



Sodium Chlorite (Low Range)

Model WAK-NaClO2 (D)



Potassium Iodide and DPD Visual Colorimetric Method Main reagent: Potassium Iodide, Sulfuric Acid, N,N-Diethyl-p-phenylenediamine Sulfate Range: NaClO₂ 0.1 - 5 mg/L(ppm)

provided Standard Color.



How to Read the Test

take all the sample from the Cell into the tube.

Shake the tube lightely for 5-6 times

After the reaction time, compare the color of the tube with Standard Color. The nearest color indicates the concentration value of the analyte in your sample. A color between two standard colors indicates a value between the them.

Handling of PACKTEST Before and After Use

K-2 Reagent is Strong Acid.

First Aid

and hold the tube.

Eye contact → Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes,

followed by consult with Ophthalmologist.

Skin contact → Immediately flush contacted area with water.

Ingestion → Immediately rinse mouth.

If ingesting the content, or any symptom appears, seek medical advice immediately. Please refer to SDS for further information.

Storage Keep K-1 reagent in the bag tightly closed all the time.

Keep unused PACKTEST tubes in the provided preserving bag after opening the laminated package, and use them as soon as possible. Depending on the storage condition, the regent could deteriorate in several days, especially during the hot and humid weather.

Disposal For business use, please follow in a manner consistent with Federal, State, and Local Regulations. Otherwise, the tube and bottle can be disposed as combustible waste.



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PACKTEST Sodium Chlorite (Low Range)

Feature

This product utilizes DPD method. It can be useful for checking on food products making sure there is no residual, and for measuring Sodium Chlorite in other samples.

Caution

- 1. This product also measures Residual Chlorine (Hypochlorite ion) and Chlorine Dioxide.
- 2. Keep adequate ventilation during the measurement. There is a possibility that chlorine gas may be generated.
- 3. The pH after adding K-2 reagent will be around 1. Optimum pH upon PACKTEST reaction will be around 5. If the pH of the sample exceeds 2—9, it needs to be neutralized with diluted Sulfuric Acid or diluted Sodium Hydroxide solution prior to use.
- 4. If the sample contains high concentration of Sodium Chlorite, it will turn dark red at 100mg/L, but the color will fade at higher concentration and will have no color or turn light yellow if it exceeds 500mg/L. When very high concentration is expected, please use PACKTEST Sodium Chlorite (Model: WAK-NaClO₂, Measuring Range: 5—1000mg/L).
- 5. Keep temperature of the sample between 15-40°C.
- 6. Ensure that the PACKTEST tube is filled up to the half.
- 7. Compare with the Standard Color after 1min. After passing the stated reaction time, the color may turn darker due to dissolved oxygen.
- 8. Even the reagent is not completely dissolved, it wil not affect the reading.
- 9. When comparing to the Standard Color, please be sure to read under the daylight or equivalent light source. It may be difficult to determine the closest color under the direct sunlight, certain florescent lights, mercury lamp, or LED.
- 10. You can put the line back into the tube to seal. This will avoid possibility of spilling the content of the tube.

Interference

Standard Color is prepared based on the standard solution. If there are some coexisting substances that may cause interference, please compare the result with official method or standard addition method for verification. Below is the list of interference data for acceptable level by adding each of the single substances to the standard solution.

≤1000mg/L : Al³⁺, B(Ⅲ), Ca²⁺, Cl⁻, F⁻, I⁻, K⁺, Mg²⁺, Mn²⁺, Mo(Ⅵ), Na⁺, NH4⁺, Ni²⁺, NO3⁻, PO4³⁻,

SO4²⁻, Zn²⁺, Albumin, Anionic Surfactant, Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Glutamic

Acid, Glycine, Phenol, Silica, Starch, Glucose, Sodium Chlorate

≤200mg/L : Co²⁺

≤10mg/L : Cationic Surfactant

 $\leq 2mg/L : Cu^{2+}$ $\leq 1mg/L : Fe^{3+}$

At Any : Cr(VI), Fe²⁺, NO₂-, Ascorbic Acid, Chlorine Dioxide, Residual Chlorine,

Hydrogen Peroxide, Sulfite

Seawater does not affect the result.

Residual Chlorine and Chlorine Dioxide will result in false positive reading. Oxidizing substances, like Hydrogen Peroxide, may result in false positive reading.

Reductive substances, like Fe²⁺ and NO₂⁻, consume Sodium Chlorite. NO₂⁻ could work as oxidizing agent, which may cause false positive reading.

Digital Water Analyzer

If you prefer more detailed result in digital notation, please use with DIGITALPACKTEST Sodium Chlorite (Low Range) (Model: DPM-NaClO₂D) or DIGITAL PACKTEST·MULTI. When measuring with these analyzer, the measuring range, reaction time, and interference information are different from PACKTEST (visual colorimetry). Please refer to instruction manual for further information or contact us for more details.

[Caution]

- •This product is made for water quality analyzing purpose only. Do not use for any other purpose.
- This product contains small amount of chemicals. Please read instruction manual, GHS labels, MSDS, and other necessary document thoroughly prior to use.
- •Please keep this information handy for future reference.
- <Safety>●Please wash your hands thoroughly before and after the test. Do not breathe the chemical reagents.
 - •It is highly recommended to wear protective gloves, eye protection, and masks upon using this product.
 - Avoid release chemical reagents or waste solution to the environment.
- Storage> Please keep this product out of reach of children. Keep it in the dry, cool, and dark place.
- <Other>
 Please check the expiration date shown on the box, and make sure to use within the date.
 - •Specifications are subject to change without notice.

