

## OMMICA™ - MEG in water Potential Interferences

It's understood that in certain MEG/water systems, such as MEG regeneration units, the presence of a number of different compounds poses a potential for interference with the OMMICA™ analysis method.

To give customers confidence in the OMMICA™ method, a test matrix was completed to establish the effect of high concentrations of these compounds on MEG in water analysis results.

Test results can be seen in the table below.

Potential Interference	Concentration of Compound (ppm)	Effect on MEG Concentration	
		100 ppm MEG in Water	5% MEG/water diluted by factor of 500
Sodium chloride (NaCl)	5844	none	none
Potassium chloride (KCl)	7455	none	none
Sodium bromide (NaBr)	5145	slight effect	none
Sodium carbonate (Na2CO3)	1060	slight effect	none
Acetate	1230	none	none
Formate	1360	none	none
Sulphate	960	none	none
Nitrate	620	none	none
Bicarbonate	610	none	none
Fluoride	570	none	none
Strontium 2+	876	none	none
Barium 2+	137	none	none
Iron 2+	558	effect	slight effect
Iron 3+	558	effect	slight effect
Xylene	1000	none	none
Kerosene	1000	none	none
Corrosion Inhibitor	100	none	none
CI containing MEG	100	slight effect	none

<5% effect
<10% effect
>80% effect

In general, it can be said that the higher the dilution, the less any potential interferences will affect the assay.

A very small number of compounds showed any form of interference when dosed at high levels in low concentrations of MEG in water and of these, only Iron 2+ shows significant interference.



Simple onsite analysis of  
MEG and methanol

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