## **CLL Laboratory Water Test Packages**

Laboratory Water Packages offered by CLL

American Society for Testing and Materials - Reagent Water (ASTM) D1193-91				
	Type I*	Type II **	Type III***	Type IV
Electrical Conductivity Max. (µS/cm @ 25°C)	0.056	1	0.25	5
Electrical Resistivity				
Min. (MΩ-cm @ 25ºC)	18	1	4	0.2
pH @ 25°C	-	-	-	5.0 - 8.0
TOC max. (μ g/L)	100	50	200	No limit
Sodium max (μg/L)	1	5	10	50
Silica max. (μg/L)	3	3	500	No limit
Chloride max. (µg/L)	1	5	10	50
Sample Quantity Required	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre
Test Charges / Package	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!

Key:

\*Requires the use of 0.2µm membrane filter

\*\* Prepared by distillation

\*\*\* Requires the use of a 0.45µm membrane filter

When bacterial levels need to be controlled, reagent grade types should be further classified as follows:

	Туре А	Туре В	Туре С	Analytical Services
Total Bacterial Count max. CFU/100 ml	1	10	1000	250
Endotoxin max. IU/ml	0.03	0.25	-	900

National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards				
(NCCLS) (1988)				
	Type I	Type I I	Type III	
Bacteria (CFU/ml)	< 10	< 1000	NA	
рН	NA	NA	5.0 - 8.0	
Resistivity (MΩ-cm @ 25°C)	> 10*	> 1	> 0.1	
SiO <sub>2</sub> mg/L	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 1	
Total Solids mg/L	0.1	1	5	
Total Oxidizable Organic Carbon mg/L	< 0.05	< 0.2	< 1	
Type I water must be free of particulate matter larger than 0.2µm				
* Resistivity of Type I must be measured in-line				
Sample Quantity Required	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre
Test Charges / Package	0	0	0	0

*Type I - Test methods requiring minimal interference and maximum precision and accuracy:* Atomic absorption

Flame emission spectrometry Ligand assays Trace metals Enzymatic procedures sensitive to trace metals Electrophoretic procedures High sensitivity chromatographic procedures Fluorometric procedures Buffer solutions Standard solutions Type II - Test methods in which the presence of bacteria can be tolerated: General reagents without preservatives Microbiology systems (not to be sterilized) Test methods for which requirements leading to the choice of Type I or Special Purpose waters do not apply: Stains and dyes for histology General reagents with preservatives Microbiology systems (to be sterilized)

Type III - General washing and feedwater for producing higher grade water, as well as bacteriological media preparation.

Special Purpose - Procedures requiring removal of specific contaminants:

Removal of pyrogens for tissue/cell cultures Removal of trace organics for HPLC

## International Organization for Standardization Specification for water for laboratory use ISO 3696: 1987

Specification for water for laboratory use 150 5050. 1507				
Parameter	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	
pH value at 25°C inclusive range	N/A	N/A	5.0 to 7.5	
Electrical conductivity µS/cm 25°C, max.	0.1	1	5	
Oxidizable matter Oxygen (O <sub>2</sub> ) content mg/L				
max.	N/A	0.08	0.4	
Absorbance at 254 nm and 1 cm optical path			Not	
length, absorbance units, max.	0.001	0.01	specified	
Residue after evaporation on heating at 110°C				
mg/kg, max.	N/A	1	2	
			Not	
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> ) content mg/L, max.	0.01	0.02	specified	
Sample Quantity Required	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre	
Test Charges / Package	0	0	0	

## College of American Pathologists (CAP) - 1988 Suggested minimum specifications

Parameter	Type I	Type I I	Type III
Resistivity (MΩ.cm @ 25°C)			
a. (In-Line)	10	-	-
b. (Effluent)	-	2.0	0.1
рН	N/A	N/A	5.0 - 8.0
Silicate (mg/l at SiO <sub>2</sub> )	0.05	0.1	1.0
Microbiological Content	10	1000	N/A
Particulate matter	#		
Sample Quantity Required	1 Litre	1 Litre	1 Litre
Test Charges / Package	0	0	0

# : - Type I water should be free of particles (< 500 particles/litre) greater than 0.2 $\mu$ m. Suggested water quality uses:

Type I: Tissue or cell culture, ultra-micro analysis, critical analytical procedures, standard preparations. Type II: Most routine laboratory methods, immunology, haematology and other areas.