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## **INSTRUMENT OPERATING PROCEDURE**

### **INSTRUMENT:**

Spectrophotometer

### **MODEL:**

DR/2010

### **MANUFACTURER:**

Hach

### **PRECAUTIONS:**

#### **POTENTIAL INTERFERENCES**

None listed in manual

#### **SAFETY**

No special safety precautions

### **PROCEDURES:**

#### **I. Background**

- A. The Hach DR/2010, the factory-suggested replacement for the DR/2000, is capable of direct readout of concentrations of TFM, however, this option does not support the

requirements of methods of analysis developed for line-powered spectrophotometers.

- B. The procedures for analysis with the DR/2010 closely parallel those used with the Sequoia-Turner model 340 and Turner model SP-830 spectrophotometers.
  - 1. Similarities
    - a. Pre-formulated standards with concentrations of 0, 4, 8, and 12 mg/L TFM are used.
    - b. The slope of the instrument response is determined through measurement of the absorbance of the TFM standards.
    - c. Base/Acid measurements of background absorbance are conducted to assure accuracy of analyses.
    - d. Water samples are buffered to pH ~9.0 before measurement of absorbance.
    - e. Water samples are filtered before measurement of absorbance.
    - f. Record keeping requirements are the same.
  - 2. Differences
    - a. The instrument wavelength setting is 400 nm versus 395 nm for dedicated, line-powered spectrophotometers.
    - b. Water samples normally are not heated before analysis.
- C. The accuracy of measurements depends to some degree on the comparative absorbencies of the optically-matched sample cells in each DR/2010 kit. The method of data interpretation used during TFM analyses demands that special attention is given to compensation for poor matches when they cannot be avoided.

## II. Preparation

- A. Set up the spectrophotometer in a shaded location. Always use the black outdoor light shield when making absorbance measurements.
- B. Use line power if available, however, use of this instrument is normally reserved for situations in which line power is not available.
- C. After all peripheral equipment for sample preparation is ready, press the **POWER** button. The instrument will conduct internal tests and will display **SELF-TEST**.
- D. When **ENTER PROGRAM #** is displayed press the **SHIFT** key and then the **ABS** key. **P 0 ABS** is displayed and the instrument is then operating in the absorbance mode.
- E. Adjust the wavelength control knob until the display indicates a wavelength of 400 nm. **Always approach the desired wavelength from the high side for best accuracy and repeatability.**
- F. Match the 25 mL sample cells
  - 1. Open a new 0.0 mg/L standard and rinse and fill two factory-matched 25 mL sample cells.
  - 2. Place the first cell in the sample cell holder with the 25 mL mark facing to the right. Press the **ZERO** key. **ZEROING** will be displayed (flashing) until the instrument is zero calibrated. **0.000 ABS** will appear on the display when the instrument is zero calibrated.

3. Place the second cell in the sample cell holder with the 25 mL mark facing to the right. Press the **READ** key.
4. The sample cell should produce an absorbance  $\pm$  less than 0.008 (considered an acceptable match; maximum  $\sim$  0.05 mg/L error). If the difference is greater, clean the cell or check the absorbencies of spare sets of matched cells. If an acceptable match cannot be obtained and another matched set is not available, note the absorbance difference so absorbencies of standards can be corrected.  
**The cell with the lesser absorbance is used as the blank.**

### III. Calibration—standards

- A. Open the remainder of the new set of TFM standards. Do not allow the standards to sit in sunlight while in use and store the standards in the dark. If the standards are very cold (apt to fog), warm them in a water bath or in the hands.
- B. Insert the cuvette that contains the blank and press zero. Wait until **0.000 ABS** is displayed.
- C. Insert the 0.0 mg/L TFM standard and press **READ**. The 0.0 standard may produce a reading other than 0.000 because of an imperfect match of cuvettes. If the cells are not suitably matched, subtract the difference due to cell mismatch (noted above) and record in log book.
- D. Again insert the cuvette containing the blank and press zero. Wait until **0.000 ABS** is displayed, insert the 4.0 mg/L standard, and press the **READ** button. Again adjust the result for differences in absorbance between blank and sample cells if necessary. Record the corrected absorbance in the instrument log book. Repeat the procedure with 8.0 and 12.0 mg/L TFM standards
- E. Divide the recorded absorbance of each standard by the concentration of TFM (mg/L; 4.0, 8.0, and 12.0). Average the results and record the mean in the log book and on the analysis data sheet.

