STORM DRAIN KIT
MODEL SSDK • CODE 7446

This portable field kit was specifically designed and manufactured to meet the U.S. EPA requirements specified in Federal Register, November 16, 1990, Vol. 55 No. 217. Read this and all other accessory instructions before use to familiarize yourself with the test procedures. Be sure to read all MSDS sheets and safety instructions prior to use.

*WARNING:* Reagents marked with an * are considered to be potential health hazards. To view or print a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for these reagents go to www.lamotte.com. To obtain a printed copy, contact LaMotte by e-mail, phone or fax. To order individual reagents or test kit components, use the specified code number.

**GLASSWARE CLEANING PROCEDURE**

It is important to rinse test tubes with Deionized Water, three times in succession, after each test procedure is completed. At the end of each day, all sampling and testing glassware should be rinsed with the test tube brush (0514) and detergent and rinsed three times in succession with Deionized Water. This procedure can best be performed in your laboratory.

To avoid possible detergent test interference, do not use detergent to clean Detergent Bottle (0800), rinse three times in succession with Deionized Water only.

**USE OF THE OCTA-SLIDE VIEWER**

The Octa-Slide Viewer (1100) should be held so non-direct light enters through the back of the comparator. With sample tube inserted at top, slide the Octa-Slide bar through the viewer and match with color standards.

**DISCUSSION**

Phenols

**CONTENT**

Phenols are present in most stormwater due to the break down of organic materials. Phenol is one of the most commonly found in surface waters. Common sources of Phenols include industrial effluents and water treatment plants. (7825-G) Note: This procedure is especially prone to interference from detergents. Detergents must be removed before testing. For information on detergent test interference, refer to the Detergent Reagent instructions.

**PROCEDURE**

1. Fill test tube (0106) to 10 ml line with sample water.
2. Add one *Chlorine DPD #4R Tablet (6899A) to the test tube and invert to mix. If more yellow than second test tube, copper is present.
3. Insert each test tube into Octa-Slide Viewer (1100). Match color with a standard on the Copper Octa-Slide Bar (3430). Record as ppm Total Residual Copper.

**AMINOANTIPYRINE**

**CONTENT**

Aminoantipyrine is added for the determination of copper. (3401) Record as ppm phenols.

**METHOD - AMINOANTIPYRINE**

**ACCURACY ±10%**

**TOTAL COPPER**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - DIETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE**

**ACCURACY ±10%**

**DIETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - ELECTROMETRIC**

**ACCURACY ±0.2 pH UNITS**

**PHENOLS**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - DPD**

**ACCURACY ±10%**

**TOTAL RESIDUAL CHLORINE**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - TOTAL COPPER**

**ACCURACY ±10%**

**DETERGENTS**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - SOLVENT EXTRACTION**

**ACCURACY ±0.1 ppm**

**TURBIDITY**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - VISUAL**

**ACCURACY ±0.1 ppm**

**POCKETESTER**

**CONTENT**

**METHOD - ELECTROMETRIC**

**ACCURACY ±0.2 pH UNITS**

**PROCEDURE**

1. Fill test tube (0106-WL) to 10 ml line with sample water.
2. Insert tube (with black lines to the rear) into Octa-Slide Viewer (1100). Insert Turbidity Standard Slide Bar (3436) into Octa-Slide Viewer. Compare the degree to which the black lines are obscured by the turbidity of sample. Disregard any differences in color between the sample and the standards; test is based on turbidity, not color.
3. Record results as Low-Medium-High.

**Sample Result**

The standards were produced by comparing Fornax Turbidity standards and matching appropriate chips. The results may be expressed as a range of turbidity in FTU’s.

**LOW**

0-50 FTU’s

**MEDIUM**

75-150 FTU’s

**HIGH**

200-500 FTU’s

LaMOTTE COMPANY
Helping People Solve Analytical Challenges
PO Box 329 • Chestertown • Maryland • 21620 • USA
800-344-3100 • 410-778-3100 (Outside U.S.A.)
Visit us on the web at www.lamotte.com