

**RAKIRO BIOTECH SYSTEMS PVT LTD**

R-466, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC

Rabale, Navi Mumbai - 400701

Tel No. +91-022-47804040

Email :- sales@rakiro.net

**Doc No :** PDAE203**Date :** 01-02-2024**Type :** AQUASOL**Product Code:** AE203**PRODUCT DATA SHEET****1 INFORMATION**

CODE: AE203

PARAMETER: CHLORIDE

RANGE: 10-200, 50-1000 mg/l as Cl

**2 METHOD**

In an acidic solution, Diphenylcarbazone indicate the end point of titration of chloride. the endpoint indicator, forms a purple complex with excess mercuric ions. Results are expressed as ppm (mg/L) Cl.

**3 APPLICATION**

Drinking Water, Mineral Water, Well Water, Swimming Pool Water, Surface and Ground Water, Aquaculture, Boiler Water, Process Water, Industrial Wastewater, Effluent Water, Cooling System Water, Chiller Water etc

**4 INTERFERENCE**

Bromide and iodide are titrated along with chloride causing a false positive result.

Chromate, Ferric and Sulphite ions interfere when present in excess of 10 mg/ l.

**5 METHOD CONTROL**

To Check test reagents,

Prepare 1000 mg/l Chloride standard- Dissolve 1.648 gm sodium chloride (dried at 140 deg. C) in distilled water & dilute to 1000 ml. Dilute this standard solution with distilled water to 100 mg/l Cl, and 500 mg/l Cl and analyse as described in procedure card.

**6 REAGENTS AND ACCESSORIES**

Reagents: CD1(1Nos), CD2(1Nos), CD3(1Nos), CD4(1Nos)

Accessories: 25ML Plastic Test Jar(1Nos), Plastic Spoon(1Nos), Procedure Label(1Nos)

**7 STORAGE**

The test reagents are stable up to the date stated on the pack when stored closed at ambient temperature

**8 REFERENCE**

APHA Standard Methods, 22nd ed., Method 3500-Cl- C – Standard Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste water. GOLDMAN, E. 1959 (New indicator for the mercurimetric chloride determination in potable water.)

**9 DIRECTION FOR USE**

1. Take 10 ml. of water sample to be tested in the test jar.

2. Add one spoonful (provided herewith) of CD 1.

3. Mix well to dissolve.

4. Then add CD 2 drop by drop till the sample turns yellow.

5. Now drop wise\* add CD 3#, counting the number of drops while mixing, until the colour changes from yellow to bluish violet.

# If the expected chloride of the sample is more than 200 ppm, then

use CD 4 instead of CD 3.

Calculations:

Chloride as ppm Cl = 10 x (Number of drops of CD 3)

= 50 x (Number of drops of CD 4)