The following documentation is an electronically-submitted vendor response to an advertised solicitation from the *West Virginia Purchasing Bulletin* within the Vendor Self-Service portal at ***wvOASIS.gov***. As part of the State of West Virginia's procurement process, and to maintain the transparency of the bid-opening process, this documentation submitted online is publicly posted by the West Virginia Purchasing Division at ***WVPurchasing.gov*** with any other vendor responses to this solicitation submitted to the Purchasing Division in hard copy format.

Header 3

List View

General Information | Contact | Default Values | Discount | Document Information | Clarification Request

Procurement Folder: 1303558
Procurement Type: Central Purchase Order
Vendor ID: 000000171960
Legal Name: YSI INCORPORATED
Alias/DBA:
Total Bid: $28,431.25
Response Date: 11/09/2023
Response Time: 10:27
Responded By User ID: Xylem2018
First Name: Amelia
Last Name: Watson
Email: amelia.watson@xylem.com
Phone: 937-767-7241

SO Doc Code: CRFQ
SO Dept: 0313
SO Doc ID: DEP2400000020
Published Date: 11/6/23
Close Date: 11/14/23
Close Time: 13:30
Status: Closed
Solicitation Description: Water Quality Meters, YSI ProDSS, or equal
Total of Header Attachments: 3
Total of All Attachments: 3

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Solicitation Response

Proc Folder:	1303558
Solicitation Description:	Water Quality Meters, YSI ProDSS, or equal
Proc Type:	Central Purchase Order

Solicitation Closes	Solicitation Response	Version
2023-11-14 13:30	SR 0313 ESR11082300000002284	1

VENDOR

000000171960
YSI INCORPORATED

Solicitation Number: CRFQ 0313 DEP2400000020

Total Bid: 28431.25 **Response Date:** 2023-11-09 **Response Time:** 10:27:55

Comments: Pricing is for 2023. If it is believe that the PO will not come until 2024, please note there is an approximate overall increase of pricing on these items of 4% in the new year. Thank you for your consideration of YSI/Xylem's bid for 5 ProDSS systems. Please reach out should you have any questions. You may email matthew.smith@xylem.com.

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Joseph E Hager III
(304) 558-2306
joseph.e.hageriii@wv.gov

Vendor
Signature X **FEIN#** **DATE**

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
1	Item 3.1.1 Multiparameter Water Meter	5.00000	EA	1670.250000	8351.25

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41112504			

Commodity Line Comments: Unit price is per YSI ProDSS meter (626870-1). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal.

Extended Description:

Multiparameter Water Meter, YSI ProDSS, or equal

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
2	Item 3.1.2 Sonde Guard	5.00000	EA	72.250000	361.25

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Addendum Number 1 stated the need for "sensor guard kit for ProDSS 4-port cables (622919) or Equal". The part number from YSI is actually 626919, and that is what is provided here. Unit price is per YSI ProDSS guard (626919). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal. PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS ITEM COMES WITH 626909-4 (4 PORT CABLE ASSEMBLY) AND IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE PURCHASED UNLESS ADDITIONAL/BACK UP GUARDS ARE DESIRED.

Extended Description:

Sonde guard to protect probes and guard weight to minimize drift/movement of unit in water column

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
3	Item 3.1.3 Approx 4 meter, four port cable assembly	5.00000	EA	1814.750000	9073.75

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Unit price is per YSI ProDSS 4 port cable assembly (626909-4). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal.

Extended Description:

Item 3.1.3 Approx 4 meter, four port cable assembly

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
4	Item 3.1.4 pH Sensor	5.00000	EA	535.500000	2677.50

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Unit price is per YSI ProDSS pH/ORP sensor with module (626904). This section stated "Item 3.1.4 pH sensor" and the original specs state "pH sensors" in 3.1.4. However, Addendum Number 1 stated the need for "ProDSS pH/ORP sensor with module (626904)". If only pH is needed (and not both pH and ORP together in one sensor), then the bid would be less (unit price would be $420.75 for part number 626903). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal.

Extended Description:

Item 3.1.4 pH Sensor

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
5	Item 3.1.5 Temperature/Conductivity Sensors or equal	5.00000	EA	654.500000	3272.50

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Unit price is per YSI ProDSS conductivity and temperature sensor (626904). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal.

Extended Description:

Item 3.1.5 Temperature/Conductivity Sensors or equal

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
6	Item 3.1.6 Optical DO Sensor	5.00000	EA	935.000000	4675.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Unit price is per YSI ProDSS optical dissolved oxygen sensor (626900). Delivery days is estimated, and may be in stock or with a shorter lead time at time of PO submittal.

Extended Description:

Item 3.1.6 Optical DO Sensor

Line	Comm Ln Desc	Qty	Unit Issue	Unit Price	Ln Total Or Contract Amount
7	Item 3.1.7 Shipping	1.00000	EA	20.000000	20.00

Comm Code	Manufacturer	Specification	Model #
41111965			

Commodity Line Comments: Shipping cost is estimated.

Extended Description:

Shipping cost for all items

1. Agreement, Integration and Conflict of Terms. "Proposal" means the Seller's quotation, proposal and/or sales form, including any special conditions expressly incorporated by reference, and these terms and conditions. "Seller" means the applicable affiliate of Xylem Inc. that is party to the Agreement. "Buyer" means the entity that is party to the Agreement with Seller. "Agreement" means the definitive agreement, comprised of the Proposal and any other documents expressly included or incorporated by reference will govern the Buyer and Seller relationship. Seller's Proposal is expressly conditioned on Buyer's acceptance of these terms and conditions. Any additional or different terms and conditions contained in Buyer's purchase order or other communication will have no effect on the Agreement unless specifically agreed to in writing by the parties; and Seller hereby objects, and any such proposed modifications will not constitute Seller's acceptance of any such modifications. Seller's commencement of performance or delivery will not be deemed or construed as acceptance of Buyer's additional or different terms and conditions. In the case of any conflict among the foregoing documents, these terms will take precedence with the exception of (i) price and delivery, which will be governed by the order acknowledgment (if any) and invoice; and (ii) the warranty, which will be governed by Seller's product documentation. This Agreement supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, or agreements, either written or oral, between the parties and, further, can only be altered, modified or amended with the express written consent of Seller.

2. Proposal, Withdrawal, Expiration. Proposals are valid for thirty (30) calendar days from the date of issuance, unless otherwise provided therein. Seller reserves the right to cancel or withdraw the Proposal at any time with or without notice or cause prior to acceptance by Buyer to the Proposal terms, or after Buyer' acceptance if Buyer fails to complete any actions required by the Proposal for Seller to proceed. Seller nevertheless reserves its right to accept any contractual documents received from Buyer after this 30-day period.

3. Prices. Prices apply to the specific quantities stated in the Proposal. Prices include handling fees and standard packing according to Seller's specifications for delivery. Buyer will, as an additional charge, pay all costs and taxes for special packing requested by Buyer, including packing for exports. To the extent allowed under law, prices are subject to change without notice. The price for the goods does not include any applicable sales, use, excise, Goods and Services Tax, Value Added Tax, or similar tax, duties or levies. Buyer will have the responsibility for the payment of all such applicable taxes.

4. Payment Terms. Seller reserves the right to require payment in advance or C.O.D. and otherwise modify credit terms should Buyer's credit standing not meet Seller's acceptance. Unless different payment terms are expressly set forth in the applicable Proposal or order acknowledgment or Sales Policy Manual, goods will be invoiced upon shipment. Buyer's payment must be in Seller's local currency, as determined by Seller's office location to which the order has been submitted. Payment in full is due within thirty (30) days from the invoice date ("Payment Due Date"), unless otherwise stated in Seller's documentation. Any Buyer-requested delivery delay solely affects delivery date and will not in any way alter the original Payment Due Date. If Buyer fails to make payment when due, Buyer agrees that Seller may apply a service or finance charge of the lesser of (i) one and one-half percent (1.5%) per month (eighteen percent (18%) per annum), or (ii) the highest rate permitted by applicable law, on the unpaid balance of the invoice from and after the invoice due date. Buyer is responsible for all costs and expenses associated with any checks returned due to insufficient funds. All credit sales are subject to prior approval of Seller's credit department. Export shipments will require payment prior to shipment or an appropriate Letter of Credit. If, during the performance of the Agreement, the financial responsibility or condition of Buyer is such that Seller in good faith deems Buyer insecure, Seller may: (a) request financial assurances; (b) suspend performance and will not be obligated to continue performance under the Agreement; (c) stop goods in transit and defer or decline to make delivery of goods, except upon receipt of satisfactory security or cash payments in advance; and/or (d) terminate the order per Article 11. Seller also retains any/all rights to enforce payment defaults to the full price of the work completed and in process. Upon default by Buyer in payment when due, if Buyer fails to immediately and without demand pay to Seller the entire amount in default for any and all shipments made to Buyer, irrespective of the applicable terms and/or contract under which those shipments were as a debt due to Seller, Seller may withhold all subsequent shipments until the full amount in default is settled. Acceptance by Seller of less than full payment will not be a waiver of any of its rights hereunder. Buyer may not assign or transfer this Agreement or any interest in it, or monies payable under it, without the prior written consent of Seller and any assignment made without this consent will be null and void.

5. Title, Delivery, Risk of Loss. Delivery dates are estimates, and time is not of the essence. Unless otherwise specified by Seller, delivery and transfer of risk of loss for shipments to Buyers that are not Related Party Buyers will be made Ex Works (Incoterms 2020), Seller's plant or Distribution Center. Title will pass when risk of loss transfers. If Seller warehouses or stores the goods on behalf of Buyer, risk of loss will be borne by Buyer from the start of this period. Seller will not be responsible to Buyer for any loss, whether direct, indirect, incidental or consequential in nature, or for any loss of profits or revenue, or liquidated damages, arising out of or relating to any failure of the goods to be delivered by the specified delivery date. In the absence of specific instructions, Seller will select the carrier. Buyer will reimburse Seller for the additional cost of its performance resulting from inaccurate or lack of delivery instructions, or by any act or omission on Buyer's part. Any such additional cost may include storage, insurance, protection, re-inspection and delivery expenses. Buyer further agrees that any payment due on delivery will be made on delivery into storage as though goods had been delivered in accordance with the order.

"Related Party Buyers" means Buyers, directly or indirectly, owned more than 50% by Xylem Inc. or under significant or joint control by Xylem Inc. For export shipments from the USA to Related Party Buyers, title and risk of loss for the goods will pass to the Related Party Buyer at the port of destination. Incoterm 2020 shall be DAP (Destination). Related Party Buyer will be importer of record for any

customs clearance. For shipments to Related Party Buyers that are not export shipments from the USA, delivery and transfer of risk of loss will be FCA (Incoterms 2020), Seller's plant or Distribution Center unless otherwise specified. Title will pass when the risk of loss passes to Buyer.

Buyer grants to Seller a continuing security interest in and a lien upon the goods supplied by Seller under this Agreement and the proceeds thereof (including insurance proceeds), as security for the payment of all such amounts and the performance by Buyer of all of its obligations to Seller under the Agreement and all such other sales, and Buyer will have no right to sell, encumber or dispose of the goods. Buyer's respective insurance policy for any such Seller claim will include a waiver of subrogation in favor of Seller. Buyer will execute any and all financing statements and other documents and instruments and do and perform any and all other acts and things which Seller may consider necessary, desirable, or appropriate to establish, perfect or protect Seller's title, security interest and lien. In addition, Buyer authorizes Seller and its agents and employees to execute any and all such documents and instruments and do and perform any and all such acts and things, at Buyer's expense, in Buyer's name and on its behalf. Such documents and instruments may also be filed without the signature of Buyer to the extent permitted by law.

6. Warranty. Except as provided above, for goods sold by Seller to Buyer(s) that are used by Buyer for personal, family or household purposes, Seller warrants the goods to Buyer on the terms of Seller's limited warranty available on Seller's website. For any other purpose, Seller warrants that the goods sold to Buyer under the Agreement (with the exception of software, membranes, seals, gaskets, elastomer materials, coatings and other "wear parts" or consumables all of which are not warranted except as otherwise provided in the Proposal will be (i) built in accordance with the specifications referred to in the Proposal, if such specifications are expressly made a part of the Agreement, and (ii) free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of one (1) year from the date of installation or eighteen (18) months from the date of shipment (which date of shipment will not be greater than thirty (30) days after receipt of notice that the goods are ready to ship), whichever occurs first, unless a longer period is provided by law or is specified in the product documentation (the "Warranty"). For services, the warranty period will be three (3) months from the date of invoice unless otherwise expressly set forth in the Proposal or sales form or order acknowledgment.

Except as otherwise provided by law, Seller will, at its option and at no cost to Buyer, either repair or replace any goods which fails to conform with the Warranty; provided, however, that under either option, Seller will not be obligated to remove the defective goods or install the replaced or repaired goods and Buyer will be responsible for all other costs, including service costs, shipping fees and expenses.

Buyer's failure to comply with Seller's repair or replacement advice will constitute a waiver of Buyer's rights and render all warranties void. Any parts repaired or replaced by Seller under the Warranty are warranted only for the remaining balance of the warranty period. The Warranty is conditioned on Buyer giving written notice to Seller of any defects in material or workmanship of warranted goods within ten (10) days, or shorter period as dictated by the issue, of the date when any defects are first manifest. Seller will have no warranty obligations to Buyer with respect to any goods or parts of the goods that: (a) have been repaired by third parties other than Seller or without Seller's written approval; (b) have been subject to misuse, misapplication, neglect, alteration, accident, or physical damage; (c) have been used in a manner contrary to Seller's instructions for installation, operation and maintenance; (d) have been damaged from ordinary wear and tear, corrosion, or chemical attack; (e) have been damaged due to abnormal conditions, vibration, failure to properly prime, or operation without flow; (f) have been damaged due to a defective power supply or improper electrical protection; (g) have been damaged resulting from the use of accessory equipment not sold by Seller or not approved by Seller in connection with goods supplied by Seller hereunder; or (h) not sold by Seller or its authorized supplier. In any case of goods not manufactured by Seller, there is no warranty from Seller; however, Seller will extend to Buyer any warranty received from Seller's supplier of such goods.

THE FOREGOING WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ANY AND ALL OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, CONDITIONS OR TERMS OF WHATEVER NATURE RELATING TO THE GOODS PROVIDED HEREUNDER, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMED AND EXCLUDED. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND SELLER'S AGGREGATE LIABILITY FOR BREACH OF ANY OF THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES ARE LIMITED TO REPAIRING OR REPLACING THE GOODS AND WILL IN ALL CASES BE LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT PAID BY THE BUYER HEREUNDER.

