

## Cyanide

**Test kit for performing colorimetric tests  
on cyanide ions in surface water and sewage**

### Method:

Cyanide ions react with chloramine T to form cyanogen chloride. Combined with isonicotinic acid and 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid, this forms a blue polymethine dye. The method identifies free cyanide and cyanide complexes that are decomposed by chlorine.

### Measurement range:

0.01–0.20 mg/L CN<sup>-</sup>

### Contents of test kit (\*refill pack):

sufficient for 100 tests

- 19 mL CN-1\*
- 4 g CN-2\*
- 28 mL CN-3\*
- 1 measuring spoon 70 mm\*
- 2 screw-plug measuring glasses
- 1 slide comparator
- 1 color chart
- 1 plastic syringe 5 mL
- 1 instructions for use\*

### Hazard warning:

Information regarding safety can be found on the box' label and in the safety data sheet. You can download the SDS from [www.mn-net.com/SDS](http://www.mn-net.com/SDS).

### Procedure:

#### a) colorimetric determination with color chart

*also refer to the pictogram on the back of the color chart*

1. Pour a 5 mL water sample into each of the measuring glasses using the plastic syringe.  
Place a measuring glass on position A in the comparator.

#### Only add the reagent to measuring glass B.

2. Add **5 drops of CN-1**, seal the glass and mix.
3. Add **1 level measuring spoonful of CN-2**, seal the glass and dissolve by swirling.
4. Add **5 drops of CN-3**, seal the glass and mix.
5. Open the glass after **15 min** and place it on position B in the comparator.
6. Slide the comparator until the colors match in the inspection hole on top. Check the measurement reading in the recess on the comparator reed. Mid-values can be estimated.
7. After use, rinse out both measuring glasses thoroughly and seal them.

#### b) photometric determination

The reagents are also suitable for **photometric evaluation**. Please refer to the separate instructions for photometric performance.

The method can be applied also for the analysis of sea water after dilution (1+3).

### Disposing of the samples:

Information regarding disposal can be found in the safety data sheet. You can download the SDS from [www.mn-net.com/SDS](http://www.mn-net.com/SDS).

### Interferences:

Complexed cyanide is not or not completely detected. Reducing agents interfere since they react with the chlorinating agent. Thiocyanate, sulfide, bromide and iodide interfere even in low concentrations (> 0.1 mg/L).

The following ions will not interfere:

< 1000 mg/L Ca<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, F<sup>-</sup>, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>; < 200 mg/L Cd<sup>2+</sup>;

< 50 mg/L NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>; < 20 mg/L Cr(III), Fe<sup>3+</sup>; < 10 mg/L Al<sup>3+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>;

< 5 mg/L Cr(VI), Cu<sup>2+</sup>; < 1 mg/L Ni<sup>2+</sup>

To circumvent interferences readily liberated cyanide is separated by distillation before determination (*see „Note“*).

### Note:

For the determination of readily liberated cyanide and total cyanide as well as for the determination of cyanide in stone-fruit spirits, please contact MACHEREY-NAGEL for special working instructions.

### Storage:

Store the test kit in a cool (< 25 °C) and dry place.