How to use the **Alkalinity**Hanna meter

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

Note: All segments will be displayed for a few seconds, followed by "ADD", "C1", with "Press"

blinking



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 and close lid



Step 5: **Tap** the on/off button When the display shows "ADD", "C.2", with "Press" blinking, the checker is zeroed



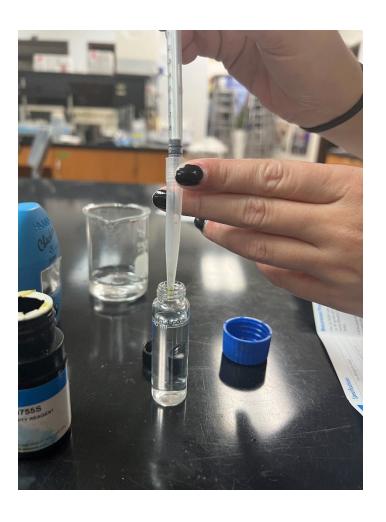
Step 6: Remove the cuvette, **Invert** 5 times and unscrew the top



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.

Water Test Error Code Cheat Sheet:

| Error Code | Meaning | |
|----------------|--|--|
| | | |
| L.Hi | Too much light hitting detector, check | |
| | preparation of zero cuvette. | |
| L.Lo | Not enough light hitting detector, check | |
| | preparation of zero cuvette. | |
| Inu | Sample and zero cuvettes inverted. Swap and | |
| | repeat measurements. | |
| 0 (blinking) | Under range (sample absorbed less light than | |
| | zero). | |
| 300 (blinking) | Over range (Measured value outside limits of | |
| | checker device). Make sure there is no debris in | |
| | sample and dilute/repeat. | |
| bAt | Replace battery. | |
| bAd | Replace battery. | |

Indian River Lagoon Water Quality Parameter Cheat Sheet:

| Water Quality Test | Average Range in IRL | Unit |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| | | |
| Temperature | 75-85 | Degrees Fahrenheit |
| PH | 6-8 | No unit |
| Salinity | 15-25 | PPT (parts per thousand) |
| Nitrates | 0.01-0.10 | PPM (parts per million) |
| Nitrites | 0.00-0.02 | PPB (parts per billion) |
| Phosphates | 0.02-0.22 | PPM (parts per million) |
| Alkalinity | 66-133 | PPM (parts per million) |
| Turbidity | 0-100 JTU | JTU (Jackson Turbidity Unit) if using LaMotte kit or cm |
| | 0-450 cm | (centimeters) if using secchi disk- probes may have different units |
| DO | 0-5 | PPM (parts per million) |