

MANUFACTURER'S GUARANTEE:

We will replace any broken or defective tests. If you are Not satisfied with our product, return any defective kits to Demeter for a refund. We reserve the right not to provide refunds if the tests have been tampered with in any way, or if not used in accordance with the product SDS and Standard Operating Procedure.

Demeter Enviro LLC provides the information contained in this publication in good faith but makes no representation as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. The information provided is intended only as a guide to the appropriate handling and use of the Detect-Oil-In-Soil tests by a properly trained person who is qualified to use the materials being tested. Individuals reviewing this information must exercise their independent judgment in determining its appropriateness for a particular purpose or application.

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Manufacturers of Field Screening Tests

Crimson

Detect-Oil-In-Soil

Field Screening Test

Standard Operating Procedure



INTRODUCTION

The **Detect-Oil-In-Soil (Crimson)** screening test is composed of a styrene bottle; a label indicating recommended soil and water levels; a small polystyrene bead, and a water-soluble cube (containing a finely dispersed dye) glued to the inside of the jar lid. The red dye (soluble in most oil/ petroleum products) stains petroleum hydrocarbons a bright red color

USING THE TEST:

Detect-Oil-In-Soil (Crimson) tests are designed with ease of use in mind. Simply follow the instructions on the label:

Step 1 Fill the jar with soil to approximately half-way

Note: It is not necessary to compact the soil.

Step 2 Add water to approximately three quarters of the jar (enough to allow the petroleum to float above the soil line.

Note: ensure water is warm enough to dissolve the cube.

Step 3 Replace cap on bottle and shake jar until cube is **completely** dissolved (there will be some residual stained glue).

Detect-Oil-In-Soil tests are presence/absence indicators only. However, we offer the following information as a very general reference: At higher levels, (usually around the 2500ppm TPH level) LNAPLs (TPH) will be indicated by a red meniscus on top of the water – typically within 30-60 seconds. If red coloration is not immediately apparent in the jar – check the polystyrene bead. The presence of ANY red color on the bead (even a faint pink halo or hue) indicates the presence of oils/petroleum products at, or higher than 500ppm TPH in that sample.

Conversely, a “clean” bead either indicates the absence of oils/petroleum, or at the very least, a presence under the 500ppm TPH level.

It is helpful to hold a clean unused bead against the used bead in the test for comparison purposes at levels below the 1,000ppm TPH levels

Note: When chlorinated solvents are present in the soil sample – a very obvious red spotting may appear on the sides of the jar and coloration will be toward the bottom of the jar (in, or on, the soil).

Note: Whenever possible, use potable water for the screening tests.

Cold water can inhibit the rapid release of viscous hydrocarbons from soil thus causing False Negative results. Therefore, at temperatures below 68° F (20° C), we recommend users carry a thermos of warm water for field testing purposes.

RECOMMENDED PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Please follow safety instructions outlined in the MSDS. Always use gloves and safety glasses when using the **Detect-Oil-In-Soil (Crimson)** tests.

DISPOSAL OF USED TESTS: As per the MSDS and local regulations.

NOTE: Detect-Oil-In-Soil tests are non-specific, “non-precision” qualitative tests designed for rapid screening in a field situation. Our tests screen for a wide variety of oils and products and are not designed to replace analytical testing. Demeter recommends users employ confirmatory testing when working with Detect-Oil-In-Soil tests.