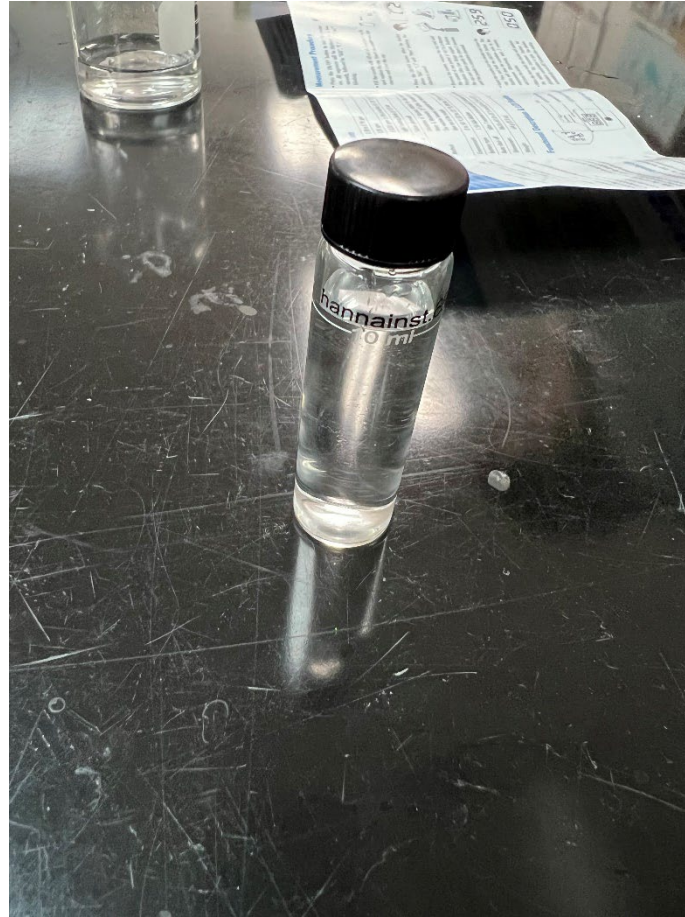


How to use the **Alkalinity** Hanna meter

Step 1: Tap the on/off button to turn the checker on



Step 2: Fill the cuvette with 10ml of sample and replace the cap



Step 3: Wipe off the cuvette. Make sure there are no droplets on the outside of the cuvette



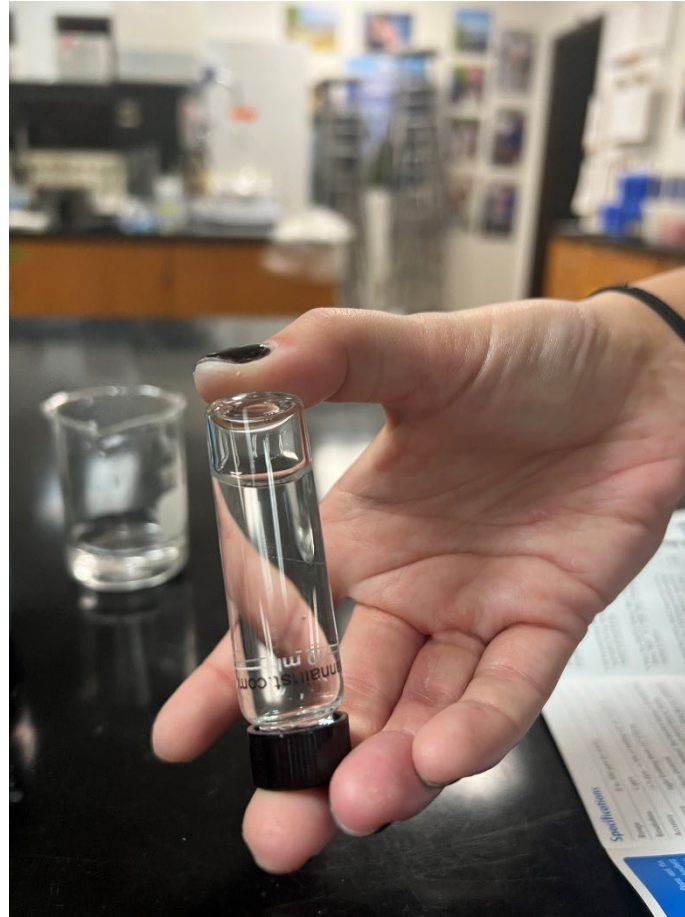
Step 4: Insert the cuvette into the checker



