

LAMPIRAN 3

Pengujian kadar Alkalinitas

1. Ambil tabung reaksi untuk menguji air ketel, kemudian tuangkan air sampel sebanyak 20 ml.



2. Tambahkan 4 teteskan reaktan mPA1 kedalam tabung reaksi, air akan berubah warna menjadi pink.



3. Tambahkan reaktan mPA3 kedalam tabung setetes demi setetes hingga air berubah menjadi tidak berwarna lagi.



4. Hitung berapa tetes reaktan yg ditambahkan.

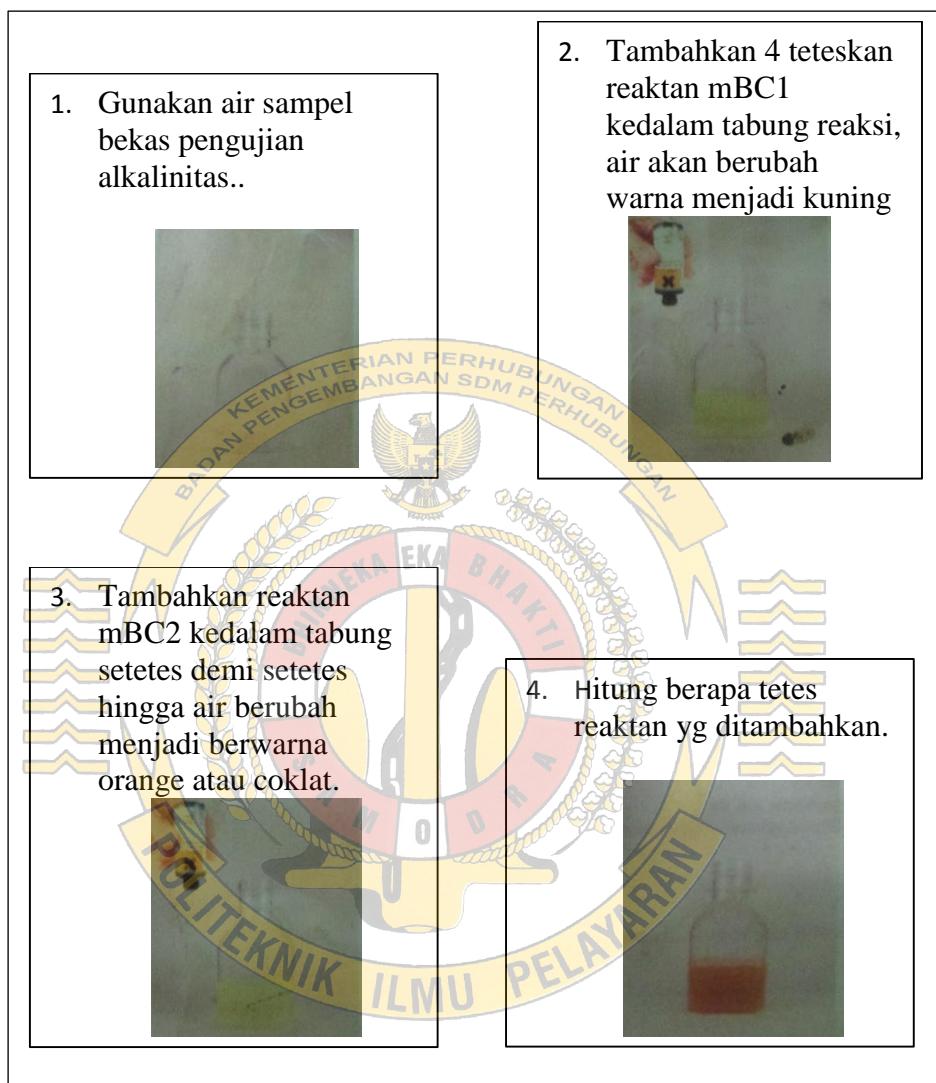


Sumber: NALFLEET *Test Equipment*

Tabel koreksi pengujian kadar Alkalinitas

Drops of Reagents m PA3	P Alkalinity As mg/l CaCO ₂	Notes
1	40	If below 100 mg/l, conditions are not satisfactory and additional treatment must be added, dependent on treatment program in use to increase P Alkalinity by 100 mg/l. See corrective action chart for details.
2	80	
3	120	
4	160	
5	200	If P alkalinity is between 100 and 300 mg/l the treatment is correct.
6	240	
7	280	
8	320	
9	360	
10	400	If P alkalinity is in excess of 300 mg/l, the alkalinity is excessively high and should be reduced by increasing blowdown

Sumber: NALFLEET Test Equipment

LAMPIRAN 4**Pengujian kadar Chloride**

Sumber: NALFLEET *Test Equipment*

Tabel koreksi pengujian kadar Chloride

Drops of Reagents mBC2	Chloride as Mg/l Cl	Notes
1	20	
2	40	
3	60	
4	80	
5	100	
6	120	
7	140	
8	160	
9	180	
10	200	
11	220	
12	240	
13	260	
14	280	
15	300	
16	320	
17	340	
18	360	
19	380	
20	400	
		Chlorides of up to 300 mg/l are acceptable in low pressure boilers.
		In case of high pressure boilers the chloride level should be maintained as per manufacturer's recommendations.
		Chlorides in excess of 300 mg/l should be reduced by increased Blowdown. Where chloride levels are very high the quality of the feed water should be checked with a view to possible seawater contamination having occurred

Sumber: NALFLEET Test Equipment

LAMPIRAN 5