7. Inspection. Buyer will have the right to inspect the goods upon their receipt. When delivery is to Buyer's site or to a project site ("Site"), Buyer will notify Seller in writing of any apparent shipment shortages, damages, or nonconformity of the goods within three (3) days from receipt by Buyer, unless a shorter period is required in Seller's Proposal. For all other deliveries, Buyer will notify Seller in writing of any nonconformity with this Agreement within fourteen (14) days from receipt by Buyer. Failure to give such applicable notice will constitute a waiver of Buyer's right to inspect and/or reject the goods for nonconformity and will be equivalent to an irrevocable acceptance of the goods by Buyer. Claims for loss of or damage to goods in transit must be made to the carrier, and not to Seller unless different terms are expressly set forth in Seller's Proposal

8. SELLER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL SELLER'S LIABILITY EXCEED THE AMOUNT PAID BY BUYER UNDER THIS AGREEMENT. SELLER WILL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF PROFIT, LOSS OF

ANTICIPATED SAVINGS OR REVENUE, LOSS OF INCOME, LOSS OF BUSINESS, LOSS OF PRODUCTION, LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY, LOSS OF REPUTATION, LIQUIDATED, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. THE FOREGOING LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY WILL BE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT REGARD TO SELLER'S ACTS OR OMISSIONS OR NEGLIGENCE OR STRICT LIABILITY IN PERFORMANCE OR NON-PERFORMANCE HEREUNDER.

To the extent the Agreement provides a specified remedy for a default or breach, the given remedy will be Seller's sole liability and Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy for the default or breach to the exclusion of any and all other remedies that may be available at law, in equity, or otherwise. The terms of this Article 8 survive expiry or termination of the Agreement and prevail over all other provisions contained in the Agreement.

9. **USED GOODS. USED GOODS ARE SOLD IN AN AS IS, WHERE IS CONDITION. SELLER MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO THE NATURE, QUALITY OR CONDITION OF THE GOODS, OR ITS SUITABILITY FOR ANY USE, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, UNLESS EXPRESSLY AGREED UPON IN WRITING BETWEEN THE PARTIES. SELLER WILL HAVE NO LIABILITY TO BUYER HEREUNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE GOODS, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, FOR LOSS OF PROFIT, LOSS OF INCOME, LOSS OF PRODUCTION, LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, INCIDENTAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.**

10. Force Majeure. Seller may cancel, terminate, or suspend this Agreement and Seller will have no liability for any failure to deliver or perform, or for any delay in delivering or performing any obligations, due to acts or omissions of Buyer and/or its contractors, or due to Force Majeure. "Force Majeure" means any event or circumstance beyond Seller's reasonable control, including but not limited to: (A) acts of God, such as natural disasters, drought, fire, flood, earthquake, tsunami; (B) war (declared or undeclared), riots, insurrection, rebellion, acts of the public enemy, acts of terrorism, sabotage, blockades, governmental authorities acts or inactions, embargoes; (C) disease, pandemics, epidemics; (D) currency restrictions; and (E) labor shortages or disputes, unavailability of materials, fuel, power, energy or transportation facilities; failures of suppliers or subcontractors to effect deliveries. In all such cases, for suspensions, the time for performance will be extended in an amount equal to the period necessary for Seller to recover from the event, provided that Seller will, as soon as reasonably practicable after it has actual knowledge of the beginning of any excusable delay, notify Buyer of the delay and of the anticipated duration and consequence thereof. Seller will resume performance of its obligations hereunder with the least possible delay.

11. Cancellation; Termination. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, no order may be cancelled on special or made-to-order goods or unless otherwise requested in writing by either party and accepted in writing by the other. If a cancellation is requested by Buyer, Buyer will, within thirty (30) days of such cancellation, pay Seller a cancellation fee, which will include all costs and expenses incurred by Seller prior to the receipt of the request for cancellation including, but not limited to, all commitments to its suppliers, subcontractors and others, all fully burdened labor and overhead expended by Seller, plus a reasonable profit charge. Return of goods will be in accordance with Seller's most current Return Materials Authorization and subject to a minimum fifteen percent (15%) restocking fee, unless otherwise specified.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Agreement, if the commencement by or against Buyer of any voluntary or involuntary proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency, or if Buyer will be adjudged bankrupt, make a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, or if a receiver will be appointed on account of Buyer's insolvency, Seller may, upon providing Buyer notice that has immediate effect upon issuance, terminate the Agreement. If Buyer fails to make any payment when due under this Agreement, or if Buyer does not correct or, if immediate correction is not possible, commence and diligently continue action to correct any default of Buyer to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of this Agreement within ten (10) calendar days after being notified in writing of such default by Seller, Seller may, by written notice to Buyer, without prejudice to any other rights or remedies which Seller may have, terminate its further performance of this Agreement. If any termination under this Article 11, Seller will be entitled to receive payment as if Buyer has cancelled the Agreement as per the preceding paragraph immediately and without notice as a debt due. Seller may nevertheless elect to complete its performance of this Agreement by any means it chooses. Buyer agrees to be responsible for any additional costs incurred by Seller in so doing. Upon termination of this Agreement, the rights, obligations and liabilities of the parties which will have arisen or been incurred under this Agreement prior to its termination will survive such termination.

12. Drawings. All drawings are the property of Seller. Seller does not supply detailed or shop working drawings of the goods; however, Seller will supply necessary installation drawings. The drawings and bulletin illustrations submitted with Seller's Proposal show general type, arrangement and approximate dimensions of the goods to be furnished for Buyer's information only and Seller makes no representation or warranty regarding their accuracy. Unless expressly stated to the contrary within the Proposal, all drawings, illustrations, specifications or diagrams form no part of this Agreement. Seller reserves the right to alter such details in design or arrangement of its goods which, in its judgment, constitute an improvement in construction, application or operation. After Buyer's acceptance of this Agreement, any changes in the type of goods, the arrangement of the goods, or application of the goods

requested by Buyer will be made at Buyer's expense.

13. Confidential Information. Seller's designs, illustrations, drawings, specifications, technical data, catalogues, "know-how", economic or other business or manufacturing information (collectively "Confidential Information") disclosed to Buyer will be deemed proprietary and confidential to Seller. Buyer agrees not to disclose, use, or reproduce any Confidential Information without first having obtained Seller's written consent. Buyer's agreement to refrain from disclosing, using or reproducing Confidential Information will survive completion of the work under this Agreement. Buyer acknowledges that its improper disclosure of Confidential Information to any third party will result in Seller's suffering irreparable harm. Seller may also seek injunctive or equitable relief to prevent Buyer's unauthorized disclosure.

14. Installation and Start-up. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by Seller, installation will be the sole responsibility of Buyer. Where start-up service is required with respect to the goods purchased hereunder, it must be performed by Seller's authorized personnel or agents; otherwise, the Warranty is void. If Buyer has engaged Seller to provide an engineer for start- up advisory services such engineer will function in an advisory capacity only and Seller will have no responsibility for the quality of workmanship of the installation. In any event, Buyer understands and agrees that it will furnish, at Buyer's expense, all necessary foundations, supplies, labor and facilities that might be required to install and operate the goods.

15. Specifications; Back-charges. Changes in specifications requested by Buyer are subject to Seller's written approval. If such changes are approved, the price for the goods and the delivery schedule will be changed to reflect such changes. Buyer will not make purchases nor will Buyer incur any labor that would result in a back charge to Seller without prior written consent of an authorized employee of Seller.

16. Buyer's Warranty. Buyer warrants the accuracy of any and all information relating to the details of its operating conditions, including influent quality, temperatures, pressures, and where applicable, the nature of all hazardous materials. Seller can justifiably rely upon the accuracy of Buyer's information in its performance. Should Buyer's information prove inaccurate, Buyer agrees to reimburse Seller for any losses, liabilities, damages and expenses that Seller may have incurred as a result of any inaccurate information provided by Buyer to Seller.

17. Product Recalls. In cases where Buyer purchases for resale, Buyer will take all reasonable steps (including those measures prescribed by the Seller) to ensure: (a) all customers of the Buyer and authorized repairers who own or use affected goods are advised of every applicable recall campaign of which the Buyer is notified by the Seller; and (b) modifications notified to Buyer by Seller by means of service campaigns, recall campaigns, service programs or otherwise are made with respect to any goods sold or serviced by Buyer to its customers or authorized repairers. Should Buyer fail to perform any of the actions required under this obligation, Seller will have the right to obtain names and addresses of the Buyer's customers from Buyer and Seller will be entitled to get into direct contact which such customers.

18. GOVERNING LAW. THE TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT AND ALL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS HEREUNDER WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE JURISDICTION WHERE SELLER'S OFFICE IS LOCATED TO WHICH THIS ORDER HAS BEEN SUBMITTED (WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICTS OF LAWS). THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES HEREUNDER WILL NOT BE GOVERNED BY THE 1980 U.N. CONVENTION ON CONTRACTS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SALE OF GOODS. THIS ARTICLE 18 WILL SURVIVE ANY TERMINATION, CANCELLATION, OR EXPIRATION OF THE AGREEMENT.

19. Export Regulation. Seller's goods, including any software, documentation and any related technical data included with, or contained in, or utilized by such goods or deliverables, may be subject to applicable export laws and regulations, including United States Export Administration Regulations and Buyer will comply with all such applicable laws and regulations. In particular, the Buyer will not, and will not permit any third parties to, directly or indirectly, export, re-export or release any goods to any jurisdiction or country to which, or any party to whom, the export, re-export or release of any goods is prohibited by applicable law, regulation or rule. The Buyer will be responsible for any breach of this Article 19.

20. Privacy and Customer Data. Buyer acknowledges that Seller may collect and process personal data for the purposes outlined in the contract. Seller's data privacy policy is available at https://www.xylem.com/en-us/support/privacy/. Buyer acknowledges that it has read and understood Seller's privacy policy and agrees to the use of personal data outlined herein. The collection and use of personal data by Buyer is Buyer's responsibility. Some Seller goods are equipped with cloud communication capability resulting in these goods automatically transmitting, on an encrypted basis, data to Seller's X-Cloud. Unless otherwise specified in the Agreement, Buyer agrees and authorizes Seller to indefinitely store any data collected from Seller goods ("Customer Data") on Seller's hardware, software, networking, storage, and related technology. Buyer grants Seller and Seller's affiliates a worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, irrevocable right and license to access, store and use such Customer Data to: (a) provide services; (b) analyze and improve services; (c) analyze and improve any Seller or affiliate goods or software; and (d) for any other internal use, provided any such internal use is limited to using the Customer Data in an aggregated and anonymized manner that cannot be reconstituted as Buyer's Customer Data.

21. Titles; Waiver; Severability. The article titles are for reference only, and will not limit or restrict the interpretation or construction of this Agreement. Seller's failure to insist, in any one or more instances, upon Buyer's performance of this Agreement, or to exercise any rights conferred, will not constitute a waiver or relinquishment of any such right or right to insist upon Buyer's

performance in any other regard. The partial or complete invalidity of any one or more provisions of this Agreement will not affect the validity or continuing force and effect of any other provision.

22. Changes. Any requested change(s) to the work set forth in this Agreement requires the parties to enter into a written change order that contains a description of the change(s) and all other applicable terms, including change in price and/or delivery schedule ("Change Order"). Should the entirety of a Buyer's change request be to revise Seller's delivery schedule, this also will require a Change Order that specifies, among other things, the revised Agreement price; applicable fees, such as storage and maintenance, and revised delivery date(s). Seller will not be obliged to proceed with any change and no such change will be binding or have any effect on Seller or this Agreement unless/until the parties enter into a Change Order. Should Seller's ability to proceed with the work be altered by Buyer's delay in entering into a Change Order, Seller will be entitled to assess late fees and suspend performance of all work for the period of delay.

xylem
Let's Solve Water

USER MANUAL
ITEM# 626973-01REF
REVISION H

ProDIGITAL User Manual

PROFESSIONAL SERIES DIGITAL HANDHELD METERS

YSI
a xylem brand

ProDIGITAL

The information contained in this manual is subject to change without notice.

Effort has been made to make the information in this manual complete, accurate, and current.

The manufacturer shall not be held responsible for errors or omissions in this manual.

Consult **YSI.com** *for the most up-to-date version of this manual.*

Thank you for purchasing a YSI Professional Series Digital handheld meter. This manual covers setup, operation, and functionality of the ProDIGITAL handhelds which include the ProDSS, ProSwap and ProSolo.

ProDIGITAL Handheld features include:

- Digital smart probes that are automatically recognized by the instrument when connected
- Waterproof (IP-67) case
- Long-life rechargeable lithium-ion battery pack
- Color display and backlit keypad
- User-selectable cable options
- USB connectivity
- Global Positioning System (GPS) (optional on ProDSS and ProSwap)
- Depth sensor (optional on 1-port and 4-port cables)
- Large memory with extensive site list capabilities
- Rugged enclosure with rubber over-molded case and miltary-spec (MS) connectors
- KorDSS data management software included with each instrument (Please see Installation Instructions)

Safety Information

Please read this entire manual before unpacking, setting up or operating this equipment. Pay attention to all precautionary statements. Failure to do so could result in serious injury to the operator or damage to the equipment. Do not use or install this equipment in any manner other than that specified in this manual.

The manufacturer is not responsible for any damages due to misapplication or misuse of this product including, without limitation, direct, incidental and consequential damages, and disclaims such damages to the full extent permitted under applicable law. The user is solely responsible to identify critical application risks and install appropriate mechanisms to protect processes during a possible equipment malfunction.

Precautionary Symbols

NOTE: *Information that requires special emphasis*

NOTICE: Indicates a situation which, if not avoided, may cause damage to the instrument

⚠ **CAUTION:** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that may result in minor or moderate injury

⚠ **WARNING:** Indicates a potentially or imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury

Product Components

Carefully unpack the instrument and accessories and inspect for damage. If any parts or materials are damaged, contact YSI Customer Service at 800-897-4151 (+1 937 767-7241) or the authorized YSI distributor from whom the instrument was purchased.

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INTERACTIVE DOCUMENT

When viewing this document as an Adobe™ PDF, hovering your cursor over certain phrases will bring up the finger-point icon. Clicking elements of the Table of Contents, website URLs, or references to certain sections will take you automatically to those locations.

