WILSON ANALYTICAL



The LabBox



- Measure corrosion inhibitor residuals quickly and easily, in the lab or the field.
- ◆ Manage your corrosion risk without under or over application of oilfield chemicals.
- Demonstrate your environmental responsibility.

To increase the efficiency in our corrosion residual test we acquired a Wilson Analytical hardened fluorescence Spectrometer, designed for either lab or field-based corrosion inhibitor analysis, a few years ago. The use of fluorescence to quantify APQs in produced waters offers an enormous advantage over the more traditional dye transfer colorimetric test in terms of accuracy and speed.

While a single routine analysis of residual corrosion inhibitor using the dye transfer method takes 30 minutes to complete, 30 samples can be analyzed in the same period of time using the LabBox system. If we add the other benefits such as simplicity of the procedure, sensitivity, specificity and the fact that the interaction with highly toxic solvents and environmental pollutants is minimized, this is an excellent piece of equipment to add to the testing portfolio of any oil and gas laboratory service.

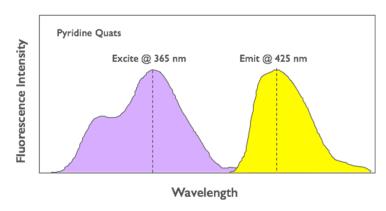
- Chemist, Oil and Gas Laboratory, Alberta, Canada



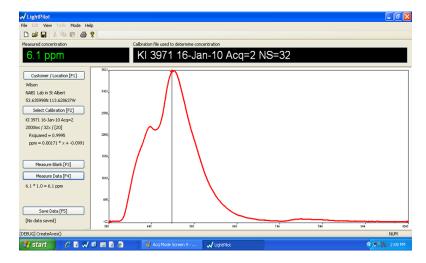
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Corrosion Inhibitor Residual Monitoring

- Quaternary alkyl pyridinium (APQ) salts used in corrosion inhibitors are fluorescent.
- Wilson's instrumentation can measure the concentration of corrosion inhibitor residuals in oilfield waters.
- ♦ The detection limit is as low as 1 ppm.
- ◆ Sample preparation is fast and easy—just filter and dilute.
- ◆ Faster, more accurate and cheaper than traditional wet extraction methods.



Fluorescence Measurement of Corrosion Inhibitor Residuals



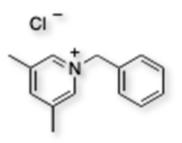
For more information, visit our website at

www. wilsonanalytical.com

Or contact us at info@wilsonanalytical.com



The Wilson LabBox



"Oilfield Quats or APQs"

Comparison of Methods for Analysis of Corrosion Inhibitor Residuals in Oilfield Waters

	Chloroform Extraction	Fluorescence
Turnaround Time	slow	fast
Accuracy	poor	good
Reproducibility	poor	good
Field Friendly	difficult	yes
Uses Hazardous Solvents	yes	no
Cost per Analysis	high	low