

**Pack contents:**

- 1 x chemical R2 (5 g for approx. 100 measurements) + measuring spoon
- 1 x chemical R1 (30 ml for approx.100 measurements)
- 1 x color chart
- 1 x yellow comparator
- 2 x test tubes with screw top and septum
- 1 x 20 ml syringe
- 1 x instruction manual (German) (English)

**Step 1:**

A: Before the analysis, clean the test tubes with distilled H<sub>2</sub>O or similar.

**Step 2:**

B: Test tube 1: + 20 ml water to be analysed for chemicals R1 and R2

C: Test tube 2: + 20 ml purified or clear tap water for color comparison

**Step 3:**

D: Slowly add 8 drops of chemical R1 to test tube 1 (do not press bottle too hard).

E: Screw cap on test tube 1 and swing gently.

F: Add 1 x measuring spoonfuls of R2, screw on cap and shake for 30 seconds until fully dissolved.

G: Wait 10 minutes after adding R2 before making color comparison.

H: After about 5 minutes, swing the tube again gently so that everything is evenly distributed.

**Step 4:**

I: Place both test tubes in the comparator and compare the color against the color chart.

J: Read the concentration off the color chart.

K: If the concentration is greater than 0.1 mg/l, turn the comparator through 180 degrees and work on the second row.

**Product information :**

Measuring range: 0.00 - 0.5 mg/l

Gradations mg/lPO<sub>4</sub>: 0.00 - 0.02 - 0.04 - 0.06 - 0.08 - 0.10 - 0.15 - 0.20 - 0.30 - 0.50

Accuracy: ± 0.01 [mg/l]

Test set 100 (chemicals are sufficient for 100 analyses)

Measuring range :	<b>mg/l PO<sub>4</sub></b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,04</b>	<b>0,06</b>	<b>0,08</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>0,15</b>	<b>0,20</b>	<b>0,30</b>	<b>0,50</b>
	<b>mg/l P</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,006</b>	<b>0,013</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,026</b>	<b>0,032</b>	<b>0,049</b>	<b>0,060</b>	<b>0,094</b>	<b>0,16</b>

- Only clear water without inherent coloring and suspended matter/turbidifying agents can be analysed perfectly (e.g. use 20 or 45 µm syringe filters for suspended matter).
- Allow the water to be analysed to cool in a clean, approx. 100 ml vessel before analysis to ambient temperature. This will allow suspended matter containing PO<sub>4</sub> to sink to the bottom more readily.
- Alternative: Fill a 20 ml syringe with more than 20 ml and allow to cool. Remove excess quantity before the analysis.
- Measure at 20° +/- 2°C ambient temperature if possible, otherwise volumetric errors will have to be taken into account.
- Yellow colored waters mixed with the blue color of the reaction solution produce a greenish color. Remove the yellowness beforehand (e.g. with ozone).
- Always use clean equipment (risk of carry-over).
- Always measure the test volume carefully.
- Always seal the reaction tubes with the cap and not your fingers. *This is particularly important for smokers because ash residue from the finger could enter the solution and produce a blue coloration.*
- Practice with a color test in advance; it is best to use standard solutions (single or multi-reference).
- The test can also be checked with standard solutions to see whether the chemicals have exceeded their use-by date. Repeat the test twice or three times if the analysis results seem inconclusive.
- It is best to read off the results in daylight. If necessary, move around the room with the colour chart to determine the best light position.
- If there is too much light or direct sunlight, this can strongly influence the results where low concentrations are involved. Practice with different light sources as a precaution.
- Allow enough time for the analysis, do not determine the values simply "in passing".
- Do not attempt an analysis with tired eyes.
- Match the analytical results with the "life", for example, in the aquarium, and do not simply have "blind faith" in the tests (crosscheck).
- Store chemicals in a cool, dry place (preferably in the refrigerator. N.B.: Risk of confusing one analysis for another).

### Tip for experienced analysts:

You can slowly start to make a color comparison after about 5 minutes, so you can read off the corresponding concentration immediately after 10 minutes.

### WARNING

R22 is hazardous to health if swallowed.

R35 causes serious burns.

R36/37/38 irritate the eyes, respiratory organs and skin.

### SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

S1/2 Store under lock and key and away from children.

S7 Keep containers closed.

S26 If splashed in the eyes, rinse liberally with water and consult a doctor.

S36/37/39 When working, wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and safety glasses/face mask.

S45 If you have an accident or feel unwell, call a doctor and present these instructions.



Irritant  
(Xn)



Corrosive  
(C)