1. Introduction

1.1 Battery Use and Battery Life

ProSeries Digital handhelds use a rechargeable lithium-ion (Li-Ion) battery pack as a power source. The battery comes pre-installed in the handheld and ships at less than 50% full capacity. Battery life depends on use, enabled parameters, LCD brightness, and GPS use.

A new battery, that has been fully charged, is expected to last for the following durations at 25°C, with Sampling set to Auto, Backlight set to Auto, and GPS enabled:

- ProDIGITAL handheld only - 48 hours
- ProDSS with fully loaded 4-port cable assembly and 25% LCD brightness - 20 hours

To increase battery life, enable manual sampling mode (Sampling). Manual sampling mode powers the sensor(s) on to take a measurement and then powers down to conserve battery life.

As with all lithium-ion batteires, battery life will decline over time and use. This decay should be expected. For the long-term health of the battery, a larger discharge is better than a small dishcarge between recharges.

1.2 Charging the Battery Pack

A USB cable is included with the handheld to charge the instrument battery pack and connect the instrument to a PC. The battery pack can be charged from the AC power adapter, directly from a computer USB connection or from an external, portable USB battery pack (sold separately, see Accessories).

Plug the USB connector into the AC power adapter, computer USB connector or external USB battery pack, then plug the micro USB connector into the handheld (Figure 1).

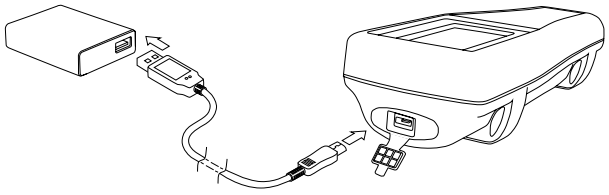


Figure 1 Connecting the handheld to AC power supply

⚠ **WARNING:** Charge the battery pack in an open area away from flammable materials, liquids, and surfaces. Do not charge or handle a battery pack that is hot to the touch. Failure to follow the safety warnings and precautions can result in personal injury and/or instrument damage not covered under warranty. Read Rechargeable Lithium-Ion battery pack safety warnings and precautions.

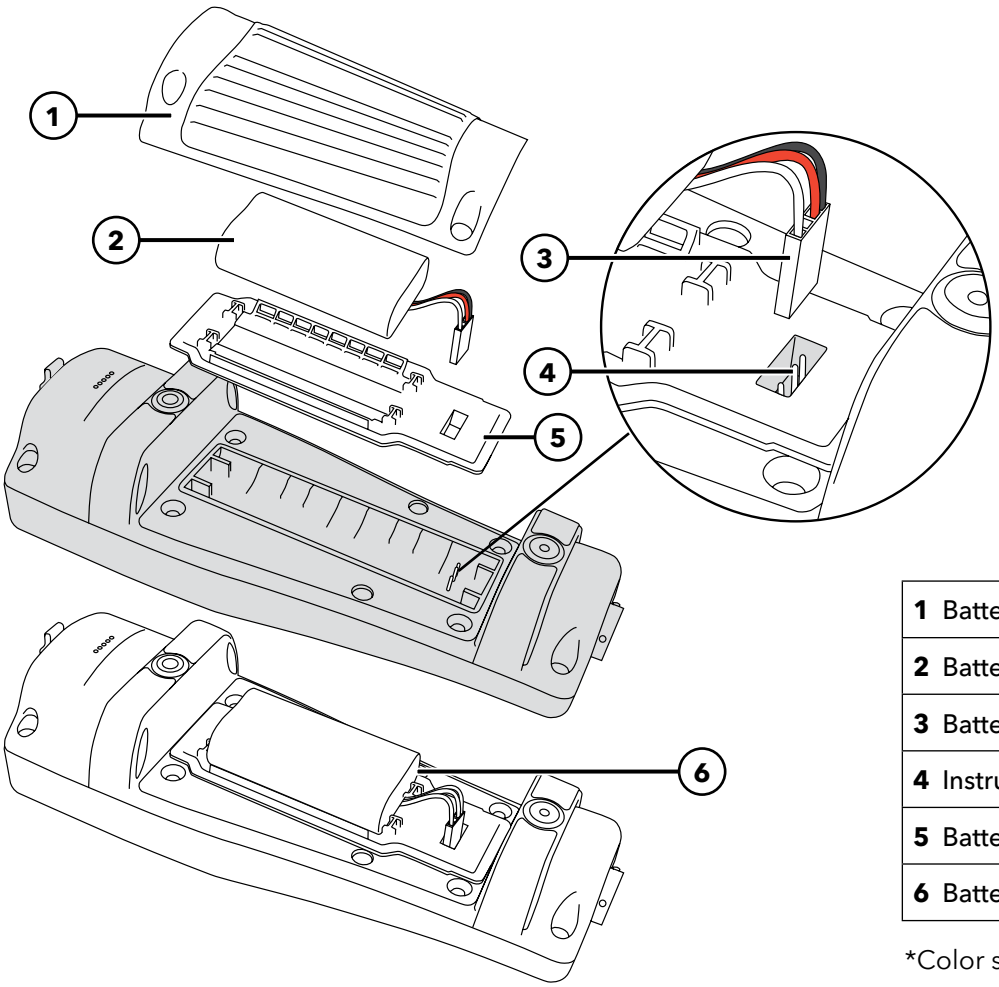
For the handheld to recognize that it is using AC power, you must start charging the handheld while it is turned on. After the instrument recognizes it is being charged, it can be turned off to finish charging.

AC Charging	DC Charging
9 hr	14 hr

1.3 Battery Replacement

1. Remove the battery pack cover by unscrewing (counter-clockwise) the four screws with a flat or Phillips head screwdriver (Figure 2). The retaining screws are captured into the battery pack cover and are not removable.
2. If replacing an existing battery pack, remove the Li-Ion battery pack and rubber battery pack cradle. With two fingers, grasp the battery pack connector and pull the connector straight up to disconnect and remove. Properly dispose of the old battery pack (See Battery Disposal).
3. Inspect the replacement battery pack and battery pack cradle for damage. Contact YSI technical support if there is any damage.
4. Correctly align and seat the battery pack cradle and battery pack into the instrument.
5. Align the battery pack connector wire terminals with the three instrument pins, then connect the battery pack to the instrument. Make sure that the three wire terminal connectors and three instrument pins are correctly aligned before connecting the battery pack connector. Incorrect installation can damage the battery pack connectors or instrument pins.
6. Install the battery pack cover, then hand tighten the cover screws with a screwdriver. DO NOT use any power tools. Make sure that the cover sealing surface is correctly aligned and free of any contamination or damage.

NOTICE: The battery cover does NOT need to make a compressed seal. Overtightening the cover screws can damage the battery cover and the handheld.



1	Battery pack cover
2	Battery pack
3	Battery pack connector*
4	Instrument pin connectors
5	Battery pack cradle
6	Battery pack cradle installed

*Color shown for reference

Figure 2 Battery replacement

1.4 Connect the Handheld to the Cable Assembly

The cable connectors are keyed for positive mating and to prevent connector damage (Figure 3). The handheld retains its IP-67 waterproof rating when the cable is disconnected. However, the connectors are not wet-mateable and should be clean and dry before connecting.

Align the keys on the cable connector with the slots on the handheld connector. Push together firmly, then twist the outer ring clockwise until it locks into place.

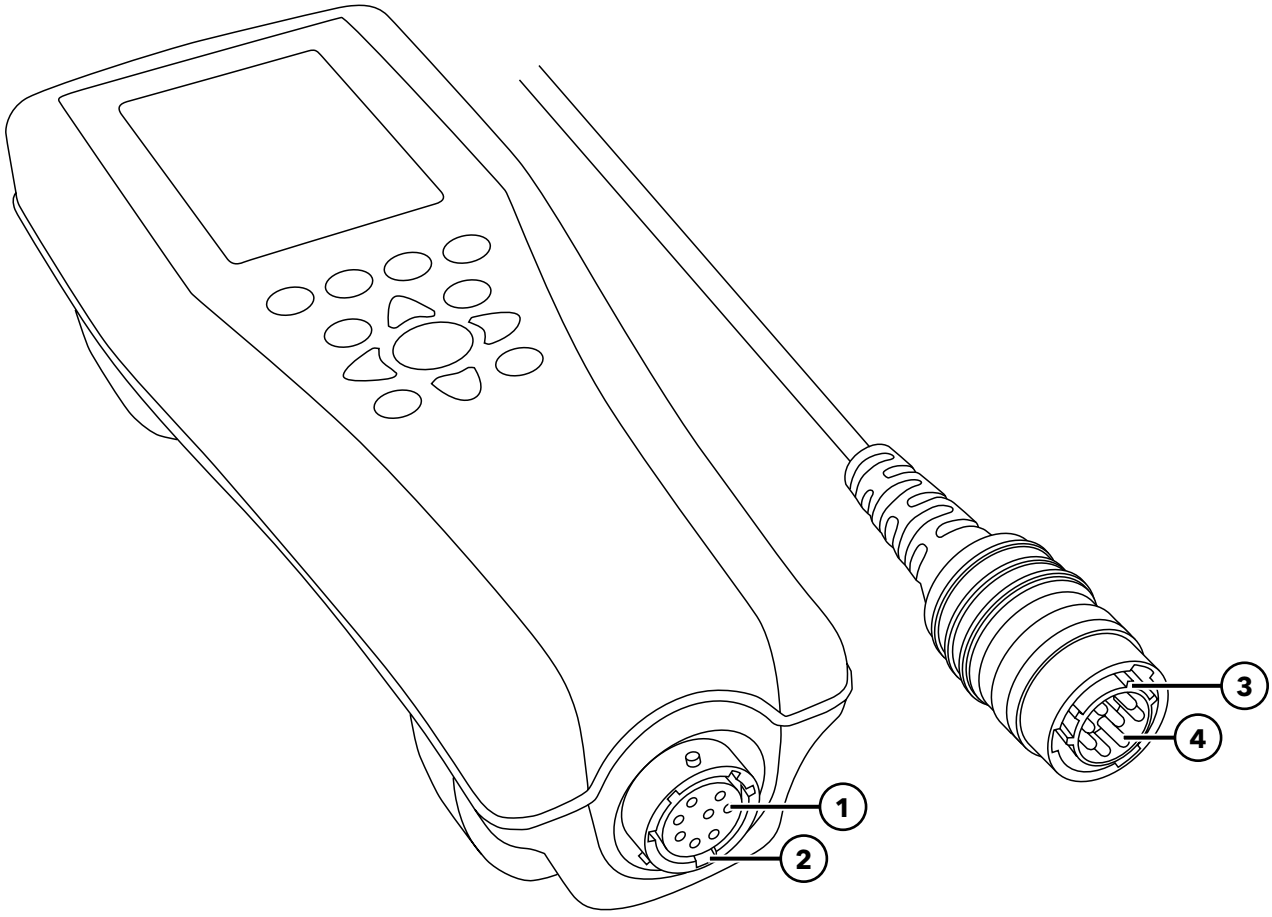


Figure 3 Keyed connectors

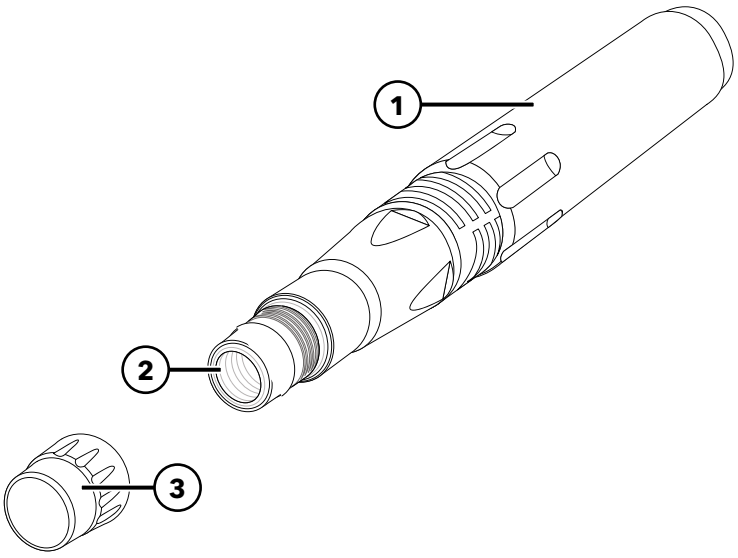
1 Handheld female connector	**3** Keyed area of connector
2 Slotted area of connector	**4** Cable male connector

1.5 Cable Assemblies with Integrated Sensors

Probe assemblies like the **ODO/CT**, **ODO/T**, and **ProOBOD** feature integral sensors — this means that these sensors cannot be removed from the probe and cable. Sensor caps on the ODO/CT and ODO/T are user-replaceable and need to be changed out about once per year.

NOTE: *Each ODO cable assembly and sensor cap includes an instruction sheet with important information unique and specific to each individual sensing cap. These are important because they include calibration coefficients needed for proper setup.*

NOTE: *A new cable/probe assembly already has a sensor cap installed and the sensor cap coefficients are preloaded into the probe at the factory.*



1	Probe
2	Sensor
3	Sensor Cap

Figure 4 ODO probe and cable assembly

Preparing the Probe and Sensor

1. Remove the metal probe guard from the probe by turning it counterclockwise.
2. Remove the red storage cap which, contains a moist sponge, from the end of the probe by pulling it straight off the sensor. Save this to use later for long-term storage.
3. Reinstall the probe guard by sliding it carefully over the sensor and then threading it onto the cable assembly with a clockwise rotation.

⚠ **CAUTION:** It is important to always store your sensor in a moist environment so the sensor cap does not dry out. A grey calibration/storage sleeve is shipped with your cable assembly for an easy storage option. Simply moisten the sponge with a small amount of clean water and slide the sleeve over the probe guard to create a moist atmosphere for the sensor.

1.6 Cable Assemblies with 1 or 4 Ports

ProSwap 1-port cables support user-replaceable sensors. The single port is universal and will allow any ProDSS smart sensor to be connected. These cables include a built-in thermistor which eliminates the need to always connect a conductivity/temperature sensor.

ProDSS 4-port cables feature user-replaceable sensors. The ports on the bulkhead are universal, meaning that you can install any sensor into any port. A conductivity/temperature sensor must be installed for accurate measurement of all parameters except turbidity and TSS.

Bulkhead ports are numbered (Figure 5), so if multiple sensors of the same type are installed, the port number will be added to the Run screen display to clarify the measurement value of each sensor.

NOTICE: The bulkhead ports and sensor connectors are not wet-mateable. Make sure that the sensor connectors and bulkhead ports are clean and dry before sensor installation.

