentration of 28 µg/L or less must be analyzed. Since a 28 µg/L standard is difficult to prepare, most laboratories choose a standard concentration that is easier to prepare, such as 20 µg/L. This will be their lower reporting limit. Anytime a compliance sample measures less than this value (e.g., 18 µg/L), it is reported on the eDMR as <20 µg/L.

If the laboratory chooses 400 µg/L as the highest concentration in the calibration curve or calibration curve verification, all samples above this concentration must be diluted and reanalyzed to fall within the range of the chosen lower reporting limit and 400 µg/L.

**Calibration and Calibration Curve Verification Options:** Option 1 is the most widely used calibration curve verification option. Another certified laboratory may be able to provide assistance with the meter calibration curve and calibration curve verification options listed below. All documentation must be maintained by the meter user.

If the factory-set readings (Options 1 and 2 below) vary by more than the stated acceptance criteria, the stored calibration program must not be used for compliance monitoring until troubleshooting is carried out to determine and correct the source of error.

*NOTE: Possible corrective actions include: re-zeroing the meter; ensuring glassware is clean and not scratched; preparing fresh calibration standards; having the meter serviced, etc.*

*NOTE: General Absorbance Standards (i.e., standards with specific absorbance values plus a tolerance range that are used to check absorbances at specific wavelengths) sometimes referred to as a "HACH DR/Check Absorbance Standard Kit", cannot be used for the Daily Check Standard or as a calibration standard.*

**Option 1 – Annual Factory-set Calibration Curve Verification:** This type of calibration curve verification must be performed initially, at least every 12 months and any time the instrument optics are serviced. Zero the instrument with a Calibration Blank and then analyze a Reagent Blank and a series of five standards (do not use gel or sealed liquid standards for this purpose). The calibration standard values obtained must not vary by more than 10% from the known value for standard concentrations greater than or equal to 50 µg/L and must not vary by more than 25% from the known value for standard concentrations less than 50 µg/L.

Each day compliance samples are analyzed, perform the following:

- When an annual five-standard Factory-set Calibration Curve verification is used, the laboratory must check the calibration curve each analysis day. To do this, the laboratory must zero the instrument with a Calibration Blank and analyze a Daily Check Standard (gel-type standards are most widely used for these purposes). The value obtained for the Daily Check Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Daily Check Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the ±10% range, corrective action must be taken.
- If preparing standards, analyzing a PT Sample or analyzing diluted samples, a Reagent Blank is required.
- When performing analyses at multiple sample sites in a single day, a Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must be analyzed after the last sample. It is recommended that a mid-day calibration verification be performed when samples are analyzed over an extended period of time. The value obtained for the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the ±10% range, corrective action must be taken.

**Option 2 – Daily Factory-set Calibration Curve Verification:** This type of calibration curve verification must be performed each day compliance samples are analyzed. Zero the instrument with the Calibration Blank and then analyze a Reagent Blank and a series of three standards (do not use gel or sealed liquid standards for this purpose). The values obtained must not vary by more than 10% of the known value for standard concentrations greater than or equal to 50 µg/L and must not vary by more than 25% of the known value for standard concentrations less than 50 µg/L.

- When performing analyses at multiple sample sites in a single day, a Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must be analyzed after the last sample. It is recommended that a mid-day calibration verification be performed when samples are analyzed over an extended period of time. The value obtained for the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the ±10% range, corrective action must be taken.

**Option 3 – Annual Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve:** This type of calibration curve must be generated initially, at least every 12 months and any time the instrument optics are serviced. Zero the instrument with the Calibration Blank and then analyze a Reagent Blank and a series of five standards (do not use gel or sealed liquid standards for this purpose). The obtained values are programmed into the instrument, computer spreadsheet, scientific calculator, or plotted manually. The correlation coefficient of the calibration curve must be ≥0.995. The calibration curve must then be verified by analyzing a Second-source Standard (gel-type standards may not be used). The Second-source Standard must read within ±10% of its true value. Sample results are obtained from the linear regression equation of the calibration curve.

Each day compliance samples are analyzed, perform the following:

- When an annual five-standard Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve is used, the laboratory must check the calibration curve each analysis day. To do this, zero the instrument with a Calibration Blank and analyze a Daily Check Standard (gel-type standards are most widely used for this purpose). The value obtained for the

Daily Check Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Daily Check Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the  $\pm 10\%$  range, corrective action must be taken.

- If preparing standards, analyzing a PT Sample or analyzing diluted samples, a Reagent Blank is required.
- When performing analyses at multiple sample sites in a single day, a Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must be analyzed after the last sample. It is recommended that a mid-day calibration verification be performed when samples are analyzed over an extended period of time. The value obtained for the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the  $\pm 10\%$  range, corrective action must be taken.

**Option 4 – Daily Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve:** This type of calibration curve must be generated each day compliance samples are analyzed. Zero the instrument with the Calibration Blank and then analyze a Reagent Blank and a series of three standards (do not use gel or sealed liquid standards for this purpose). The obtained values are programmed into the instrument, computer spreadsheet, scientific calculator, or plotted manually. The correlation coefficient of the calibration curve must be  $\geq 0.995$ . Sample results are obtained from the linear regression equation of the calibration curve.

