

Phenols Vacu-vials® Kit

K-8023: 0 - 20.0 ppm (Prog. # 153)

Instrument Set-up

For CHEMetrics photometers, follow the **Setup and Measurement Procedures** in the operator's manual. For spectrophotometers, set the wavelength to 505 nm. A sealed ZERO ampoule is supplied in this kit for zeroing when the sample is colorless and not turbid. For improved accuracy with colored or turbid samples, Sample Zeroing Accessory Pack, Cat. # A-0504 is recommended. Using the sample cup, snap the tip of the A-0504 ampoule in the sample (see figure 3 below). Invert the ampoule to mix. Dry the ampoule and use it in place of the supplied ZERO ampoule to zero the instrument.

Test Procedure

1. Fill the sample cup to the 25 mL mark with the sample to be tested (fig 1).
2. Dissolve the crystals on the tip of the ampoule in the sample by stirring the sample briefly with the ampoule tip (fig 2).
3. Place the Vacu-vial ampoule, tip first, into the sample cup. Snap the tip. The ampoule will fill leaving a bubble for mixing (fig 3).
4. To mix the ampoule, invert it several times, allowing the bubble to travel from end to end.
5. Dry the ampoule. Obtain a test result **1 minute** after snapping tip.
6. Insert the Vacu-vial ampoule into the photometer, flat end first, and obtain a reading in ppm (mg/Liter) phenol (C₆H₅OH).

NOTE: If using a spectrophotometer that is not pre-calibrated for CHEMetrics products, then use the **equation below** or the **Concentration Calculator** found under the Support tab at www.chemetrics.com.

$$\text{ppm} = 19.6 (\text{abs}) - 0.08$$

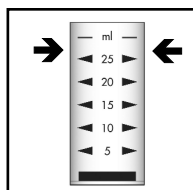


Figure 1

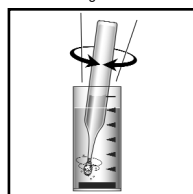


Figure 2

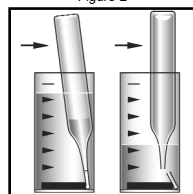


Figure 3

Test Method

The Phenols Vacu-vials®¹ test kit employs the 4-aminoantipyrine chemistry.^{2,3,4} In an alkaline solution, phenols react with 4-aminoantipyrine to produce a red colored complex. The color forming reaction is initiated by potassium ferricyanide (tip coating).

Most parasubstituted phenols do not produce a color with this reagent. Ferrous iron causes a blue color which can be eliminated by adding several drops of 1% EDTA to the sample before dissolving the tip coating. Sulfide, in excess of 100 ppm, causes a yellow turbidity. Highly contaminated waste waters may require distillation to separate phenols from nonvolatile impurities.

1. Vacu-vials is a registered trademark of CHEMetrics, LLC U.S. Patent No. 3,634,038
2. APHA Standard Methods, 23rd ed., Method 5530 D - 2010
3. ASTM D 1783 - 01, Phenolic Compounds in Water, Test Method B
4. EPA Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, Method 420.1 (1983)

Safety Information

Read SDS (available at www.chemetrics.com) before performing this test procedure. Wear safety glasses and protective gloves.

Visit www.chemetrics.com to view product demonstration videos.
Always follow the test procedure above to perform a test.



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