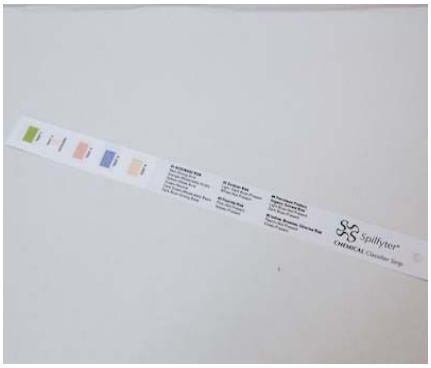
# Spilfyter Product Data Sheet



**PRODUCT CODE:** 570010

**RANGE:** N/A

**PRODUCT TYPE:** Chemical Classifier Strip
Strip

**COMPONENTS:** N/A

**WEIGHT (KG):** 0.45

**ADSORBENCY (LITERS):** N/A

**PACKAGING:** Envelope

**LITERS/M3:** 0.01

**PALLET QTY:** N/A

**FEATURES AND BENEFITS:** Used to identify what liquids have been spilled so that responder(s) know how to treat the spill. Identifies whether liquid is an Acid/Base, Oxidizer, Fluoride, Petroleum, Organic Solvent, Iodine, Bromine or Chlorine risk.
Aids responder in choosing proper steps in cleaning spills – such as type of sorbent needed or whether an Acid or Base Neutralizer needs to be used.

| Chemical Risk | Limits of Sensitivity |
|---|---|
| Acid of Base (pH) | 0-13 |
| Oxidizers | 1 mg/L (1 ppm) |
| Fluoride | 20 mg/L (20 ppm) |
| Petroleum Product/ Organic Solvent | 10 mg/L (10 ppm) |
| Iodine/Chlorinie/Bromine | 1 mg/L (1 ppm) |

HOW TO USE CLASSIFIER 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.)

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.

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.