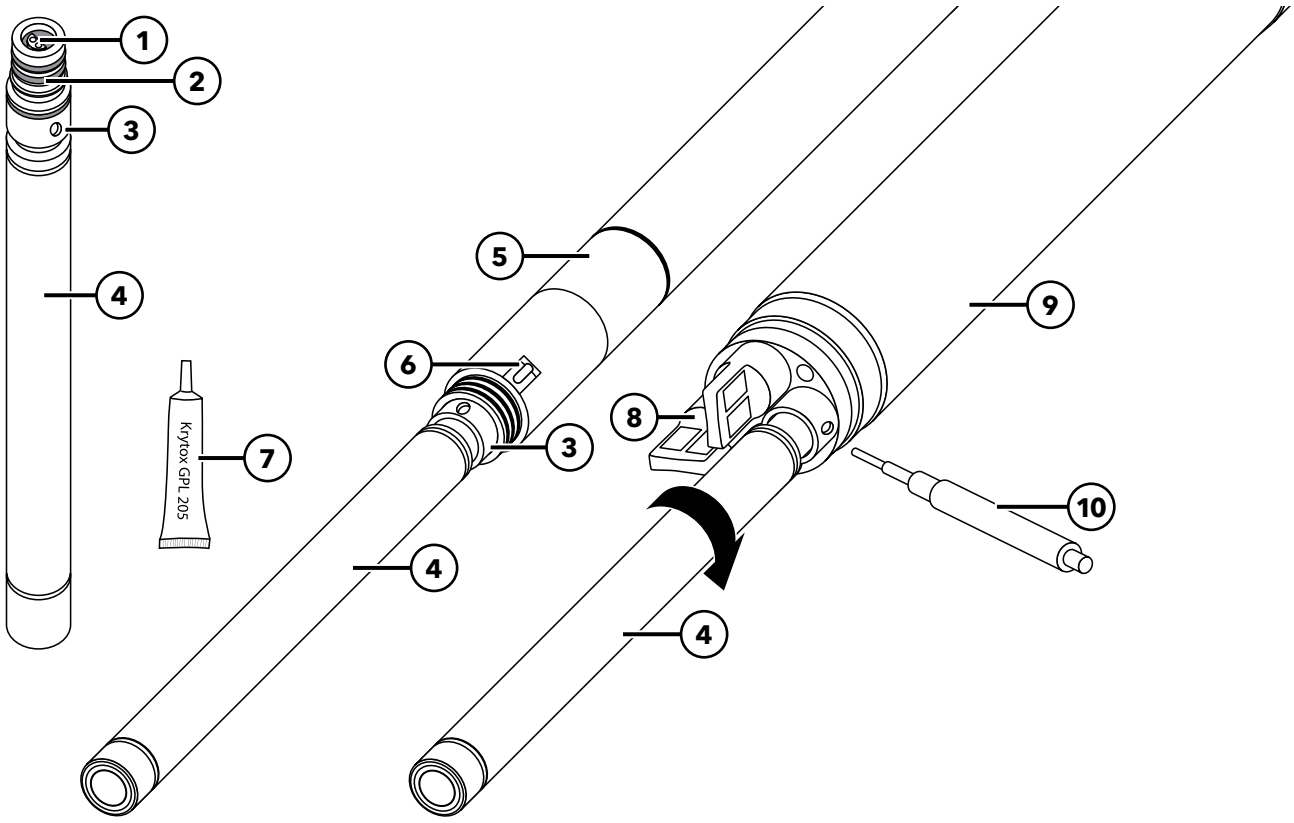


Figure 5 Sensor installation (1- and 4-port cables)

1 Sensor port	**6** Thermistor
2 O-ring	**7** O-ring lubricant
3 Sensor retaining nut	**8** Port plug
4 Sensor	**9** 4-port bulkhead
5 1-port bulkhead	**10** Sensor installation/removal tool

Sensor Installation

1. Remove the port cover shipped with the cable. This cover can be kept to protect the bulkhead ports from contamination during long-term storage.
2. Inspect each bulkhead port for contamination. If the port is dirty or wet, clean it with compressed air.
3. Apply a thin coat of o-ring lubricant to the sensor o-rings. Wipe off excess o-ring grease with a lint-free cloth.
4. Carefully align the sensor and bulkhead connectors by inserting the sensor into the port then gently rotating the sensor until the connectors align. Once aligned, push the sensor toward the bulkhead until the sensor seats in the port.
5. Carefully finger-tighten the retaining nut clockwise. If any resistance is felt, loosen the retaining nut completely to prevent cross-threading.
6. Use the sensor installation/removal tool to tighten the retaining nut clockwise until snug, about a ¼ to ½ additional turn of the retaining nut. Be careful not to over-tighten the retaining nut.

NOTICE: Incorrect installation or over-tightening can cause damage to the sensor or bulkhead that is not covered by the warranty.

Sensor Removal

To remove a sensor, insert the sensor installation/removal tool into the retaining nut, then rotate the retaining nut counterclockwise to loosen. After the retaining nut has been completely unscrewed from the bulkhead, pull the sensor straight out of the port and place it on a clean surface. Install a port plug if not reinstalling a sensor in the exposed port. Exposure to water can cause damage or corrosion to the bulkhead connectors not covered by the warranty.

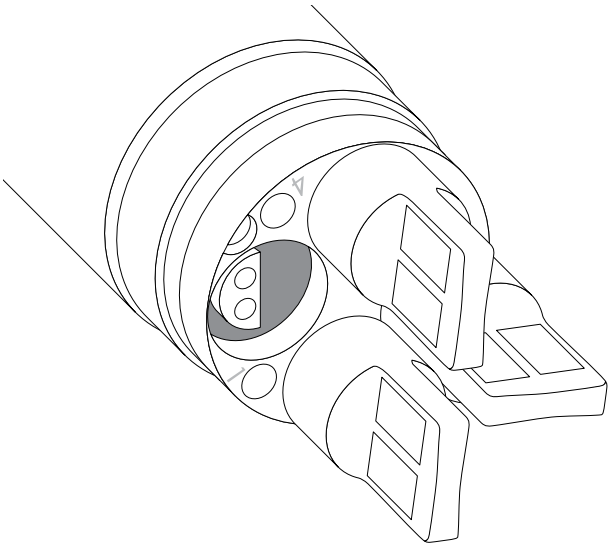


Figure 6 Sensor port plugs and port numbering (4-port cables)

Port plugs

Port plugs and a tube of o-ring lubricant are included in the maintenance kit that ships with all 1-port and 4-port cables.

Installation

1. Apply a thin coat of o-ring lubricant to the o-rings on the plug port.
2. Remove any excess lubricant from the o-rings and port plug with a lint-free cloth.
3. Insert the port plug into the empty port and press until firmly seated.
4. Finger-tighten the port plug clockwise to install. If necessary, use the sensor installation tool to make sure that the plug is fully seated into the port. The o-rings will not be visible if a port plug is correctly installed. Do not over-tighten the port plug.

NOTICE: Do not submerge the bulkhead without a sensor or port plug installed in all ports.

Sensor Guard and Weight Installation

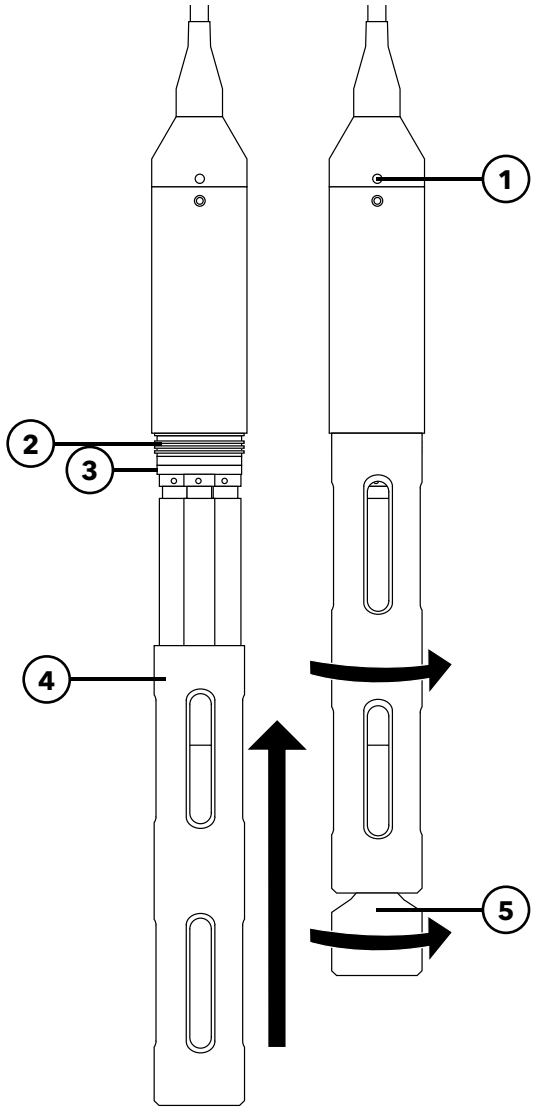


Figure 7 Sensor guard and weight installation on a 4-port cable assembly

1. Carefully slide the sensor guard over the bulkhead and attached sensors/port plugs. Push the sensor guard toward the bulkhead until the sensor guard threads align with the bulkhead threads.
2. Carefully hand-tighten the sensor guard clockwise. If any resistance is felt, loosen the sensor guard completely to prevent cross-threading. Incorrect installation may cause damage to the sensor guard or bulkhead that is not covered by the warranty.

1	Depth sensor (if equipped)
2	Bulkhead threads
3	Bulkhead
4	Sensor guard
5	Weight

Sensor Guard Weights

To help stabilize the sensors when profiling at deeper depths, a sensor guard weight is supplied with 1-port and 4-port assemblies 10 meters and longer. To attach the weight, carefully hand-tighten it clockwise on to the bottom of the sensor guard (Figure 7). If any resistance is felt, loosen the sensor guard weight completely to prevent cross-threading.

The bottom of the weight is threaded so that additional weights can be added if needed. YSI recommends installing no more than 5 lbs of weight on ProDIGITAL cables. See Accessories.

NOTE: *Do not have any weights installed on the sensor guard when calibrating using the calibration cup.*

2. Operation

2.1 Keypad and Navigation

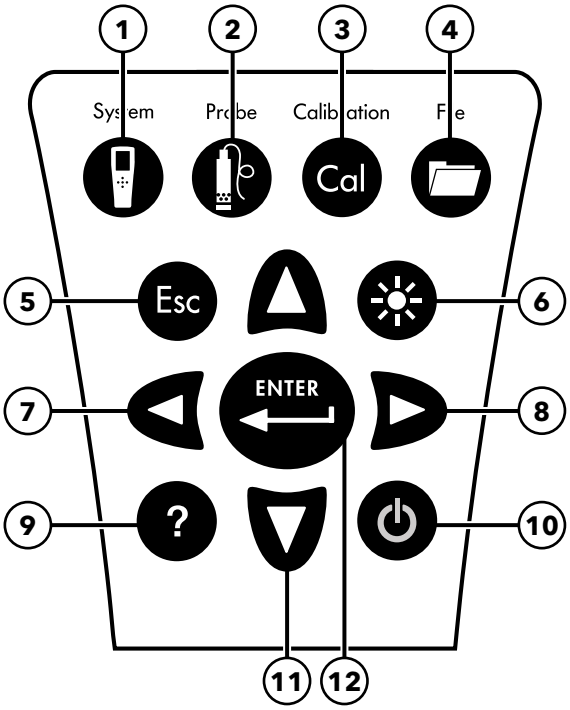


Figure 8 Keypad description

1	**System:** Opens the system menu. Use to adjust system settings.	**7**	**Left arrow key:** Navigate left in an alpha/numeric entry screen. Push to return to previous menu in all screens except alpha/numeric entry. On the Run screen, push to show graphical representations of the displayed measurements.
2	**Probe:** Opens the sensor menu. Use to setup sensors, change the units shown, select the sensor averaging mode, and turn on/off Auto Stable and GPS.	**8**	**Right arrow key:** Navigate right in an alpha/numeric entry screen. On the Run screen, push to show graphical representations of the displayed measurements. In the View Data screen, push to view additional parameters in the data set.
3	**Calibrate:** Opens the calibration menu. Use to calibrate sensors or restore default calibration.	**9**	**Help:** Shows context sensitive help.
4	**File:** Opens the file menu. Use to view logged data and calibration files, backup data to a USB stick, and delete data.	**10**	**ON/OFF:** Turn on or turn off the instrument.
5	**Exit/Escape key:** Exits to the Run screen. When in an alpha/numeric entry screen, returns to previous menu.	**11**	**Up/Down arrow keys:** Scroll through menus or enter numbers and letters.
6	**Backlight:** Turns the keypad backlight on or off for use in low light conditions.	**12**	**Enter key:** Push to confirm selections. On the Run screen, push to log a single data point or start continuous data logging.

2.2 Startup

Push the On/Off (⏻) key to turn on the handheld. If the handheld does not turn on, make sure that the battery is charged. Push and hold the ⏻ key for 1.5 seconds to turn the handheld off.

2.3 Navigation

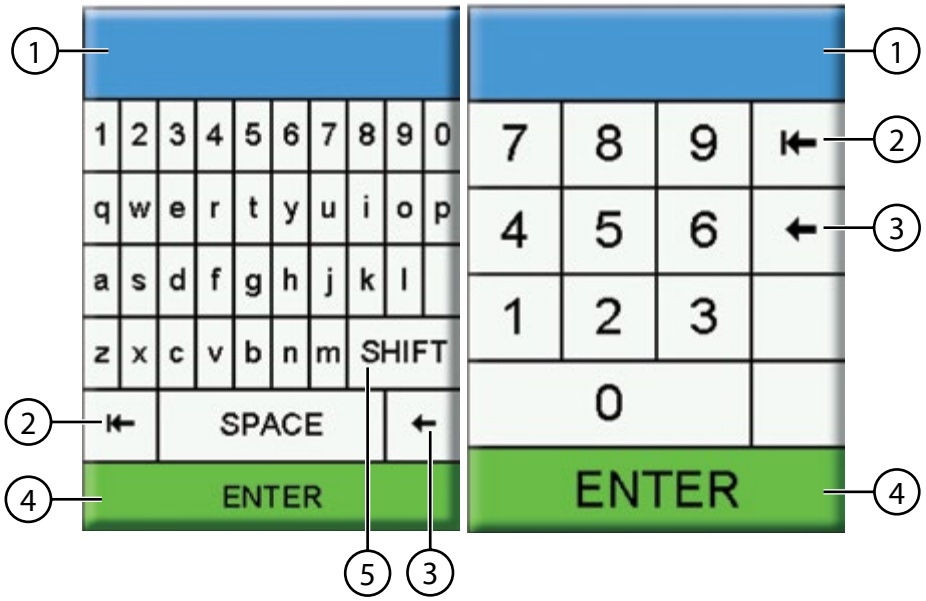
The handheld contains menus to change user-defined options, functions, and parameters. Use the arrow keys (▲ and ▼) to highlight different options within menus and sub-menus, then push the Enter (ENTER) key to select the option. Push the left arrow (◀) key to return to the previous menu.

