## SILICA - SULFIDE

Sulfide above 20 ppm will bleach the methylene blue method.



50 (4)

R1 (1)

ORD ER CODE MODEL	TEST SYSTEM (DETAILED ON PAGES 6-7)	RANGE/SENSITIVITY		# OF TESTS (# REAGENTS)	SHIPPING CODE (WEIGHT/LB5)
SILICA The likit to 100 ppr		ests for "molybdate-reactive	e" silica. The 4463 uses a 1:1	O dilution to expand	the range of the
4463 PSI	Octet Comparator	0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 60,	, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm or 80, 100 ppm SiO <sub>2</sub>	50 (4)	R1 (1)

SODIUM NITRITE (See Nitrite, Sodium)

Octa-Slide

3321 SL-PSI

 SULFATE
 Barium forms a precipitate with sulfate. The turbidity formed is measured using comparator standards or a meter.

 7778
 Tablet
 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200 ppm SO<sub>4</sub>2 50 (1)
 R1 (1)

 PSAT
 Octet Comparator
 Colorimeter
 0-100 ppm/1.0 ppm SO<sub>4</sub>2 100 (1)
 R1 (6)

0.5, 1,0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm SiO<sub>2</sub>

The 7611 sulfate interference suppressor kit uses barium precipitation and filtration to eliminate sulfate from the phosphonate test.

**SULFIDE** Both kits use the Pomeroy methylene blue method for analysis. The colorimetric method uses color standards to read total sulfide. Total, dissolved and hydrogen sulfide can be separated in the titration test. The total sulfide is determined using a color dye which is added to an unreacted sample until it matches a reacted sample. The same procedure is used for dissolved sulfide, after insoluble matter is removed by aluminum floc. Hydrogen sulfide is determined by measuring pH and multiplying the dissolved sulfide concentration by a pH correction factor.

3322† SL-P70	Total Sulfide Octa-Slide	0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0 ppm S <sup>2-</sup>	50 (3)	R1 (1)
4456	Total Sulfide Octet Comparator	$0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0 \text{ ppm } S^{2-}$	50 (3)	R1 (1)
4630†* CC-PS	Total, Dissolved & Hydrogen Sulfide Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 1.0 or 0.1 ppm $S^{2-}$ or $H_2S$	70 at 10 ppm (8)	HF (10)