

# Nitratesmo

## Test Paper for the rapid determination of Nitrate and Nitrite

### Colour reaction:

The white test paper turns red-orange in the presence of nitrate; lemon-yellow in the presence of nitrite.

### Method of Application:

#### a) Detection of Nitrate

Dip test paper briefly into test solution and apply excess liquid to a strip of filter paper. Dip the moistened test paper very briefly into conc. sulphuric acid and spread on a glass plate placed on white paper. In the presence of nitrate only, the paper turns red. If, in addition to nitrate, nitrite is also present (evidenced by yellowish-red colour), the interfering nitrite can be destroyed by using amido-sulphoric acid.

**Limit of sensitivity:** 10 mg/l  $\text{NO}_3^-$ .

#### b) Detection of Nitrite

Dip test paper briefly into test solution and apply excess liquid to a strip of filter paper. Dip the moistened test paper very briefly into 5N hydrochloric acid (17%) and spread on a glass plate placed on white paper. The presence of nitrite is indicated by a yellow colour, which, in the case of minute quantities, appears only after 3-4 minutes.

**Limit of sensitivity:** 5 mg/l  $\text{NO}_2^-$ .

### Note:

For the determination of nitrate or nitrite in concentrations approaching the limit of sensitivity, a control test is recommended. Do not dip test paper strip too frequently into the same sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

### Interferences:

Chlorate, bromate, iodate, hypochlorite, vanadate and iodide interfere with the Nitratesmo reaction.