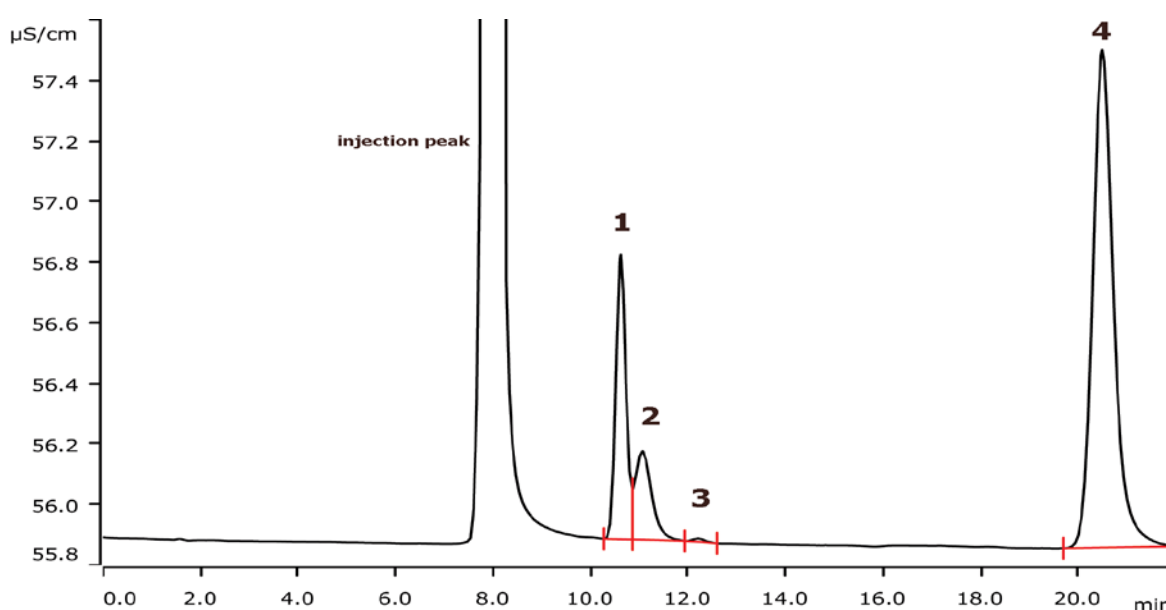


Boron in fluoridated drinking water by ion-exclusion chromatography with inverse suppression



The human daily intake of boron from food and beverages is approximately 2 mg. This is far below any toxic level. Some plants, however, are extremely sensitive to boron concentrations above 1 mg/L, e.g., strawberries, blackberries. As seawater contains 4 to 5.5 mg/L of boron, desalination is required to remove surplus boron besides other ions. This note shows the determination of boron (as borate) by ion-exclusion chromatography with conductivity detection after inverse suppression. The method has been optimized to get a sufficient fluoride/borate separation.

Results

	Concentration [mg/L]	RSD [% , n = 3]
1 Fluoride	n.q.	-
3 Boron	0.012	6
4 Silicate	n.q.	-

Peak 2 in an unknown component

Sample

Fluorinated drinking water.

Sample preparation

Direct injection.

Columns

Metrosep Organic Acids - 250/7.8	6.1005.200
Metrosep RP 2 Guard/3.5	6.1011.030

Solutions

Eluent	0.3 mmol/L sulfuric acid 100 mmol/L mannitol
Suppressor regenerant	100 mmol/L lithium chloride
Rinsing solution	Ultrapure water

Analysis

Conductivity detection after inverse suppression

Parameters

Flow rate	0.5 mL/min
Injection volume	20 μ L
P _{max}	7 MPa
Recording time	22 min
Column temperature	30 °C

Instrumentation

930 Compact IC Flex Oven/ChS/PP/Deg	2.930.2360
IC Conductivity Detector	2.850.9010
858 Professional Sample Processor	2.858.0020
MSM Rotor A	6.2832.000
Adapter sleeve for Suppressor Vario	6.2842.020

