



Designation: D7284 – 20

Standard Test Method for Total Cyanide in Water by Micro Distillation followed by Flow Injection Analysis with Gas Diffusion Separation and Amperometric Detection¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7284; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is used to determine the concentration of total cyanide in an aqueous wastewater or effluent. This test method detects the cyanides that are free (HCN and CN⁻) and strong-metal-cyanide complexes that dissociate and release free cyanide when refluxed under strongly acidic conditions.

1.2 This test method may not be applicable to process solutions from precious metals mining operations.

1.3 This procedure is applicable over a range of approximately 2 to 500 µg/L (parts per billion) total cyanide. Higher concentrations can be measured with sample dilution or lower injection volume.

1.4 The determinative step of this test method utilizes flow injection with amperometric detection based on Test Method D6888. Prior to analysis, samples must be distilled with a micro-distillation apparatus described in this test method or with a suitable cyanide distillation apparatus specified in Test Methods D2036.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. Specific hazard statements are given in 8.6 and Section 9.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D2036 Test Methods for Cyanides in Water
- D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water
- D3856 Guide for Management Systems in Laboratories Engaged in Analysis of Water
- D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis
- D6696 Guide for Understanding Cyanide Species
- D6888 Test Method for Available Cyanides with Ligand Displacement and Flow Injection Analysis (FIA) Utilizing Gas Diffusion Separation and Amperometric Detection
- D7365 Practice for Sampling, Preservation and Mitigating Interferences in Water Samples for Analysis of Cyanide
- E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D1129 and Guide D6696.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *total cyanide, n*—total cyanide is an analytically defined term that refers to the sum total of all of the inorganic chemical forms of cyanide that dissociate and release free cyanide when refluxed under strongly acidic conditions.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Total cyanide is determined analytically through strong acid distillation or UV radiation followed by analysis of liberated free cyanide on aqueous samples preserved with NaOH (pH~12). In water, total cyanide includes the following dissolved species: free cyanide, weak acid dissociable metal cyanide complexes and strong metal cyanide complexes. Also, some of the strong metal cyanide complexes,

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.06 on Methods for Analysis for Organic Substances in Water.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

such as those of gold, cobalt and platinum, might not be fully recovered during the total cyanide analytical procedure. Additionally, total cyanide may also include some organic forms of cyanide such as nitriles that release free cyanide under the conditions of the analysis.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The samples are distilled with a strong acid in the presence of magnesium chloride catalyst and captured in sodium hydroxide absorber solution.

4.2 The absorber solution is introduced into a flow injection analysis (FIA) system where it is acidified to form hydrogen cyanide (HCN). The hydrogen cyanide gas diffuses through a hydrophobic gas diffusion membrane, from the acidic donor stream into an alkaline acceptor stream.

4.3 The captured cyanide is sent to an amperometric flow-cell detector with a silver-working electrode. In the presence of cyanide, silver in the working electrode is oxidized at the applied potential. The anodic current measured is proportional to the concentration of cyanide.

4.4 Calibrations and data are processed with the instrument's data acquisition software.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Cyanide and hydrogen cyanide are highly toxic. Regulations have been established to require the monitoring of cyanide in industrial and domestic wastes and surface waters.³

5.2 This test method is applicable for natural waters, industrial wastewaters and effluents.

6. Interferences

6.1 Improper sample collection or pretreatment can result in significant positive or negative bias, therefore it is imperative that samples be collected and mitigated for interferences as described in Practice D7365.

6.1.1 Sulfide captured in the absorber solution above 50-mg/L S^{2-} will diffuse through the gas diffusion membrane during flow injection analysis and can be detected in the amperometric flowcell as a positive response. Refer to Section 11.2 for sulfide abatement.

6.1.2 Thiocyanate in the presence of oxidants (for example, nitrates, hydrogen peroxide, chlorine or chloramine, Caro's acid), can decompose to form cyanide during the distillation resulting in positive interference regardless of the determinative step (amperometry, colorimetry, etc.). During acidic distillation, decomposition of thiocyanate in the absence of oxidants produces elemental sulfur, sulfur(IV) oxide, as well as carbonyl sulfide which eventually leads to the formation of sulfite ion (SO_3^{2-}) in the NaOH absorbing solution. The sulfite ion slowly oxidizes cyanide to cyanate resulting in a negative interference. Therefore, samples that are known to contain significant amounts of thiocyanate may need to be analyzed with a test method that does not require distillation, for example, available cyanide by Test Method D6888.

6.1.2.1 During the validation study, synthetic samples containing up to 15 mg/L SCN^- and 25 mg/L NO_3^- as N yielded less than 0.5 % of the SCN^- to be measurable CN^- . For example, a solution that did not contain any known amount of cyanide, but did contain 15-mg/L SCN^- and 25 mg/L NO_3^- as N, was measured as 53.1 µg/L CN^- .

7. Apparatus and Instrumentation

7.1 The instrument should be equipped with a precise sample introduction system, a gas diffusion manifold with

³ 40 CFR Part 136.

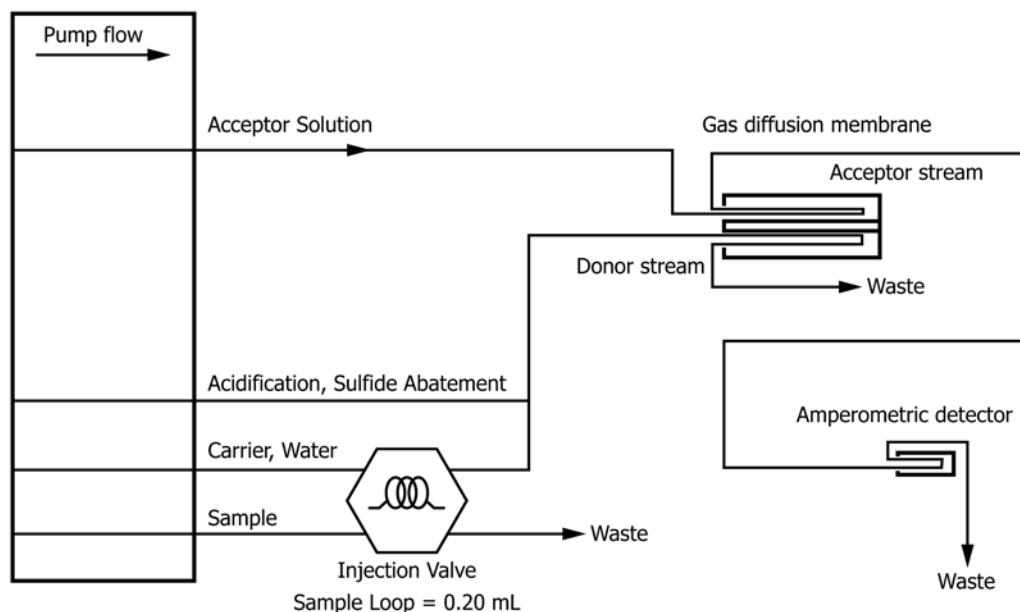


FIG. 1 Flow Injection Analysis Apparatus