Push the Exit/Escape (Esc) key to return to the Run screen. To enable or disable an option, highlight the option, then push the ENTER key. Enabled functions appear as a circle with a dot (◉) or a box with a check mark (☑). Disabled functions appear as a circle only (○) or an empty box (☐).

Alpha/Numeric Entry

When required, an alpha/numeric entry screen will be shown. Use the arrow keys to highlight a specific character and push the ENTER key to select it for entry. When finished entering information, highlight **ENTER**, then push the ENTER key to save the entry (Figure 9).

NOTE: *When in an alpha/numeric screen, the ◀ key is for alpha/numeric navigation only. Push the Esc key to cancel and return to the previous menu.*



1	User entry field
2	Delete entire entry
3	Backspace
4	Enter (highlighted selection)
5	Upper/lowercase

Figure 9 Alpha/numeric and numeric entry screens

2.4 Main Display Description

The main display (Run screen) shows the current measurements and units as defined in the Sensor Display menu. If more measurements are selected than can be displayed on the Run screen, a scroll bar will be shown. Use the ▲ and ▼ arrow keys to view the additional measurements (Figure 10).

The message area shows status messages, error messages, and information about selected functions.

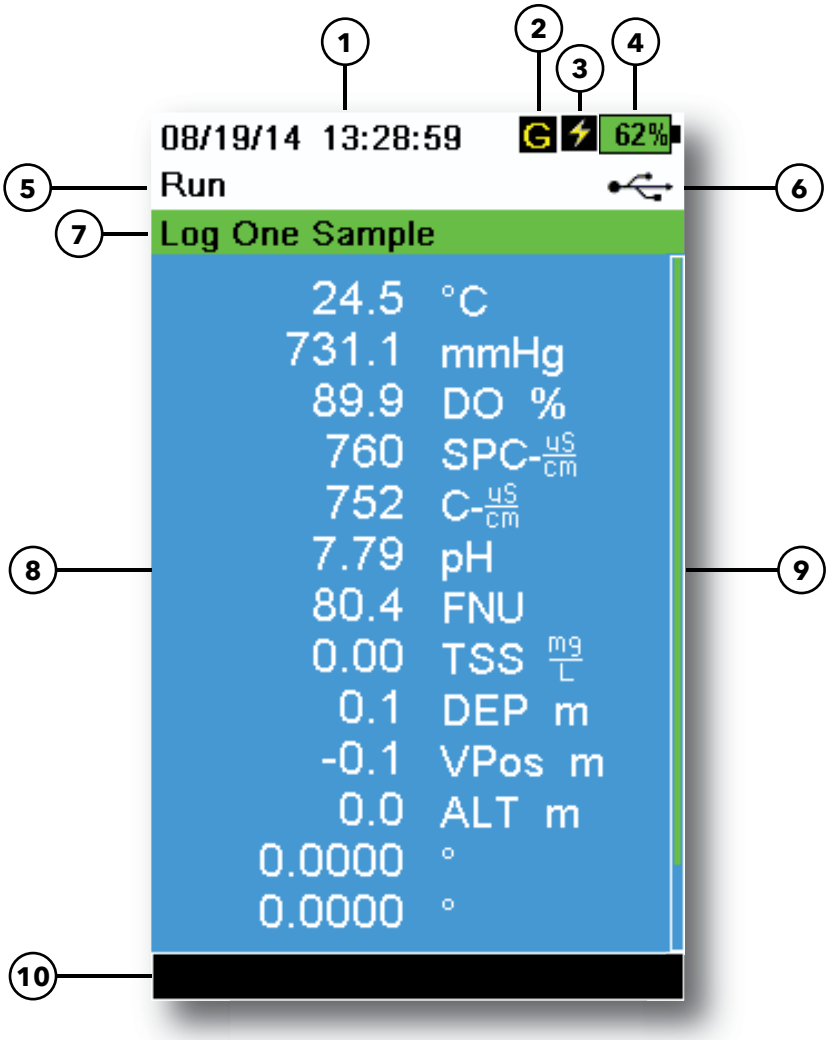


Figure 10 Main display example

1	Date/Time	**6**	USB/PC connection indicator
2	GPS signal indicator	**7**	Log or sampling (update measurements) prompt on Run screen (single or continuous)
3	Battery charging indicator	**8**	Displayed measurements
4	Battery charge %	**9**	Scroll bar
5	Current screen/menu	**10**	Message area

2.5 System Menu

Push the System ( ) key to view and adjust instrument settings. Highlight a sub-menu then push the ENTER key to view the sub-menu options (Figure 11).

Pre-defined or user-selected options are noted within brackets (**[ ]**).

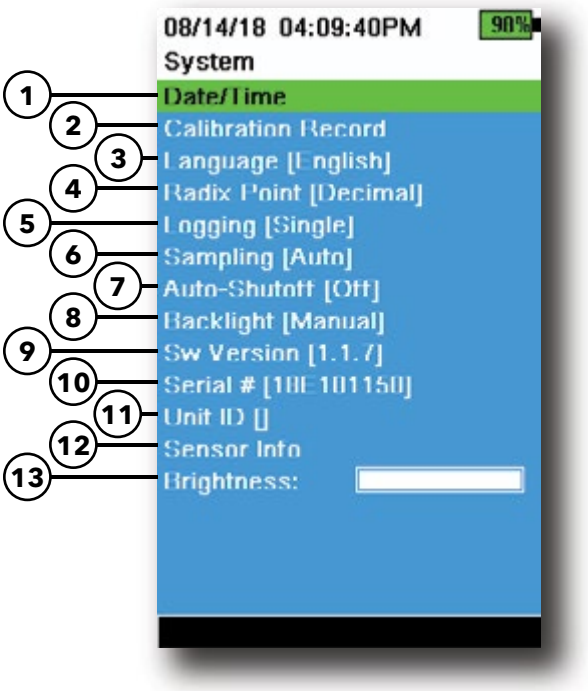


Figure 11 System menu

1	Set the Date and Time
2	Change the user-defined Calibration Options
3	Change the instrument Language settings
4	Change the Radix Point
5	Change the Logging options
6	Change the Sampling options
7	Set the handheld Auto-Shutoff time
8	Set the Backlight mode
9	View the Software Version
10	View the handheld Serial Number
11	View and adjust the Unit ID
12	View the Sensor specific information
13	Adjust the display Brightness

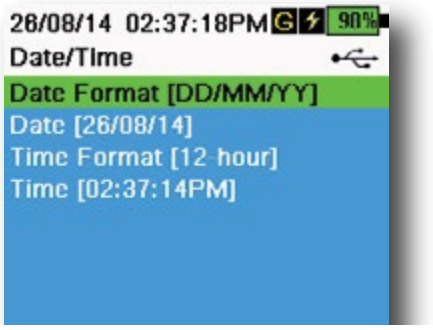


Figure 12 Date/Time

Date/Time

→ **Date/Time**

For accurate logging and calibration data, correctly set the date and time options (Figure 12). Select any of the following options to set the Date/Time.

Date/Time options:

- Set YY/MM/DD, MM/DD/YY, DD/MM/YY or YY/DD/MM date format
- Set the correct date
- Select 12 or 24 hour time format
- Set the correct time

Calibration Record

Detailed sensor calibration information is stored for later review. The instrument's internal memory can save up to 400 individual calibration records. After 400 records, the instrument will overwrite previously stored calibration records, starting with the oldest. To prevent the permanent loss of calibration records, periodically download the calibration files to a computer using the KorDSS software.

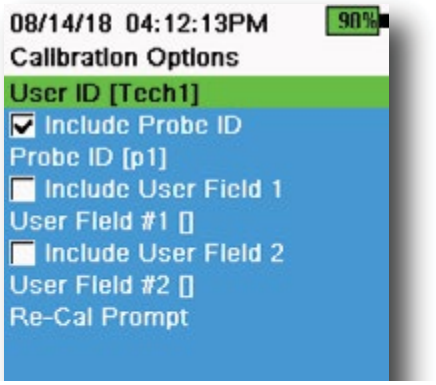


Figure 13 Calibration Options

Calibration Options

→ **Calibration Record** → **Options**

User ID, Probe ID, or User Field #1 or 2 can be user-defined for positive calibration file identification of:

- The person calibrating the instrument
- The sensor/cable serial number used during calibration (or other, user-defined Probe ID)
- Other user-specific identification (User Field #1 and #2) (Figure 13)

NOTE: *User Field can be used to describe the condition of the probe. For example, new sensor or new ODO cap.*

Figure 14 Re-Cal Prompts

Re-Cal Prompts

→ **Calibration Record** → **Options** → **Re-Cal Prompts**

Re-Cal Prompts provide a reminder to recalibrate a probe in the user-defined number of days (Figure 14). Select the desired sensor Re-Cal prompt, then enter the desired number of days before the Re-Cal prompt occurs. This reminder will be provided when the instrument is powered on and will reoccur every day until the sensor is re-calibrated.

Set the sensor value to zero (0) days (default) to turn off Re-Cal prompts.

Calibration Security

→ **Calibration Record** → **Security**

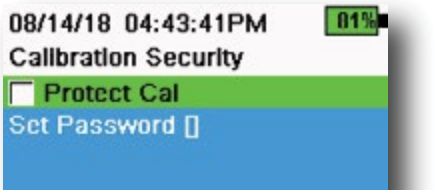


Figure 15 Calibration Security

The Calibration menu can be password protected to prevent accidental or unauthorized sensor calibration (Figure 15).

1. From the Calibration Record menu, select **Security**, then enter the default password "ysi123".
2. Select **Set Password** [ ] and change the default password.
3. Select the **Protect Cal** check box to password protect the Calibration menu.

NOTE: *Write down and keep the password in a safe place. Contact YSI Technical Support if you lose the password (Technical support).*

Language

→ **Language**

Figure 16 Language

The instrument is shipped with English enabled. If a different language is desired and selected, the handheld will take approximately 10 to 20 seconds to enable the new language (during the first installation only).

Optional languages:

- Spanish
- French
- German
- Italian
- Portuguese
- Norwegian
- Japanese
- Simplified Chinese
- Traditional Chinese
- Korean
- Thai

Radix Point

→ **Radix Point**

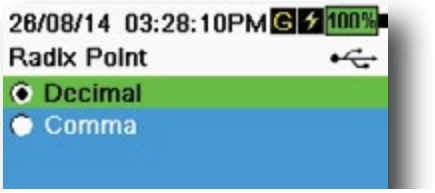


Figure 17 Radix Point

The radix point can be changed to display a comma or a decimal in numeric displays (*e.g.* 1.00 becomes 1,00 when Comma is selected) (Figure 17).

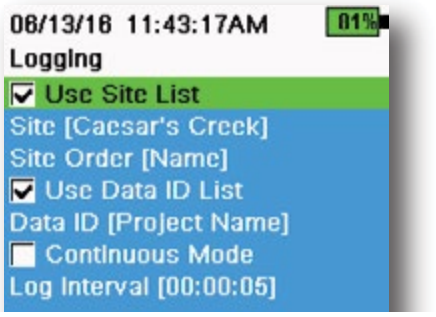


Figure 18 Logging

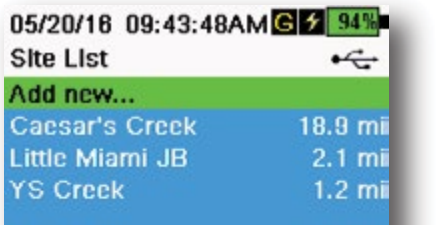


Figure 19 Site List

Figure 20 Site

Logging

→ **Logging**

The handheld can add a user-defined Site and/or Data ID to a data record if these functions are enabled under the Logging menu. A check mark in the box next to these features indicates they are enabled (Figure 17).

After selecting **Site** [ ] or **Data ID** [ ], the Site List or Data ID List will be shown (Figure 19). New entries can be created by choosing **Add new...**

If the handheld has a GPS signal, the current GPS coordinates will be auto-populated when creating a new site. If the handheld does not have a built-in GPS, the coordinates and altitude can be entered manually.

Sites can be listed in order of Name (*i.e.* alphanumeric order) or Distance from the current position (Figure 19).

Choose an entry from the Site List or Data ID List to **Select**, **Edit**, or **Delete** (Figure 20). When selected, data recorded will be tagged with the specific site and/or data ID.

NOTE: *The Manage Sites menu in KorDSS Software can be used to send a picture of the Site to the instrument.*

Continuous Mode (Interval logging): Select the Continuous Mode check box and enter the user-defined Log Interval (in hours:minutes:seconds) to log samples continuously at the specified time interval. The Run screen will display **Start Logging...** when in Continuous Mode. Press ENTER to begin logging.

One sample logging: Clear the Continuous Mode check box. The Run screen will display **Log One Sample**. A sample will be logged each time the ENTER key is pushed when in the Run screen.

NOTE: *An option to change Site and/or Data ID (if enabled) appears once* ENTER *is pressed to begin logging.*

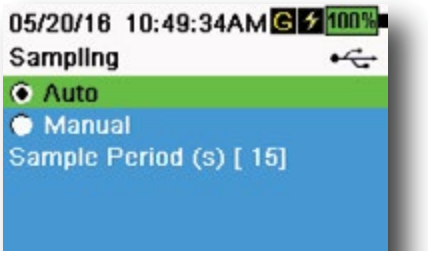


Figure 21 Sampling

Sampling

→ **Sampling**

Auto sampling mode continuously updates measurements on the display (Figure 21).

When in Manual mode, the instrument will take measurements for the duration of the user-defined Sample Period (in seconds) then "lock" or hold the readings on the display. The default sample period is 50 seconds, and can be adjusted from 15 to 60 seconds. Manual mode helps conserve battery power.

Once the measurements are locked, push the ENTER key to log the held data, or the Esc key and then the ENTER key to take a new measurement.

