

## Sodium Chloride (NaCl) (Salt) level test kit.

Please read through these instructions before testing

The problem with salt when added to ponds, quarantine / hospital tanks, is for whatever reason it has been added it remains in solution until removed by water changing. It does not degrade unlike most active chemicals. Partial water changing can leave the level of salt in solution as an unknown quantity. The removal of salt is required for certain medications and can be detrimental and even fatal, as some treatments can react with salt. Also regular seasonal use of salt can leave the level of residual salt as an unknown quantity.

### Testing methods:

The concentration of salt in solution freshwater ponds for most practicable applications is normally anywhere from a level of...

zero up to one ounce per gallon which is equal to a 0.6% solution which is also equal to 6000 mg/l of (NaCl)

The basic instructions assume testing for up to this level. However higher levels can be read and also low trace levels can be determined with this kit.

### How to test:

1. Clean and rinse out 50 ml dilution bottle, add 1 ml only of pond / test water with aid of the syringe supplied.
2. Add a further 9 ml (nine) of either tap water, or distilled water.
3. Add 1 chloride tablet and shake until tablet disintegrates.  
Continue adding tablets in this manner until the colour of the solution turns from yellow to brown. Noting the amount of tablets used.  
**If colour turns brown on the first or second tablet then start again, using the low level testing method**
4. Calculate the level of salt using this sum. Where N = number of tablets used

$$N - 1 \times 1000 \times 1.64 = \text{NaCl mg/l}$$

an example, if five tablets were used then

$$\text{No of tablets minus 1} = 4$$

$$4 \times 1000 = 4000$$

$$4000 \text{ multiplied by } 1.64 = 6560 \text{ mg/l ( which would be 0.65\% solution which is just over 1 ounce per gallon)}$$

For low or high volumes of salt dilutions can be adjusted to be more economic on tablets the sum changes only slightly by the initial multiplication factor therefore...

### For high levels of salt (marine tanks etc.)

use 0.5 ml test sample water, then again top up to 10 ml with tap/ distilled water, follow steps 3 & 4 and use the following sum.

$$N - 1 \times 2000 \times 1.64 = \text{mg/l NaCl}$$

### For low levels of salt (trace up to 0.3% ( 1/2 per gallon)

Use 2.0 ml test sample water, then again top up to 10 ml with tap/ distilled water, follow steps 3 & 4 and use the following sum.

$$N - 1 \times 500 \times 1.64 = \text{mg/l NaCl}$$

### General Information

To convert milligrams per litre (mg/l) to percentage concentration (%) divide result by 10,000

### Some simple (NaCl) imperial conversions

750 mg/l	=	0.07% solution	=	1/8 ounce per gallon
1500 mg/l	=	0.15% solution	=	1/4 ounce per gallon
3000 mg/l	=	0.3% solution	=	1/2 ounce per gallon
4500 mg/l	=	0.45% solution	=	3/4 ounce per gallon
6000 mg/l	=	0.6% solution	=	1 ounce per gallon