

Classifiers Instructions

Chemical and Wastewater Classifier Strips and Charts are the perfect method for distinguishing risks in unknown spilled liquids and quickly assist the user in classifying the spill for proper treatment. Chemical and Wastewater Kits and Stations are ideal for personnel who respond to unknown liquid spills on a regular basis.

How to use classifiers strips

1. Keep Classifier dry until ready to use to avoid premature activation of the test strips. Avoid touching or contaminating test area on strip.
 2. Wastewater tests can be conducted in stages or all at once by removing one or more of the TABS.
 3. Fan Classifier in gas zone just above the level of solution to be tested. Observe test results.*
 4. Dip Classifier vertically into solution (test end first).
 5. Leave test strip in solution for 30 seconds, swishing if possible.
 6. After removing test strip from solution IMMEDIATELY LAY FLAT on Color Chart.**
- * Classifier Strips are intended to be used for one wet testing procedure. Testing for vapors is considered part of a single test.
- ** If Classifier is dipped or held in the incorrect position, bleeding from Test #1 may interfere with tests #2, #4 and/or #5.

STABILITY AND STORAGE Remove only as many strips as are required and reseal the container immediately after use. Do not touch test papers! Avoid exposing the strips to sunlight and moisture. Store the container in a cool dry place 68-F or 20-C. Original color of test papers may vary. (Exp. Date due to oxidizer test lifespan.)



Products Available:

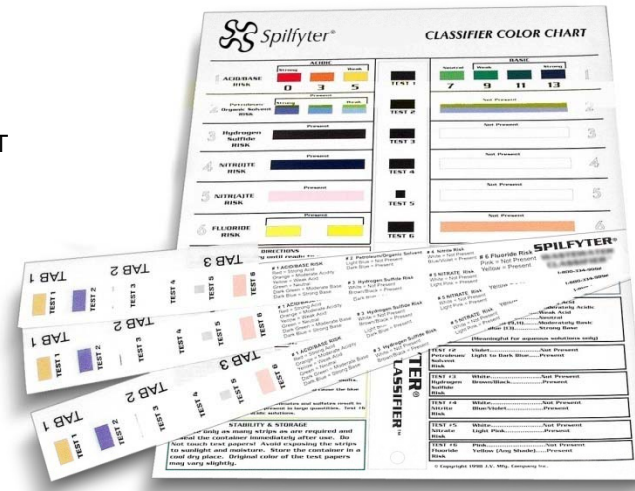
- 570001 Chemical Kit
- 580001 Wastewater Kit
- 571020 Chemical Station
- 581020 Wastewater Station
- 570010 Chemical Strips, 10/Case
- 570050 Chemical Strips, 50/Case
- 580010 Wastewater Classifier Strips, 10/Case
- 580050 Wastewater Classifier Strips, 50/Case
- 577777 Chemical Classifier Chart
- 588888 Wastewater Classifier Chart

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INTERFERENCES Concentrated acidic solutions tend to totally destroy indicators impregnated in papers. Bleeding of the indicator dyes and extreme pH values are good evidence of indicator dye destruction. In the event of such a strong solution dilution may be needed for an accurate analysis. Heavy oils may saturate test papers and mask test colors. Opaque solutions may mask colors. Lightweight organic solvents may contaminate and cause the blue indicator to bleed in TEST #4 (Chemical) or TEST #3 (Wastewater). Volatile organics may vaporize before reading can be made.

Chemical Classifier: Test #2 ♦ Oxidizer test-strongly acidic, basic solutions, may cause false positives. Test #3 ♦ Fluoride test-Chlorates, Bromates and Sulfates result in whitening of the test paper if present in large quantities. Test #5 ♦ Free HNO₂ (not nitrite ions) may cause false positives.

Wastewater Classifier: Test #6 ♦ Fluoride test-Chlorates, Bromates, and Sulfates result in whitening of the test paper if present in large quantities. Test #6 will give positive results in acidic solutions.



Chemical Classifier Strips		Wastewater Classifier Strips	
Chemical Risk	Limits of Sensitivity	Chemical Risk	Limits of Sensitivity
Acid or Base (pH)	0-13	Acid or Base (pH)	0-13
Oxidizers	1 mg/L (1 ppm)	Petroleum Product/ Organic Solvent	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
Fluoride	20 mg/L (20 ppm)	Hydrogen Sulfide	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
Petroleum Product/ Organic Solvent	10 mg/L (10 ppm)	Nitrite	1 mg/L (1 ppm)
Iodine/Chlorine/ Bromine	1 mg/L (1 ppm)	Nitrate	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
		Fluoride	20 mg/L (20 ppm)