NOTE: *When both Continuous Logging Mode and Manual Sampling mode are enabled, the handheld will power the sensors on and take measurements for 15 seconds before logging a data set.*

Auto-Shutoff

→ **Auto-Shutoff**

To conserve battery power, auto-shutoff powers off the instrument after a user-defined time period (in minutes). The auto-shutoff time can be adjusted from 1 to 255 minutes. Set to 0 (zero) to disable Auto-Shutoff.

Backlight

→ **Backlight**

In Automatic mode, the instrument display will dim 60 seconds after the last key was pushed. Once any key is pushed, the instrument display will return to the user-defined brightness setting and the keypad backlight will turn on. The screen will dim and the keypad backlight will turn off after another 60 seconds of inactivity.

In manual mode, the instrument display remains at the user-defined brightness and the keypad backlight is turned on and off by the Backlight key. Setting the backlight to manual mode is recommended for bright conditions.

Software (Sw) Version

→ **Sw Version**

Sw Version shows the instrument's software version number. The latest instrument software and update instructions are available at YSI.com. Instrument software can be updated through the KorDSS Software under the **Instrument and Sensors** tab.

Serial

→ **Serial #**

Serial # shows the serial number of the handheld instrument. Note the serial number when contacting YSI support.

Unit ID

→ **Unit ID**

Users can set a custom Unit ID. The Unit ID identifies the instrument in KorDSS Software.

Sensor Info

→ **Sensor Info**

Sensor info shows measurement data, and hardware/software information for each component of the system: instrument, sensor, and bulkhead. Use the ▲ and ▼ arrow keys to scroll through the components.

Brightness

→ **Brightness**

The screen brightness can be adjusted to accommodate lighting conditions and to conserve battery power (Figure 22). Use the ◀ and ▶ arrow keys to adjust the screen brightness.

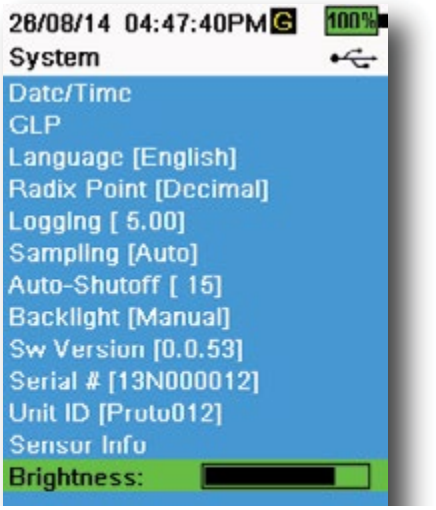


Figure 22 Display Brightness

2.6 Sensor Menu

Use the Probe ( ) key to access the Sensor menu and change sensor settings (if applicable), enable the measurement units displayed on the Run screen, set Auto Stable parameters, change the sensor averaging mode, and if equipped, turn on/off GPS.

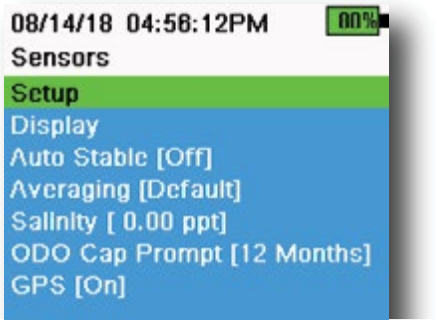


Figure 23 Probe (Sensor) menu

Push the key to access the sensor menu (Figure 23). Highlight a sub-menu then push the ENTER key to view sub-menu options.

Pre-defined or user-selected sensor settings are noted within brackets (**[]**).

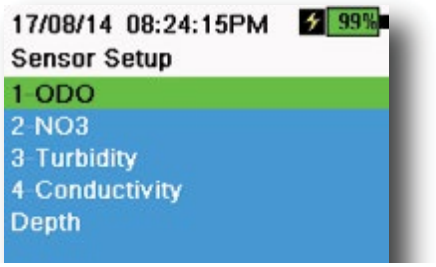


Figure 24 Sensor Setup

Sensor Setup

→ **Setup**

The Sensor Setup menu will show all sensors connected to the instrument (Figure 24). If a sensor is connected but is not listed on the Sensor Setup menu (**<None>** displayed), check the sensor and cable connections.

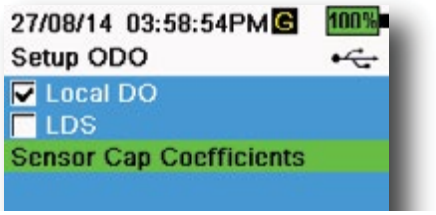


Figure 25 Setup ODO

Setup ODO

→ **Setup** → **ODO**

Local DO: Enable or disable localized DO% measurements. When enabled, the calibration value is set to 100% regardless of altitude or barometric pressure. When enabled, an L will be shown next to DO% on the run screen. DO mg/L measurements are unaffected when Local DO is enabled (Figure 25).

LDS: Last Digit Supression (LDS) rounds the DO value to the nearest tenth, *e.g.* 8.27 mg/L becomes 8.3 mg/L.

Sensor Cap Coefficients: The sensor cap coefficients must be updated after sensor cap replacement. Update the sensor cap coefficients using the coefficient sheet provided with the new sensor cap. Once updated, the coefficients are saved to the ODO sensor and do not need to be re-entered.

NOTE: *The coefficients stay with the sensor even when used with different handheld meters.*

Figure 26 TSS coefficients

Setup Turbidity

→ **Setup** → **Turbidity**

TSS Coefficients: Total Suspended Solids (TSS) can be measured if correlation coefficients are calculated in KorDSS.

To obtain these coefficients, collect turbidity data at the sampling site with corresponding grab samples. Analyze the samples in a lab to determine a true TSS measurement (mg/L). At least 2 and up to 6 value pairs of turbidity and TSS measurements can be used.

Correlation data must be collected for each unique sampling site, as this correlation is site-specific.

In KorDSS Software, enter the field-obtained turbidity measurements and the corresponding lab-obtained TSS measurements in the Instrument and Sensors menu. Coefficients can then calculated with KorDSS and sent to the sensor.

NOTE: *Although correlation coefficients can be entered directly into the handheld (Figure 26), only KorDSS Software can calculate the coefficients.*

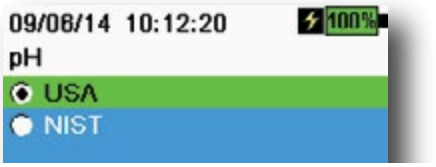


Figure 27 Setup pH

Setup pH

→ **Setup** → **pH**

Select USA auto-buffer recognition (4.00, 7.00, and 10.00) or NIST auto-buffer recognition (4.01, 6.86, and 9.18) (Figure 27). Calibration values are automatically compensated for temperature for both buffer sets.

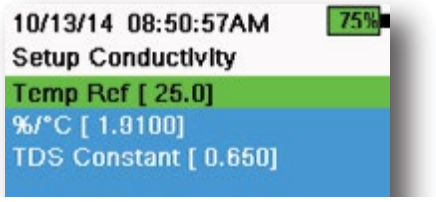


Figure 28 Setup Conductivity

Setup Conductivity

→ **Setup** → **Conductivity**

Temp Ref: Reference temperature is used to calculate temperature compensated specific conductance. All specific conductance values are compensated to the Temp Ref temperature. The default value is 25°C (Figure 28). Enter a new value between 15.00°C and 25.00°C.

%/°C (Percent per degree Celsius): The temperature coefficient is used to calculate temperature compensated specific conductance. The default is 1.91% based on KCl standards. Enter a new value between 0 and 4%.

TDS Constant: This is a multiplier used to calculate an estimated Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) value from conductivity. The multiplier is used to convert specific conductance in mS/cm to TDS in g/L. The default value is 0.65. Enter a new value between 0 and 0.99.

The TDS multiplier is highly dependent on the nature of the ionic species present in the water sample. To be assured of moderate accuracy for the conversion, you must determine a multiplier for the water at your sampling site. Use the following procedure to determine the multiplier for a specific sample:

1. Determine the specific conductance of a water sample from the site.
2. Filter a portion of water from the site.
3. Carefully measure a volume of the filtered water. Completely evaporate to yield a dry solid.
4. Accurately weigh the remaining solid.
5. Divide the weight of the solid (in grams) by the volume of water used (in liters) to yield the TDS value in g/L for the site.
6. Divide the TDS value in g/L by the specific conductance of the water in mS/cm to yield the conversion multiplier.

NOTE: *If the nature of the ionic species at the site changes between sampling studies, the TDS values will be in error. TDS cannot be calculated accurately from specific conductance unless the make-up of the chemical species in the water remains constant.*

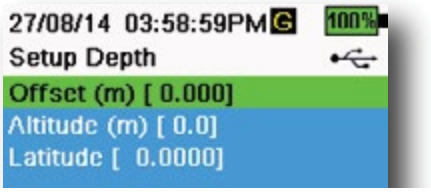


Figure 28 Setup Depth

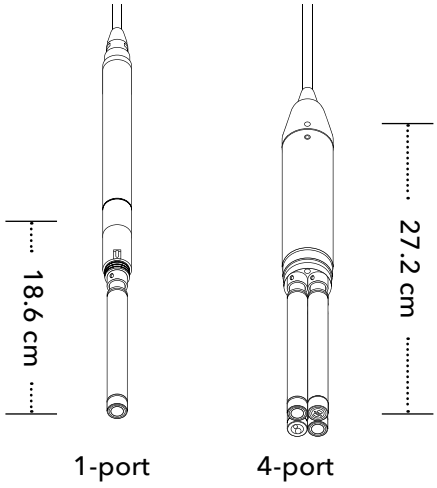


Figure 30 Distance of depth sensor to WQ sensors

Setup Depth

→ **Setup** → **Depth**

Cable assemblies with a depth sensor in the bulkhead can measure virtual vented depth. The virtual vented depth measurement allows for real time compensation for atmospheric pressure using the handheld's barometer.

Depth offset: Depth offset can be used if referencing water elevation against a known value. If a depth offset is entered (in meters), the output value will shift by the value of the offset (Figure 29).

A common offset entered by the user is the depth sensor location relative to the rest of the WQ sensors. This value is 18.6 cm on the 1-port cable and 27.2 cm on the 4-port cable. (Figure 30).

Altitude/Latitude: To compensate for atmospheric pressure based on elevation and gravitational pull, enter the local altitude in meters relative to sea level and latitude in degrees where the instrument is sampling.

Latitude effect: Varying latitudes can cause up to a 200 mm change in depth from equator to pole.

Altitude effect: A 100 m change in altitutde causes a 1.08 mm of change to the depth readings.

Figure 31 Sensor Display

Sensor Display

→ **Display** (Figure 31)

The Sensor Display menu determines the parameters and units that are shown on the Run screen (Figure 10). The Run screen will only show measurements for sensors that are attached to the cable bulkhead.

If more measurements are selected than can be displayed on one screen, a scroll bar will be shown. Use the ▲ and ▼ keys to scroll through the measurements.

NOTE: *For depth profiling, enable Vertical Position under Depth Display to view the real-time position of the depth sensor in the water column. This is helpful in profiling applications to ensure the depth sensor is lowered to the desired depth without waiting for the depth data to stabilize.*

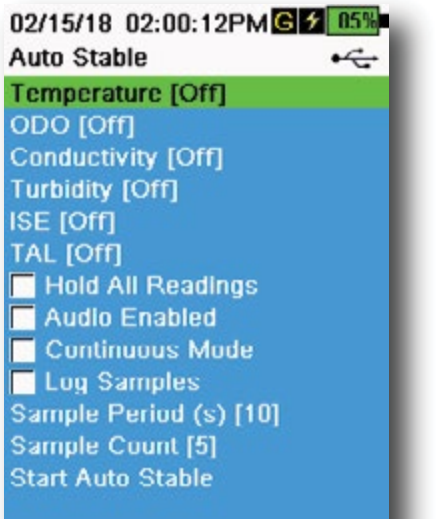


Figure 32 Auto Stable

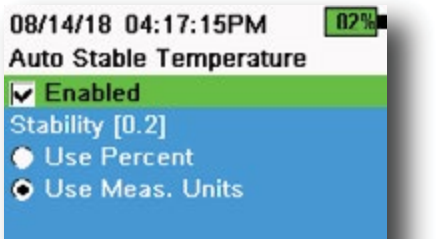


Figure 33 Auto Stable stability threshold

Auto Stable

→ **Auto Stable**

Auto Stable indicates when a measurement is stable. Sensors with Auto Stable enabled will have A S flash beside the measurement on the Run screen.
A S will flash green when the measurement is stable.

Select a sensor to enable or disable Auto Stable (Figure 32). Then set the stability threshold parameters.

The Auto Stable stability threshold can be set by percent of measurement or in the units of measurement selected in the Sensor Display menu. Enter the stability value, then select **Use Percent** or **Use Meas. Units** (Figure 33).

This threshold is used to compare the last reading with the previous. The smaller the number entered in % or units, the longer it will take for the instrument to reach the auto stable criteria.

Example: For temperature in °C, if Measurement Units threshold is set to 0.2 and the temperature reading changes by more than 0.2 degrees, A S will continue to be red until the reading does not change by more than 0.2°C over the defined sample period and sample count.

Hold All Readings: After all sensors have reached their stability criteria, the measurements will be held or 'locked' on the display. If disabled, the sensor measurements will continue to change in real time.

Audio Enabled: An audio alert will sound when stability is reached.

Continuous Mode: The handheld will continuously check sensor values against the stability criteria even after the sample period and sample count have been met.

Log Samples: Logs the sample/s defined by the Sample Period to memory.

Sample Period: Time interval between samples that are used to determine stability. Set the interval in seconds (1 to 900).

Sample Count: Number of consecutive samples required for stability (1 to 10).

Select Start Auto Stable to enable.

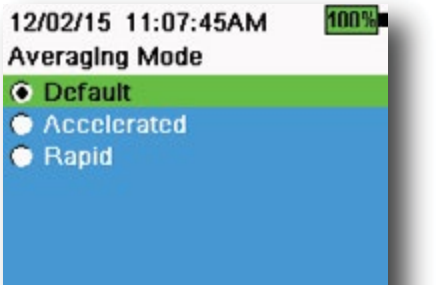


Figure 34 Averaging

Averaging

→ **Averaging** (Figure 34)

The averaging mode determines how the handheld will filter data. A smaller time frame for the rolling average window allows changes in the sensor's measurements to be more quickly observed, while a larger rolling window provides more stable measurement readings and a smooth result. Each averaging mode will decrease the time span of the rolling window if a large change in the sensor measurement is detected, allowing the handheld to adapt when an event occurs.