Each day compliance samples are analyzed, perform the following:

- When a daily three-standard Laboratory-generated Calibration Curve is used, the laboratory must verify the calibration curve each analysis day with a Daily Check Standard prepared from a second source. The calibration check is performed immediately after calibration. The value obtained for the Daily Check Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Daily Check Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the  $\pm 10\%$  range, corrective action must be taken.
- When performing analyses at multiple sites, a Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must be analyzed at the end of the run. It is recommended that a mid-day calibration verification be performed when samples are analyzed over an extended period of time. The value obtained for the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard must read within 10% of the true value of the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard. If the obtained value is outside of the  $\pm 10\%$  range, corrective action must be taken.

### **Standard Solutions:**

You may prepare a stock standard solution of potassium permanganate or chlorine and subsequent standard solutions as described in Standard Methods 4500-Cl G – 2011, DPD Colorimetric Method, Sections 4 (a) (1) and (2), page 4-69.

If liquid chlorine standard solutions with a stated range and average value are used, the average value must be used for the true value of the standard. These standards may only be used for the Daily Check Standard and may not be used for generating or verifying a calibration curve.

Purchased “gel-type” or sealed liquid standards may be used only for daily calibration curve verifications. These standards must have a true value assigned **initially** and with each subsequent calibration curve generation/verification thereafter. When this is done, these standards may be used after the manufacturer’s expiration date. It is only necessary to assign a true value to the gel-type or sealed liquid standard which falls within the concentration range of the calibration curve used to measure sample concentrations. For example, if you are measuring samples against a low-range calibration curve, a 200  $\mu\text{g/L}$  standard would be verified, and not the 800  $\mu\text{g/L}$  standard since the 800  $\mu\text{g/L}$  standard would be measured using a high-range calibration curve.

To assign a true value to the gel-type or sealed liquid standard:

1. Zero the instrument with the calibration blank.
2. Read and record gel standard values.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 at least two more times.
4. Assign the average value as the true value.

The assigned true value will be used until a new calibration curve verification is performed and the true value is reassigned. The gel/sealed liquid standard true value assignment must be performed for each instrument on which they are to be used. If multiple instruments and/or standard sets are used, each must have assigned true values specific for the instrument and standard set. Documentation must link the gel/sealed liquid standard identification to the meter with which the assigned value was determined.

## Equipment Maintenance:

As cited in the Laboratory Certification rules, "Each facility must have glassware, chemicals, supplies, equipment, and a source of distilled or deionized water that will meet the minimum criteria of the approved methodologies." Ref: 15A NCAC 2H .0805 (g) (4). Meeting the minimum criteria means the equipment must also be properly maintained. Clean and maintain equipment as indicated by the manufacturer's instructions. Sample lines and the Pour-Thru Cell can become discolored and clogged due to a buildup of colored reaction products or algae growth.

Hach Method 10014 ULR offers the following instructions for cleaning the pour-thru cell:

### **Cleaning the Pour-Thru Cell**

The Pour-Thru Cell may accumulate a buildup of colored reaction products, especially if the reacted solutions are allowed to remain in the cell for long periods after measurement. Remove the buildup by rinsing the cell with 5.25 N sulfuric acid followed by rinsing with deionized water.

If your facility does not have access to or is not comfortable using sulfuric acid cleaning solution, a contract laboratory or vendor may perform this service. Please exercise proper safety precautions when handling acid solutions.

Check condition of sample cells prior to use. They must be clean, clear of fingerprints and free of scratches. Also note orientation of cells in the instrument. Ensure proper placement of indexed cells. Note that there are two options for Pour-Thru Cell placement. One gives a 1-inch cell path length and when rotated 90°, gives a ½-inch cell path length. Ensure the 1-inch cell path length is used.

### Daily Sample Analysis Procedure:

- Zero meter
- Analyze Daily Check Standard
- Analyze Reagent Blank, if applicable
- Collect sample (sample may be collected before or after calibration or calibration check)
- Add DPD/buffer within 15 minutes of collection
- Wait 3 - 6 minutes
- Read sample result
- Document required information

### Documentation:

The following must be documented in indelible ink whenever sample analysis is performed:

1. Date and time of sample collection
2. Date and time of sample analysis to verify the 15-minute holding time is met [Alternatively, one time may be documented for collection and analysis with the notation that samples are measured *in situ* or immediately at the sample site.]
3. Facility name, sample site (ID or location), and permit number
4. Collector's/analyst's name or initials
5. Daily Check Standard analysis time(s)
6. Preparation procedure and true values of laboratory-prepared standards, when applicable
7. True value of the Daily Check Standard(s)
8. Value obtained for the Daily Check Standard(s) (verification of  $\pm 10\%$  recovery)
9. Value obtained for the Reagent Blank, when prepared standards, PT Samples or diluted samples are analyzed (verification of  $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  the concentration of the lowest calibration standard)
10. All data must be documented and reported in units of measure **as specified in the permit** (e.g., mg/L for regular level or  $\mu\text{g/L}$  for low level)
11. True value and value obtained for the Post-analysis Calibration Verification Standard(s), where applicable
12. Traceability for chemicals, reagents, standards and consumables
13. Instrument identification (serial number preferred)
14. Date of most recent calibration curve generation or calibration curve verification
15. Statement that samples were filtered, when applicable
16. Parameter analyzed
17. Method reference
18. Data qualifier(s), when applicable
19. Equipment maintenance (recommended)

Refer to *Quality Assurance Policies for Field Laboratories* (at <http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-data/water-sciences-home-page/laboratory-certification-branch/technical-assistance-policies>) for additional quality assurance and quality control requirements.

This document was prepared using Standard Methods 4500-CI G – 2011 and Hach Methods 8167, 10250 and 10014 ULR as references.