Chlorine Dioxide | Detergents

Reagent Tip:
Determine when your reagent was made and bottled. The first two numbers of a lot number signify the week, the third is the year the reagent was made. Thus 506XXX was made in the 50th week of 2016. For more details see page 76.

Code 6616-01

Order Code	Test System (Detailed On Pages 6-7)	Range/Sensitivity	# of Tests (# Reagents)	Reagent Refill Order Code	Shipping Code (Weight/Lbs)
CHLORINE DIOXIDE The colorimetric kits use DPD to determine chlorine dioxide. Glycine is added in the method to remove free chlorine interferences. Chlorite up to 1,000 ppm and chlorine up to 2 ppm will not interfere with the test strip determinations.					
2999LR	Test Strip	0, 0.25, 0.50, 1.0, 3.0, 10 ppm	50	R-2999LR	NH (1)
3002	Test Strip	0, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 ppm	50	R-3002	NH (1)
3244 DC1500-CLO	Colorimeter	0–7 ppm/0.05 ppm ClO_2	100 (2)	R-3244	NH (3)
CHROMATE Diphenylcarbazide reacts with chromate (hexavalent chromium) to form a red to violet color in an acid solution.					
4430-01	Diphenylcarbazide Octa-Slide 2 Comparator	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 ppm Na_2CrO_4 *(lower or higher ranges by dilution)*	50 (1)	R-4430-01	R1 (1)
COLIFORM See also Microbiological Testing section pages 36-38.					
COLOR The color of water is measured by comparing the water to platinum cobalt color standards representing APHA Standard Color Units.					
3528-01	LRC Comparator	0, 20, 50, 80, 110, 140, 170, 200 APHA color units	Unlimited (0)	R-3528-01	NH (2)
COPPER A yellow color is formed when copper reacts with diethyldithiocarbamate (DDC). A blue color is formed when copper reacts with Cuprizone.					
3619	Cuprizone Color Chart	0.05, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.30, 0.50, 0.70, 1.0 ppm Cu	50 (2)	R-3619	R1 (1)
3245, DC1500-CO	DDC Colorimeter	0–8 ppm/0.03 ppm Cu	100 (1)	R-3673-01	NH (7)
CYANIDE The cyanide is first reacted with a chlorine donor to form cyanogen chloride, which then reacts with pyridine-barbituric acid to form a red-blue color. The test is also applicable as a screening test for concentrations up to 250 ppm.					
7387-02	Octa-Slide 2 Comparator	0.0, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.35, 0.40 ppm Free CN^-	50 (5)	R-7387-02	R1 (3)
DEHA Diethylhydroxylamine reacts with ferric iron to form ferrous iron, which is then measured by a standard iron test.					
4790-01	Octa-Slide 2 Comparator	0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5 ppm DEHA	100 (3)	R-4790-01	R1 (1)
DETERGENTS Anionic surfactants are extracted with toluene and break up an ion pair, releasing bromphenol blue into a water layer. A standard color reagent is then used to determine the concentration.					
4507-02	Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 1.0 ppm Detergent	60 at 5.0 ppm (3)	R-4507-02	R1 (2)
4515-01	Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 0.1 ppm Detergent	30 (4)	R-4515-01	LQ (2)

Ship Codes: (NH) Non-Hazardous Material - No Fees · (R1) Small Qty. Hazardous Material - No Fees · (LQ, R2, R3) Hazardous Material - Air Fees Only · (HF) Hazardous Material - Air & Ground Fees
*(NPDWR) EPA Accepted · †(NPDES) EPA Accepted · Direct Reading Titrators have a specific range, but may be refilled to test higher concentrations.