Boron Profi-Test

This test can be used only for seawater.

Keep out of the reach of children.

Important:

- Always wait 24 hours after the last addition of boron to the tank before testing.
- To increase boron use our boron supplement or sodium tetraborate or boric acid.
- The pH of the water to be tested has to be between 7.9 and 8.5.

Typical natural seawater contains approx. 4.4 ppm boron.

Instructions:

This test is capable in measuring boron in marine water from 0.5 upto approx. 40 ppm. For boron values higher than 20 ppm you have to use half the amount of samples in steps # 2 AND 4. The amount of reagents remains the same. By taking less sample each drop of B-3 now corresponds to 1 ppm of boron and not 0.5 ppm as stated in step # 7.

1] Place the two empty test vials next to each other on a white underground.

2] Add with the syringe 8 ml (2 times 4 ml) of water in the left hand side test vial.

3] Add 8 drops of B-1 and 1 drop of B-3 to this vial and swirl gently for 20 seconds. If the color is yellow then the pH is too low and the test can not be performed.

4] With the same (empty) 5 ml syringe draw 4 ml of the colored water from the left hand side vial and add this to the empty right hand side vial.

The left hand side vial will now serve as a comparison and the actual testing will be done on the right hand side vial.

5] Add 1 level scoop of B-2 to the right hand side vial and swirl the vial gently for 20 seconds.

6] Add to the right hand side vial B-3 reagent dropwise. Swirl gently after each drop for 10 seconds. Continue adding drops of B-3 (and swirling after each drop for 10 seconds) until the color matches with that of the left hand side vial. Remember to put the vial on the white underground for color comparison.

7] Each drop of B-3 added in step #6 corresponds to 0.5 ppm of boron.

After the test tighten the caps properly. Especially the B-3 reagent can pick-up CO2 from the air reducing its strength giving false high readings.

If you know the pH of the water you tested then you might want to do to a small correction on the measured value since it depends somewhat on the pH.

If you don't know the exact pH then it is not a major problem.

If the pH of the water is 8.1 - 8.3 then no correction has to be applied.
If it is lower than 8.1 then subtract 10% from the measured value and if it is 8.3 - 8.5 add 10% to the measured value.