Molybdate Vacu-vials® Kit

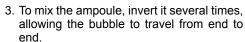
K-6703: 0 - 25.0 ppm Mo (Prog. # 115)

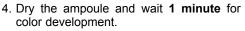
Instrument Set-up

For CHEMetrics photometers, follow the Setup and Measurement Procedures in the operator's manual. For spectrophotometers, follow the manufacturer's specifications to set the wavelength to 400 nm and to zero the instrument using the ZERO ampoule supplied.

Test Procedure

- 1. Fill the sample cup to the 25 mL mark with the sample to be tested (fig. 1).
- 2. Place the Vacu-vial ampoule, tip first, into the sample cup. Snap the tip. The ampoule will fill leaving a bubble for mixing (fig. 2).

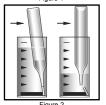




5. Insert the Vacu-vial ampoule into the photometer, flat end first, and obtain a reading in ppm (mg/Liter) molybdenum



Figure 1



NOTE: If using a spectrophotometer that is not pre-calibrated for CHEMetrics products, then use the equation below or the Concentration Calculator found under the Support tab at www.chemetrics.com.

$$ppm = 27.7 (abs) - 0.2$$

NOTE: To convert to ppm molybdate (MoO_4), multiply test result by 1.67.

Test Method

The Molybdate Vacu-vials1 test kit employs the catechol chemistry^{2,3}. In a mildly reducing alkaline solution, catechol reacts with hexavalent molybdenum to form a yellow-orange colored chelate in direct proportion to the hexavalent molybdenum concentration.

- 1. Vacu-vials is a registered trademark of CHEMetrics, Inc. U.S. Patent No.
- 2. Haight, G. P; Paragamian, V., Analytical Chemistry, p. 32, 642, 1960
- 3. Onishi, H.; Sandell, E. B., Photometric Determination of Trace Metals, 4th ed., Part 1, p. 295, 1978

Safety Information

Read SDS (available at www.chemetrics.com) before performing this test procedure. Wear safety glasses and protective gloves.

Visit www.chemetrics.com to view product demonstration videos. Always follow the test procedure above to perform a test.



www.chemetrics.com 4295 Catlett Road, Midland, VA 22728 U.S.A. Phone: (800) 356-3072; Fax: (540) 788-4856 E-Mail: orders@chemetrics.com

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