

6.0 Notes

- 6.1 The above concentration values and instrument conditions are for a Perkin-Elmer HGA- 2100, based on the use of a 20 μL injection continuous flow purge gas and non-pyrolytic graphite. Smaller size furnace device or those employing faster rates of atomization can be operated using lower atomization temperatures for shorter time periods than the above recommended settings.
- 6.2 Background correction may be required if the sample contains high dissolved solids.
- 6.3 The use of halide acids should be avoided.
- 6.4 If adsorption to container walls or formation of AgCl is suspected, see NOTE 3 under the Direct Aspiration Method 272.1.
- 6.5 For every sample matrix analyzed, verification is necessary to determine that method of standard addition is not required (see part 5.2.1 of the Atomic Absorption Methods section of this manual).
- 6.6 For quality control requirements and optional recommendations for use in drinking water analyses, see part 10 of the Atomic Absorption Methods section of this manual.
- 6.7 If method of standard addition is required, follow the procedure given earlier in part 8.5 of the Atomic Absorption Methods section of this manual.
- 6.8 Data to be entered into STORET must be reported as $\mu\text{g/L}$.

7.0 Precision and Accuracy:

- 7.1 In a single laboratory (EMSL), Using Cincinnati Ohio tap water spiked at concentrations of 25, 50, and 75 $\mu\text{g Ag/L}$, the standard deviations were ± 0.4 , ± 0.7 , and ± 0.9 , respectively. Recoveries at these levels were 94%, 100% and 104%, respectively.