



Pine Environmental

Dexsil PetroFLAG TPH Analyzer System

Pine Item #51615

DESCRIPTION:

Note: Sample kits are sold separately and not included with the rental meter.

Relying on laboratory methods to determine hydrocarbon contamination in soil is both time-consuming and expensive. Laboratory methods, such as EPA Method 8015, are very expensive and have turnaround times of one to two weeks.

Most samples analyzed by this method limit the results to Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) or Diesel Range Organics (DRO). When limiting the analysis to these two ranges, heavier fractions of hydrocarbons such as fuel oil, motor oil, hydraulic oil, gear oil, transformer oil, and greases are “not seen” in the analysis and the soil samples are reported as clean even though these heavier hydrocarbons still exist in the soil.

Method 418.1 was the only broad-spectrum “Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon” field test for soil. Although this test is quite accurate for dry soils, the extraction efficiencies for wet soil can be as low as 10%. This inability to solvate wet soil samples can lead to false-negative results. Method 418.1 also uses a chlorinated solvent (Freon) as its extraction solvent. Freon is environmentally unsafe, and its disposal costs are quite high.

APPLICATIONS:

- U.S. EPA SW-846 METHOD 9074
- Soil Contamination Studies
- Remediation
- Spill Clean Up
- Aromatic Hydro Carbon Detection

Contact a Pine branch near you to request a quote or place an order

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www.pine-environmental.com

Canada

www.pine-environmental.ca

Product Specifications

Analytes	Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Matrix	Soil
Detection Method	Turbidimetric Development
Action Levels	(MDL) 15 -2000 ppm (analyte dependent)
MDL	15 ppm
MQL	45 ppm
Interferences	Natural Hydrocarbons
Overall Accuracy	10% +/-MDL
Analysis Time	Throughput 1-10 samples in 15 minutes



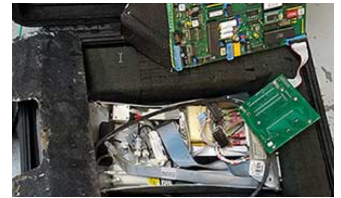
Local Delivery Pick-up



In-Stock Equipment



Repair & Calibration



Rental Protection Plan