NITRATE NITROGEN - NITRITE, SODIUM



The current EPA limit for nitrate is 10 ppm as nitrogen. Multiply nitrogen readings by 4.4 to convert reading to nitrate.

ORDER CODE MODEL	TEST SYSTEM (DETAILED ON PAGES 6-7)	RANGE/SENSITIVITY	# OF TESTS (# REAGENTS)	SHIPPING CODE (WEIGHT/LBS)
NITRATE NITROGEN The nitrate is reduced to nitrite by cadmium or zinc and this undergoes diazotization/coupling to form a pink color. All kits below use cadmium except #3354, which uses zinc and which also contains a reagent that eliminates nitrite interference. Kit #3519 tests both nitrate and nitrite. The kit #3119 uses one comparator that contains both nitrate and phosphate standards. The phosphate method in kit #3119 is an ascorbic acid reduction. See page 14 for Total Nitrogen Digestion Tube Test.				
3319 SL-NCR	Cadmium Reduction Octa-Slide	0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm NO ₃ N	40 (2)	R1 (2)
3119 NPL	Cadmium Reduction Nitrate/Phosphate Octet Comparator with Axial Reader	0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 1.0 ppm NO ₃ ⁻ –N; 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 1.0 ppm PO ₄ ³⁻	Nitrate: 40 (2) Phosphate: 50 (2)	R3 (2)
3615 NCL	Cadmium Reduction Octet Comparator with Axial Reader	0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 ppm NO ₃ ⁻ –N	50 (2)	R1 (2)
3519 NCR-2	Cadmium Reduction Octet Comparator	0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm NO ₃ N	40 (3)	R1 (1)
3354	Zinc Reduction Octa-Slide	0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15 ppm NO ₃ =N	50 (2)	NH (2)
3677-01 DC1200-NA	Cadmium Reduction Colorimeter	0–3.0 ppm/0.05 ppm NO ₃ ⁻ –N	50 (2)	R1 (7)
NITRITE NITROGEN As with nitrate, above, the diazotization/coupling reaction is used to form a pink color with nitrite.				
3352 SL-LNR	Octa-Slide	0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, 0.40, 0.50, 0.60, 0.80 ppm NO ₃ —N	50 (3)	NH (2)
NITRITE, SODIUM Sodium nitrite is titrated using one of two methods. After acidifying the sample, permanganate will oxidize nitrite. When all of the nitrite is oxidized, the permanganate turns the sample pink. Ceric Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) also oxidizes the nitrite in the presence of ferroin indicator. The endpoint is orange to blue. The CAN method is preferred if glycol is present.				
7101-DR PRI-DR	Permanganate Direct Reading Titrator	0–1000 ppm/20 ppm NaNO ₂	50 at 1000 ppm (2)	R1 (1)
7101 PRI-DC	Permanganate Dropper Pipet	1 drop $= 50$ or 100 ppm $NaNO_2$	50 at 1000 or 2000 ppm (2)	R1 (1)
3036-DR-01 NAC-DR	CAN Direct Reading Titrator	0–1000 ppm/20 ppm NaNO ₂	50 at 1000 ppm (2)	R1 (1)
7183-01	CAN Dropper Bottle	1 drop = 50 ppm NaNO ₂	50 at 1000 ppm (2)	R1 (1)