



Fertilizer Pollution Sciencefaircenter.com Study Kit

Each water sample is tested for this Set of parameters:
Nitrate, Nitrite, Phosphate,
Alkalinity and pH
(5 tests per Set)

Log onto
www.sciencefaircenter.com/documentation.tpl
for additional information on this study kit.

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Nitrate plus Nitrite (end pad)

(measured as Nitrogen)



Nitrite

(measured as Nitrogen)



NITRATE / NITRITE NITROGEN

Colorimetric test strips.

Nitrate /Nitrite test strips are for testing water in many applications from drinking water to water used to wash produce.

Nitrates and nitrites occur normally in nature from the breakdown of ammonia in the nitrogen life cycle. Nitrates in nature cause plant and algae growth that may affect the balance of water-based ecosystems.

Nitrate is found in fertilizers and animal waste. Rain tends to wash fertilizers containing nitrates into nearby natural water systems and ground water. Groundwater used as drinking water that contains nitrogen represents a hazard to babies. Many die every year as a result from "Blue Baby Syndrome."

This test reports concentrations compatible with EPA limits of total nitrogen and nitrite nitrogen in water.

The test reports levels of:

NO₃ (as N): 0, 0.5, 2.0, 5, 10, 20, 50 mg/L or ppm;

NO₂ (as N): 0.15, 0.3, 1, 1.5, 3, 10 mg/L or ppm.

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Conversion Ratio

Nitrate and Nitrite Nitrogen (as N) test results are usually expressed as mg/L or ppm. Sometimes the concentration of Nitrates or Nitrites needs to be expressed as Nitrate (N03) or Nitrite (N02).

To convert nitrate nitrogen concentration to nitrate concentration, multiply the test strip result by 4.4.

EXAMPLE: 5 PPM nitrate nitrogen x 4.4 = 22 mg/L or ppm nitrate.

To convert nitrite nitrogen concentration to nitrite concentration, multiply the test strip result by 3.3.

EXAMPLE: 1.5 PPM nitrite nitrogen x 3.3 = 4.95 mg/L or ppm nitrite.

Background Information

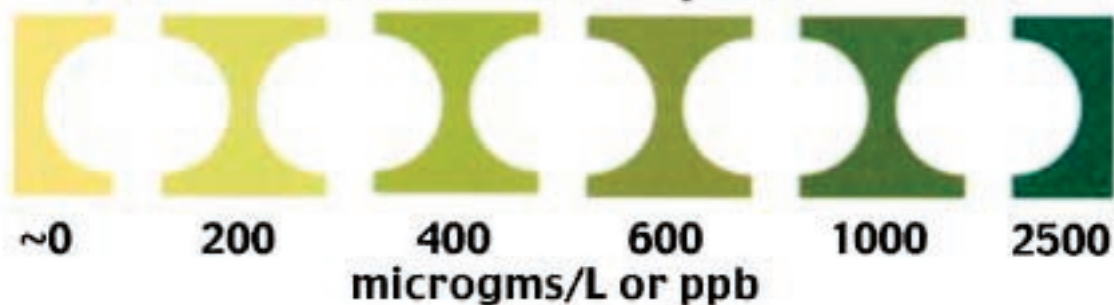
NOTE: Both pads react with Nitrite. The end pad, which has zinc added, converts the Nitrate to Nitrite and, therefore, reacts with both Nitrate and Nitrite. To determine the true Nitrate Nitrogen level you must subtract the Nitrite level from the Nitrate plus Nitrite (end pad) level.

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set forth by USEPA recommend a Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) level less than 10 mg/L or ppm and a Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) level less than 1 mg/L or ppm.

The World Health Organization guideline value is 50 mg/L (acute) for Nitrate (as N03) and 3 mg/L (acute) for Nitrite (as NO2).

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Dissolved Phosphate



Dissolved Phosphate

Colorimetric test strips

Testing for Dissolved Phosphate in water is common, but usually found in low concentrations. Because of low concentrations, phosphate is involved with regulating biological growth and productivity in natural waters.

The color chart for this test allows you to read Dissolved Phosphate in micrograms/L or ppb.

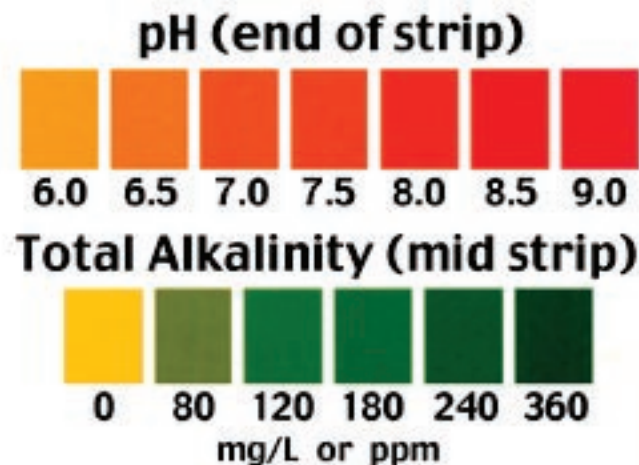
This test reports Total Dissolved Solids levels in water at:

~0, 200, 400, 600, 1000, 2500 micrograms/L or ppb.

(Note: concentration units are micrograms per Liter or parts per billion).

Results are obtained from this test in about 1 minute.

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pH and TOTAL ALKALINITY

Colorimetric test strips.

pH and Total Alkalinity are two of the most fundamental parameters in drinking water testing as well as a great variety of other applications of water usage. Alkalinity indicates the buffering capacity of natural waters. A water is buffered if the pH does not change greatly by addition of acids or bases.

The most effective buffering action is within the pH range of water from 6.0 to about 8.5. The productivities of water can be correlated with pH, alkalinity and the buffering system.

The color charts for these tests read pH levels and Total Alkalinity in mg/L or ppm.

The test reports levels of:

pH levels of 6.0, 6.5, 7.0, 7.5, 8.0, 8.5, 9.0

Total Alkalinity 0, 80, 120, 180, 240, 360 mg/L or ppm.

Both tests are on the same test strip.

Results are obtained from this test in 25 seconds.

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