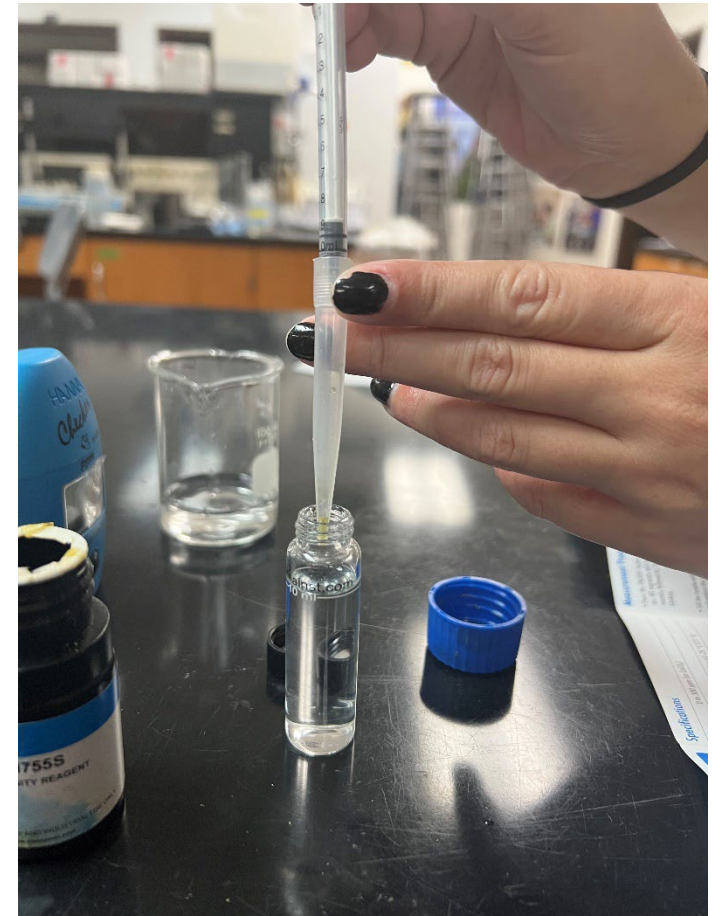
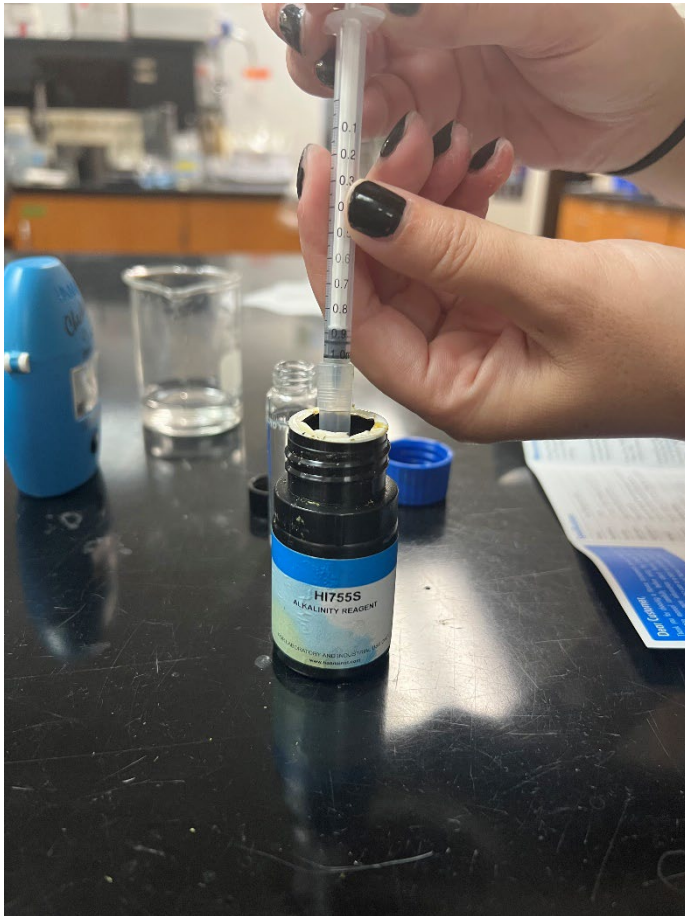
Step 5: Tap the on/off button



Step 6: Remove the cuvette, **Invert** 5 times and unscrew the top



Step 7: Use 1 ml syringe and add exactly 1 ml of HI755S Marine Alkalinity reagent to the sample.
Note: 1 ml is at the bottom of the plunger



Step 8: Replace the cap and **gently** invert 5 times



Step 9: Insert the cuvette into the checker and close the cap



Step 10: Press the on/off button. The instrument display the alkalinity concentration in ppm.

The buffering effect of alkalinity exerts a major influence on pH, and pH directly affects aquatic organisms and the toxic characteristics of certain pollutants that these organisms may encounter. Alkalinity also protects aquatic life against dramatic changes in pH; these changes are difficult for living organisms to adapt to and can severely stress and even kill sensitive species. Thus it is crucial that surface waters exhibit a minimal level of alkalinity to restrict dramatic pH swings.

Measured in mg/l

Percentile	Blackwater	Coastal	Estuary
10	0.30	0.00	50.17
20	0.80	29.19	66.31
30	1.00	55.44	83.05
40	2.00	94.40	97.00
50	6.00	114.00	108.00
60	10.00	118.00	114.11
70	10.00	121.00	121.80
80	23.00	126.00	133.00
90	44.00	133.00	160.00

1mg/l = 1ppm: A reading of 108 ppm is a median reading in a Florida estuary.