



# Spilfyter Product Data Sheet



**PRODUCT CODE:** 580050

**PRODUCT TYPE:** Wastewater Classifier Strip  
Strip

**RANGE:** Redline

**PACKAGING:** Envelope

**CASE WEIGHT (LBS):** 1

**CASE WEIGHT (KG):** 0.45

**ABSORBENCY (GALLONS):** N/A

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

**PACK QTY:** 50

**PALLET COUNT:** N/A

**FEATURES / BENEFITS:** Wastewater Classifier Kits are listed as a recommended product in the “Fiscal Year 2002 State Domestic Preparedness Program” (Section VIII, Appendix F) developed by the US Dept. of Justice- Office for Domestic Preparedness.

Chemical Risk	Limits of Sensitivity
Acid of Base (pH)	0-13
Petroleum Product/ Organic Solvent	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
Hydrogen Sulfide	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
Nitrite	1 mg/L (1 ppm)
Nitrate	10 mg/L (10 ppm)
Fluoride	20 mg/L (20 ppm)

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## 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 #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.

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