The **Default** mode provides optimum averaging for all sensors. This mode has up to 40 seconds of averaging on the sensors to curb spikes and outliers, resulting in more stable data.

In **Accelerated** mode, changes in sensor measurements are more quickly observed than default (approximately 10 seconds of averaging). This mode is recommended when the sensors are moving through the water, such as during profiling studies and most spot sampling applications.

NOTE: *For profiling applications, enable Vertical Position under Depth Display to view unfiltered depth measurements. This helps to ensure the depth sensor is lowered to the desired depth without waiting for the averaged measurement.*

In **Rapid** mode, sensor response is very fast (approximately 2 seconds of averaging), but the instrument will never settle on a single steady number. This mode is recommended when the sensors are moving quickly through the water, such as rapid profiling and towed applications.

Salinity

→ **Salinity**

Salinity is determined by calculations derived from the conductivity and temperature sensors.

When a conductivity sensor is installed, the instrument will automatically use the salinity measurement for DO and "As Measured" will be displayed. If no conductivity sensor is installed (*e.g.* ODO/T cable assembly used), the salinity value will be user-selectable.

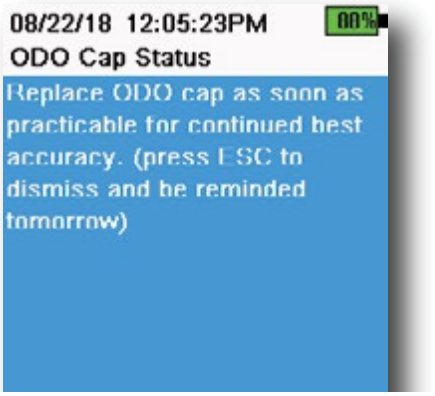


Figure 35 ODO Cap Status

ODO Cap Prompt

→ **ODO Cap Prompt**

The handheld can remind users when it is time to replace the ODO Cap based on a user-defined interval (Figure 35). To set the reminder, select ODO Cap Prompt and **input a number in months**. YSI recommends enabling this setting to match the warranty period of the ODO Cap:

- ProDSS ODO Sensor Cap [SKU: 626890] = **12** months
- ODO Extended Warranty Sensor Cap [SKU: 627180] = **24** months

The handheld will automatically recognize the last time the ODO Sensor Cap coefficients were updated and alert the user when the Cap is due for replacement. To disable the prompt, simply enter **0** for the number of months.

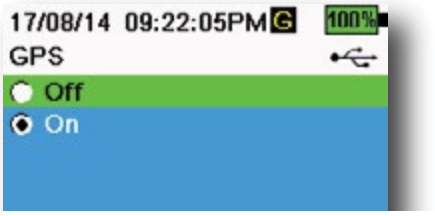


Figure 36 GPS

GPS (Optional)

→ **GPS**

Some handhelds feature a built-in GPS. GPS turns the handheld Global Positioning System On or Off. The G symbol is shown when a GPS signal is received (Figure 36).

When enabled, the GPS coordinates will be saved with the Calibration Record and logged data. Note that the battery will drain more rapidly when GPS is enabled than when it is not enabled.

NOTE: *GPS data will be most accurate when there is a clear line of sight to satellites. It may be difficult for the handheld to receive a good GPS signal when under canopy or indoors.*

2.7 Calibration Menu

Push the Calibrate (Cal) key to access the Calibration menu (Figure 37). Highlight a sub-menu then push the ENTER key to view sub-menu options. Pre-defined or user-selected parameters are noted within brackets (**[ ]**). Refer to the Calibration section for sensor specific calibration procedures.

NOTE: *User ID, Probe ID, and User Field #1 and #2 can be enabled in the* ***Calibration Settings*** *under the System menu.*

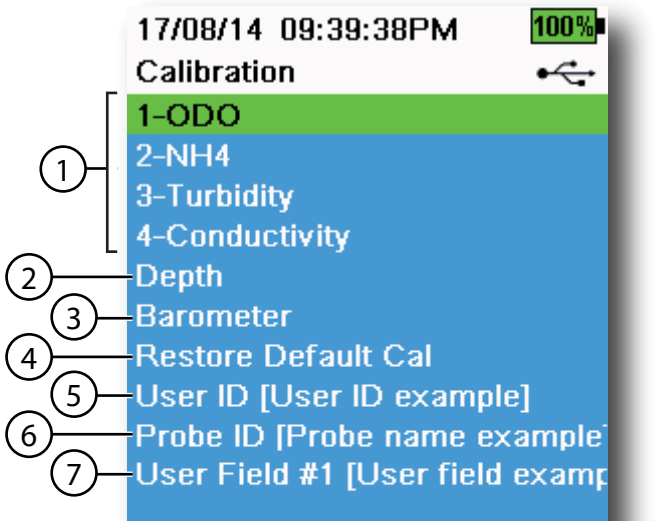


Figure 37 Calibration menu

1 Sensors connected	**5** User ID
2 Optional Depth sensor calibration	**6** Probe ID
3 Barometer calibration	**7** User Field #1
4 Restore Default Calibration - restores specified sensor to factory default	

2.8 Files Menu

Push the File ( ) key to access the Files menu (Figure 38). Highlight a sub-menu then push the ENTER key to view sub-menu options.

Use the Files menu to view, delete or backup logged data or the calibration file. Data can be filtered by a specific date and time range and by user-created Site and Data ID lists.

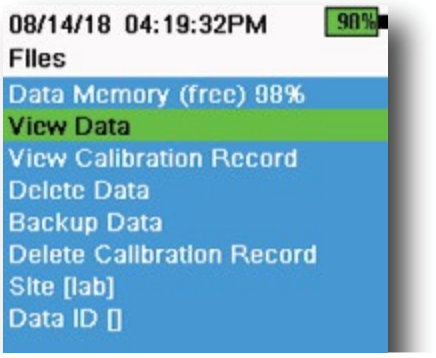


Figure 38 Files menu

Data Memory: (free) % shows the remaining memory available. Download or delete data to free available internal memory.

The Site List and/or Data ID List can be seen by selecting **Site [ ]** or **Data ID [ ]**. To enable the use of Site and/or Data ID when logging data, select **Logging** under the System menu.

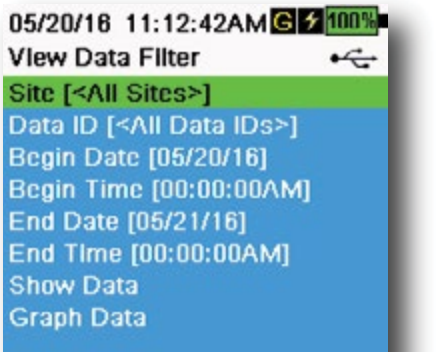


Figure 39 View Data Filter

View Data Filter

→ **View Data**

Enter the desired filter criteria, then select **Show Data** or **Graph Data** to view the tabular or graphical data. If necessary, use the arrow keys to scroll through the data (Figure 39 and Figure 40).

Site: View data from one site or all sites.

Data ID: View data from one ID or all IDs.

Begin/End: View data within specific date and time ranges.

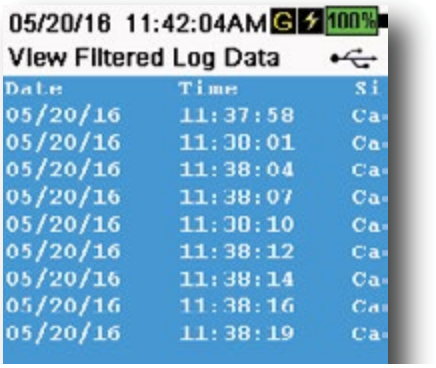


Figure 40 View Filtered Log Data

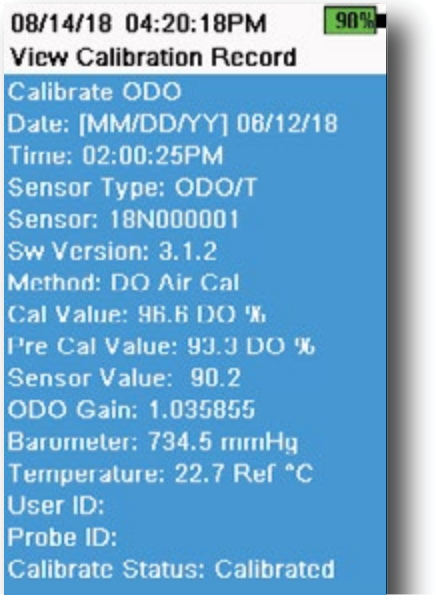


Figure 41 View GLP

View Calibration Record

→ **View Calibration Record**

Select **View Calibration Record** to show the stored sensor calibrations (Figure 41).

Use the arrow keys to scroll through the calibration file data.

Calibration Information

Information in each calibration record:

- Sensor calibrated
- Date/time stamp
- Sensor ID
- Sensor serial #
- Sensor software version
- User ID (optional)
- Probe ID (optional)
- User Fields #1 and #2 (optional)
- Calibration status
- Calibration value
- Temperature

Depending on the parameter, a calibration record may include additional information such as the Conductivity cell constant, ODO gain, ORP offset, and pH slope.

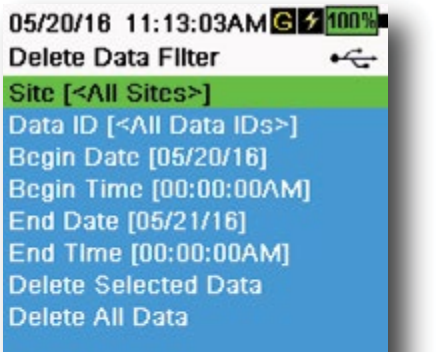


Figure 42 Delete Data Filter

Delete Data

→ **Delete Data**

Enter the desired filter criteria, then select **Delete Selected Data** to *permanently* delete the data (Figure 42).

Select **Delete All Data** to permanently delete all logged data from the handheld.

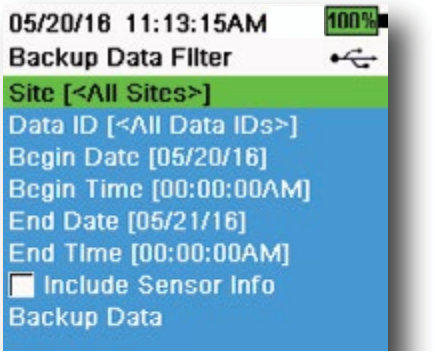


Figure 43 Backup Data

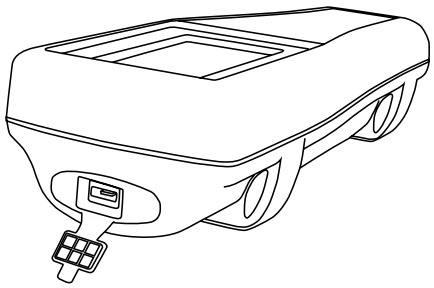


Figure 44 Micro USB female connector

Backup Data

→ **Backup Data**

This function allows you to backup logged data to a flash drive based on Site, Data ID, and log date (Figure 43). A USB female to micro USB male adapter is included with new instruments for this data backup.

NOTE: *The USB storage device must be formatted as FAT32, not NTFS or exFAT. The handheld will only support FAT32.*

If the box next to "**Include Sensor Info**" is checked, each data set will be sent to a flash drive as a separate file with sensor serial number and sensor software information included. If the box is not checked (default), all data sets will be sent in a single backup file with no sensor serial number or sensor software information.

NOTE: *It is suggested to send data to the USB flash drive as a single file (i.e. box is not checked) unless this sensor information is needed. This makes importing the data much faster and easier.*

Once the filter settings are configured, select **Backup Data** to send the data to a flash drive. The data is exported in a CSV file.

If the data backup is not successful, ensure the correct filter criteria are selected and the USB connection indicator can be seen at the top of the screen (Figure 10).

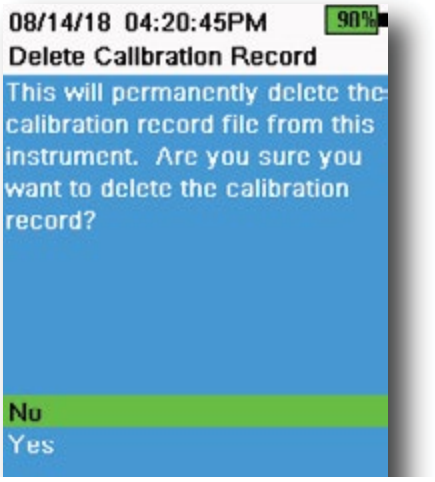


Figure 45 Delete Calibration Record

Delete Calibration Record

→ **Delete Calibration Record**

To permanently delete the Calibration Record file from the instrument, select **Yes**, then push the ENTER key (Figure 45).

2.9 Taking Measurements

For the highest accuracy, calibrate the sensor(s) before taking measurements.

1. Create Site and Data ID lists for logged data (if applicable).
2. Set the logging method (single or interval).
3. Set the Auto Stable parameters (if applicable).
4. Verify that the sensors and/or port plugs are correctly installed in all bulkhead ports.
5. Install the probe guard.
6. Insert the probe into the sample. Make sure the probe is fully submerged.
7. Move the probe in the sample to release any air bubbles and to provide a fresh sample to the sensors.
8. Wait for the sensor/s to stabilize in the sample.
9. On the main run screen, press 

to begin logging (single or interval) (See Logging).

   NOTE: *An option to change Site and/or Data ID (if enabled) appears once* 

is pressed to begin logging.

10. To stop continuous logging, simply press 

key again.

3. Calibration

ProDIGITAL sensors (except temperature) require periodic calibration. Calibration procedures follow the same basic steps with variations for specific parameters. Before calibration, adjust *Calibration Record* settings under the **System** menu if applicable to user requirements. Set up sensor options, settings, and coefficients as applicable.

3.1 Calibration Setup

Make sure the calibration cup, sensor guard, and all sensors are clean. YSI strongly recommends installing the sensor guard before placing the sensors into the calibration cup.

