

Individual TEST KITS



Code 7240



Specific to your treatment and monitoring needs. Each individual kit is furnished in a compact carrying case with all labware, accessories, and reagents needed to perform the test. Step-by-step instructions included.

A Reagent Refill Package may be ordered by prefixing "R-" to the code number of the kit.

Code	Test Method	Range/Sensitivity	# Tests	Shipping Codes (weight/lbs.)
Alkalinity	Kits use titrations with standard acid to the phenolphthalein (P) and/or total (T) alkalinity endpoint.			
7240-01	Dropper Bottle for P&T Alkalinity	1 drop = 10, 25, or 50 ppm as CaCO ₃	100 at 500 ppm	N (2)
4491-DR	Direct Reading for Total Alkalinity	0–200 ppm as CaCO ₃ in 4 ppm increments	50 at 200 ppm	NH (1)
3467**	Direct Reading Titrator for P&T Alkalinity	0–200 ppm as CaCO ₃ in 4 ppm increments	50 at 200 ppm	N (1)
Aluminum	A pink to red color will form when aluminum reacts with Eriochrome Cyanine R at pH 6.			
3569	Octet Comparator	0.0, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 ppm Al ³⁺	50	NH (1)
Arsenic	The procedure detects inorganic As ⁺³ and As ⁺⁵ by converting these to arsine gas, which produces a yellow to brown color on the test strip. The strip is then compared to color standards to determine the arsenic concentration.			
4053-01	Colorimetric/Test Strips	4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 140, 160 ppb	50	N (8)
Bacteria	LaMotte offers the BART™ (Biological Activity Reaction Tests) line of kits for various microbiological analyses. Results are obtained by observation after 2-8 days of room temperature incubation. Please contact us for more information. (see also coliform)			
5-0030	Denitrifying Bacteria (DN)	Semi Quantitative	9	NH (1)
5-0028	Micro-Algae (ALGE)	Semi Quantitative	9	NH (1)
5-0024	Iron Related Bacteria (IRB)	Semi Quantitative	9	NH (1)
5-0031	Nitrifying Bacteria (N)	Semi Quantitative	7	NH (1)
5-0026	Slime Forming Bacteria (SLYM)**	Semi Quantitative	9	NH (1)
5-0025	Sulfate Reducing Bacteria (SRB)	Semi Quantitative	9	NH (1)
5-0032	Combo Pack (Iron, Sulfate Reducing, Slime Forming)**		3 each	NH (1)
5-0033	Mini Hand-held UV Lamp includes one 4-watt bulb and four AA batteries. Measures 6.5 x 1.75 x 1.25 inches. Replacement tubes available.			
Chloride	The argentometric method employs a chromate indicator and silver nitrate titrant. Hydrogen peroxide is included to eliminate sulfite interference.			
7247	Dropper Bottle	1 drop = 2, 5, or 10 ppm	120 at 10 ppm	NH (1)

*EPA Accepted for NPDWR

**Requires use of UV lamp (order code 5-0033)

Individual TEST KITS



Code	Test Method	Range/Sensitivity	# Tests	Shipping Codes (weight/lbs.)
Chlorine	Free, combined, and total chlorine may be determined using DPD with either colorimetric or titrimetric methods. These determinations are generally limited to concentrations of 0-10 ppm, although the FAS titration can test higher concentrations with the addition of more DPD indicator.			
3312	Octa-Slide for Free & Total	0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 ppm Cl	50	NH (1)
3308	Octa-Slide for Free & Total	0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0 ppm Cl	50	NH (1)
3176-01**	Direct Reading Titrator for Free & Total	0–10 ppm Cl in 0.2 ppm increments	50 at 10 ppm	N (2)
3670-01**	Digital Colorimeter	0–4.0 ppm Cl/0.05 ppm, DPD Tablets	100	NH (4)
3670-01-LI	Digital Colorimeter	0–4.0 ppm Cl/0.05 ppm, DPD Liquid	100	N (5)
Chlorine Bleach	Higher concentrations of chlorine require the iodometric titration, whereby the sample is acidified and iodide is added, which is oxidized by chlorine to iodine and is titrated with a standard thiosulfate solution.			
7894	Dropper Pipet	1 drop = 0.005%, 0.05%, 0.5% Cl	50 at 10%	N (1)
Coliform	Kit 4-3616 uses five tubes, each containing a nutrient tablet. Reacted tubes are stored at room temperature for 48 hours and examined for color change and gas formation. Kit 3-0035 uses a patented combination of color-producing nutrients and enzymes that differentiate coliforms, E.coli, and non-coliform species.			
4-3616	Total Coliform (LaMotte)	Presence/Absence (5 tube MPN method)	1	NH (1)
3-0035	Total Coliform/E.coli	0-300 CFU/100 mL	20	NH (3)
Copper	A yellow color is formed when copper reacts with diethyldithiocarbamate (DDC)			
6616	Octet Comparator with Axial Reader	0.0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.15, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5 ppm Cu, 0–5.0 with dilution	50	NH(1)
Fluoride	A red zirconium lake reacts with fluoride to form a colorless solution which decreases the red color of the solution in proportion to concentration.			
4227-R	Octet Comparator with Axial Reader	0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6 ppm FI	50	NH (1)
Hardness	EDTA titration is used for all hardness determinations with a red to blue endpoint. Total hardness buffers include inhibitors to eliminate metal interferences. All results are as CaCO ₃ ; some kits also express results as gpg. The -LT suffix indicates a liquid buffer and tablet indicator.			
4482-LT-01	Dropper Bottle for Total Hardness	1 drop = 10 ppm or 1 gpg as CaCO ₃	50 at 200 ppm or 20 gpg	N (1)
3037-DR	Direct Reading Titrator for low range Total Hardness	0-10 ppm as CaCO ₃ in 0.2 ppm increments	50 at 10 ppm	N (1)

