Formaldehyde Indicator

Cross interferences

Acrolein and aldehydes found in cigarette smoke react with approximately the same sensitivity. The formaldehyde indicator was exposed to atmospheres containing at least two times the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for the following substances: alcohols (methanol, ethanol and isopropanol), aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene and xylene), halogenated hydrocarbons (chloroform, methylene chloride and carbon tetrachloride), ammonia, carbon monoxide, chlorine, glutaraldehyde, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen dioxide, phenol and sulfur dioxide. These substances showed no effect on the performance of the formaldehyde breakthrough indicator. No other interferences are known.

Chemteq, Inc., 600 West 24th Street, Suite B, Norfolk, Virginia 23517, Tel 757-622-2223, sales@chemteq.net