### IV. Calibration—stream water sample

- A. Measure the background absorbance and B/A ratio of the stream water (TOP:018.x). Do not interchange the cells. Always use the same cell for the 0.0 standard (blank).
- B. Prepare the TFM-free water sample for analysis
  1. Add 1 mL sodium tetraborate buffer to a 250 mL stream water sample and shake.
  2. Filter the sample into the cuvette with a syringe filter. Generally syringe filters should be replaced after being used between 4 to 6 times. Filters can be used until resistance is felt which may be one use on a stream with high total suspended solids to many uses on a stream with low total suspended solids.
  3. Adjust the sample temperature by placing the 25 mL cuvette into a water bath or by holding in the hands.
- C. Insert the blank into the sample cell holder.
- D. Press the **ZERO** key and wait until the instrument is zero calibrated.

- E. Dry the sample cuvette with a tissue and insert into the sample cell holder.
  - F. Press the **READ** key.
  - G. Note the measured result on the analysis form. This absorbance includes both the background absorbance of the stream water and the difference in absorbance between the blank and sample cells. Do not correct this value for differences between cells even if it is significant. If the difference between cells was considered significant when checked, compensation was made when producing the calibration curve.
  - H. Determine the B/A ration for the stream water at the site according to procedures outlined in TOP:018.x.
- V. Sample measurement
- A. Collect a stream water sample containing TFM.
  - B. Prepare the water sample for analysis.
    - 1. Add 1 mL sodium tetraborate buffer to a 250 mL stream water sample and shake.
    - 2. Filter the sample into the cuvette with a syringe filter.
    - 3. If problems with cuvette fogging occur, adjust the sample temperature by placing the 25 mL cuvette into the water bath or by holding in the hands.
  - C. Insert the blank into the sample cell holder.
  - D. Press the **ZERO** key and wait until the instrument is zero calibrated.
  - E. Dry the sample cuvette with a tissue and insert into the sample cell holder.
  - F. Press the **READ** key.
  - G. Record the resulting absorbance on the lampricide analysis data sheet.
  - H. Subtract the background absorbance (base blank on the data sheet) and record.
  - I. Divide the resulting absorbance by the calculated slope of the calibration curve.
  - J. Record the result as the concentration of TFM (mg/L) in the stream water sample.
- VI. Documentation
- 1. Make entries into instrument log book each time instrument is used.
  - 2. Record results of analysis on LAMPRICIDE ANALYSIS data sheet (Appendix M).

**MAINTENANCE:**

- I. Cleaning instrument -- Methods for cleaning the spectrophotometer and sample cell are described in Section 5.1.1, page 91 of the instrument manual.
- II. Replacing batteries -- Procedures for replacing batteries are found in Section 4.1, page 39, and Section 5.2.1, page 92 of the instrument manual.
- III. Replacing Lamp -- The procedure for replacing instrument lamp is found in Section 5.2.2 on pages 92 - 93 of the instrument manual.
- IV. Calibrating/adjusting lamp -- Instructions for lamp calibration are found in Section 5.3, page 94 of the instrument manual.
- V. Troubleshooting -- Section 6, page 95 - 96 of the instrument manual contains a guide for locating the cause of malfunctions in the DR/2010.

**REFERENCE:**

Hach DR/2010 spectrophotometer instrument manual

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This procedure has been reviewed and approved by the undersigned representative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

REVIEWED/APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
Field Supervisor (U.S.)