*EPA Accepted for NPDWR

**EPA Accepted for NPDWR & NPDES

Continued next page...

Individual TEST KITS

Convenient REAGENT REFILLS!
When ordering, place "R-"
before the kit code

Code	Test Method	Range/Sensitivity	# Tests	Shipping Codes (wgt/lbs.)
Iron Bipyridyl is a ferrous iron indicator that tests total iron after any ferric iron is reduced to ferrous in the sample. Ferrous and ferric may be tested separately using Kit 3347.				
3318	Octa-Slide for Total Iron	0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm Fe	90	N (1)
7787	Octet Comparator with Axial Reader for Total Iron	0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 ppm Fe	30	N (1)
3347	Octa-Slide for Total, Ferrous and Ferric Iron	0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0, 10.0 ppm Fe	50	N (1)
Manganese The 1-(2-pyridylazo)-2-naphthol(PAN) method forms an orange complex with manganese.				
3588-01	Octet Comparator	0.0, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0 ppm Mn	50	HA (2)
Nitrate Nitrogen The nitrate is reduced to nitrite by zinc and this undergoes diazotization/coupling to form a pink color. (see also nitrate test strips, page 3)				
3354	Octa-Slide	0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15 ppm NO ₃ -N	50	NH (2)
Ozone DPD reacts with ozone, but any other oxidizers will interfere. The indigo trisulfonate method includes a step to eliminate chlorine interference. Bromine will interfere.				
3526	Octet Comparator with Axial Reader, dual range, DPD	0.01, 0.03, 0.07, 0.11 ppm & 0.2, 0.4, 0.7, 1.0 ppm O ₃ 1.0 ppm O ₃	50	NH (1)
3678-01	Digital Colorimeter Indigo trisulfonate	0-0.4 ppm O ₃ /0.04 ppm	100	NH (7)
pH Indicators specific to a particular pH allow colorimetric determination. (see also pH meters, pages 10-11)				
3353	Octa-Slide	5.0, 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0 pH	50	N (1)
Sulfate Barium forms a precipitate with sulfate. The turbidity from the precipitate is measured using a comparator.				
7307	Octa-Slide	20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200 ppm SO ₄ ²⁻	50	N (1)
Sulfide Uses the Pomeroy methylene blue method for analysis. (see also sulfide test on ColorQ, page 6)				
3322**	Octa-Slide for Total Sulfide	0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 15.0, 20.0 ppm S=	50	N (1)
Tannin Tungstophosphoric and molybdophosphoric acids are reduced by tannins to form a blue color.				
7306	Octa-Slide	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 ppm tannic acid	50	N (1)

*EPA Accepted for NPDWR

**EPA Accepted for NPDWR & NPDES



Code 3322

Ship Codes: (NH) Non-Hazardous Material - No Fees • (R1) Small Qty. Hazardous Material - No Fees • (R2 & R3) Hazardous Material - Air Fees Only • (HF) Hazardous Material - Air & Ground Fees (NPDWR) EPA Accepted • 1(NPDES) EPA Accepted • Direct Reading Titrators have a specific range, but may be refilled to test higher concentrations.