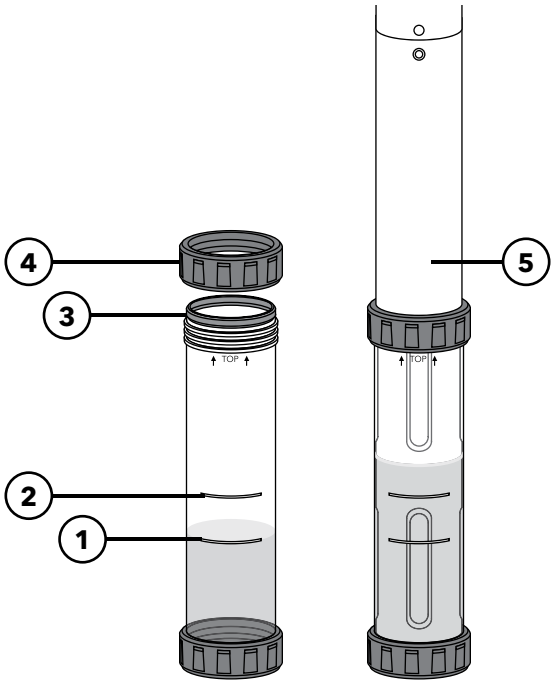
For highest data accuracy, thoroughly rinse the calibration cup and sensors with a small amount of the calibration standard for the sensor to be calibrated. Discard the rinse standard, and proceed with a fresh standard.

Be careful to avoid cross-contamination with other standards between calibrations by thoroughly rinsing with DI water and drying the calibration cup and sensors.

Ensure the calibration cup gasket is correctly seated. Loosely install the retaining nut on the cup. Slide the calibration cup over the sensors and sensor guard and tighten the retaining nut (Figure 46).

For cables and probes without dedicated calibration cups, please use the included graduated cylinder or a clean conatainer large enough to submerge the sensors. When calibrating the 1-port cable assembly, please ensure the built-in thermistor is fully submerged in the calibration solution.

Calibration Cup Installation for 4-Port Cable Assemblies



1	Fill line one (for all calibration solutions except for conductivity)
2	Fill line two (for conductivity calibration solution)
3	Gasket
4	Retaining nut
5	Calibration cup installed

It takes 170 mL of solution to fill the calibration cup to line 1, while it takes 225 mL to fill to line 2.

Figure 46 Calibration cup standard volume (4-port cable)

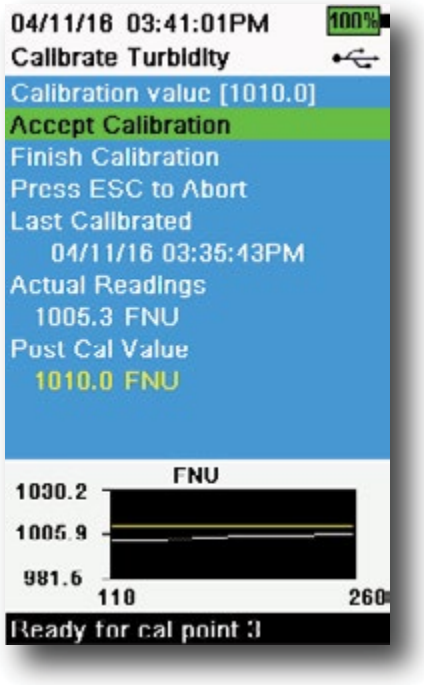


Figure 47 Layout of calibration screen

Calibration Screen Layout

The calibration screen has the same basic layout for each parameter (Figure 47).

Calibration value: This is the value the sensor will be calibrated to. The Yellow Line on the graph corresponds to this value.

Accept Calibration: Select this to calibrate the sensor to the calibration value.

Finish Calibration: This option is only available with multi-point calibrations (*i.e.* pH, ISE, turbidity, PC, PE, and chlorophyll). Finishes the calibration by applying previously accepted points.

Press ESC to Abort: Press the ESC key to leave the calibration. The sensor will not be calibrated to any points. The last successful calibration will be used.

Last Calibrated: View the date and time of the last successful sensor calibration.

Actual Readings: This shows the current measurement value on the Run screen. The White Line on the graph corresponds to this value. Observe the White Line to ensure the measurement is stable before choosing Accept Calibration.

Post Cal Value: This is the same as the calibration value. This will be the measurement value in the current solution after the calibration is finished.

3.2 Depth

NOTE: *This calibration option is available only if your bulkhead is equipped with a depth sensor.*

Depth is calculated from the pressure exerted by the water column minus atmospheric pressure. Factors influencing depth measurement include barometric pressure, water density, and temperature. Calibration in the atmosphere "zeros" the sensor with respect to the local barometric pressure.

YSI recommends calibrating depth at the location of measurement. A change in barometric pressure will result in a zero shift unless the transducer is recalibrated to the new pressure.

If applicable, enter the depth offset to set the depth measurement to something other than zero. Enter the altitude and latitude of your sampling location to increase the accuracy of your depth measurement.

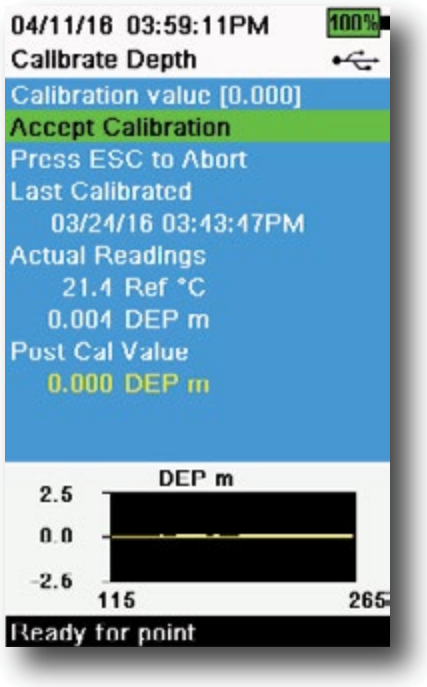


Figure 48 Calibrate Depth

Depth Calibration

1. Make sure that the depth sensor is clean and dry in air, not immersed in any solution. For best results, keep the bulkhead still and in one position while calibrating.
2. Push the Cal key, then select **Depth**. The **Calibration Value** is set to 0.000 and should not be changed for air calibrations, even if using an offset.
3. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 48).

If the depth offset is used, the depth measurement will be adjusted after calibration.

3.3 Conductivity

The conductivity/temperature sensor can measure and calculate conductivity, specific conductance (temperature compensated conductivity), salinity, non-linear function (nLF) conductivity, TDS, resistivity, and density. Calibration is only available for specific conductance, conductivity, and salinity. Calibrating one of these options automatically calibrates the other conductivity/temperature parameters listed above. For both ease of use and accuracy, YSI recommends calibrating specific conductance.

Select the appropriate calibration standard for the conductivity of the sampling environment. Standards at least 1 mS/cm (1000 µs/cm) are recommended for the greatest stability. For fresh water applications, calibrate to 1,000. For salt water applications, calibrate to 50,000 µS.

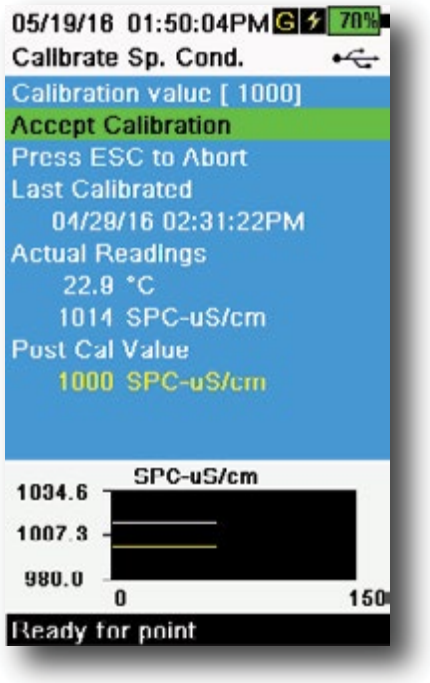


Figure 49 Calibrate specific conductance

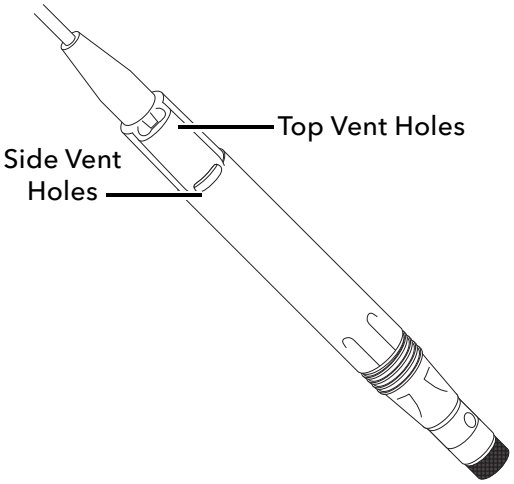


Figure 50 ODO/CT Cable Assembly

Conductivity Calibration

1. Make sure the conductivity sensor is clean prior to calibration. If necessary, clean the conductivity cell with the supplied soft brush.
2. Place the correct amount of conductivity standard into a clean and dry or pre-rinsed calibration cup.
3. Carefully immerse the sensors into the solution. Make sure the solution is above the vent holes on the side of the conductivity sensor.

   If using the ODO/CT assembly, ensure the vent holes at the top of the sensor are completely immersed and the solution level is at least 1 cm higher than the top vent holes (Figure 50). A graduated cylinder is included with ODO/CT cable assemblies for the purpose of calibrating conductivity.

   For 4-port cable assemblies, fill the calibration cup to the second line with fresh calibration standard. It takes 225 mL of solution to fill to line 2.
4. Gently rotate and/or move the sensor up and down to remove any bubbles from the conductivity cell. Allow at least 40 seconds for temperature equilibration before proceeding.
5. Push the Cal key, select **Conductivity**, then select **Specific Conductance**.
6. Select **Calibration value** then enter the calibration value of the standard used. Note the measurement units the instrument is reporting and calibrating and be sure to enter in the correct calibration value for the units being used. For example, 10,000 µS = 10 mS. Make sure that the units are correct and match the units displayed on the handheld.
7. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 49). "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.

(continued on next page)

8. Rinse the sensor in clean water then dry.

NOTE: *If the data is not stabilized after 40 seconds, gently rotate the sensor or remove/reinstall the calibration cup to make sure that no air bubbles are in the conductivity cell.*

If you get calibration error messages, check for proper sensor immersion, verify the calibration solutions is fresh, the correct value has been entered into the handheld, and/or try cleaning the sensor.

3.4 Barometer

The barometer is factory calibrated and should rarely need to be recalibrated. The barometer is used for DO calibration, %Local measurements, and for virtual vented depth measurements. Verify that the barometer is accurately reading "true" barometric pressure and recalibrate as necessary.

Laboratory barometer readings are usually "true" (uncorrected) values of air pressure and can be used "as is" for barometer calibration. Weather service readings are usually not "true", *i.e.* they are corrected to sea level and cannot be used until they are "uncorrected". Use this approximate formula:

True BP in mmHg=[Corrected BP in mmHg] - [2.5* (Local altitude in ft. above sea level/100)]

Example:

Corrected BP = 759 mmHg

Local altitude above sea level = 978 ft

True BP = 759 mmHg - [2.5*(978ft/100)] = 734.55 mmHg

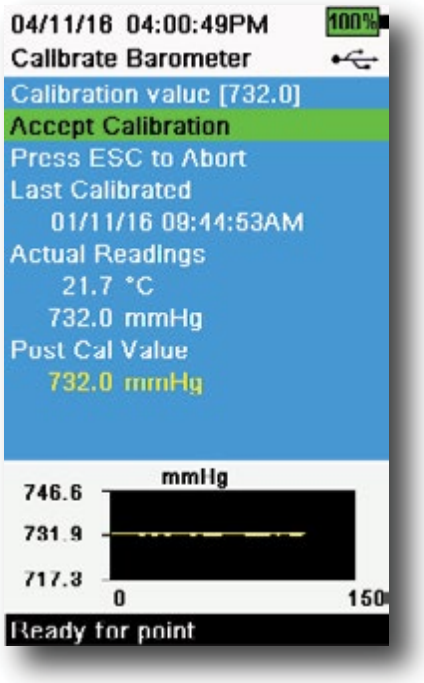


Figure 51 Calibrate Barometer

Barometer Calibration

1. Push the Cal key, then select **Barometer**.
2. Select **Calibration value** then enter the correct "true" barometric pressure.

NOTE: *The measurement units during calibration are dictated by what is enabled in the sensor setup menu. Be sure to enter in the correct units.*

- BP in mmHg=25.4 x BP inHg
- BP in mmHg=0.750062 x BP mb
- BP in mmHg=51.7149 x BP psi
- BP in mmHg=7.50062 x BP kPa
- BP in mmHg=760 x BP atm

3. Select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 51). "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.

3.5 Dissolved Oxygen

ODO calibration requires the current "true" barometric pressure. Make sure that the barometer is reading accurately prior to ODO calibration.

Calibrating in DO% or DO% local automatically calibrates the mg/L and ppm measurement. There is no reason to calibrate both parameters. For both ease of use and accuracy, we recommend that you calibrate DO% or DO% Local and not mg/L.

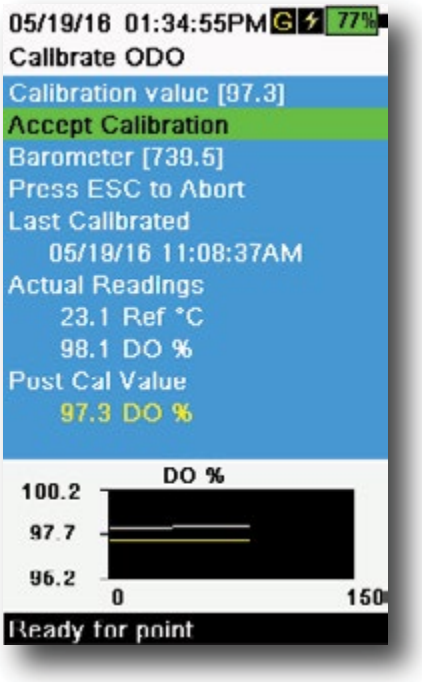


Figure 52 Calibrate ODO %

ODO% and ODO% Local - Water Saturated Air Calibration

1. Place a small amount of clean water (5 mL) in the calibration cup or a wet sponge into the calibration sleeve (for ODO/T and ODO/CT probes and 1-port cable assemblies).
2. Make sure there are no water droplets on the ODO sensor cap or temperature sensor.
3. Attach the probe guard and carefully slide into the calibration cup. Make sure a seal is not created around the probe. Atmospheric venting is required for accurate calibration.
4. Turn the instrument on and wait approximately 5 to 15 minutes for the air in the storage container to be completely saturated with water.
5. Push the Cal key, then select **ODO.** Select **DO%**.
6. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 52). "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.

NOTE: *If you see a calibration error message, verify the barometer reading and inspect the sensor cap. Clean and/or replace the sensor cap as needed.*

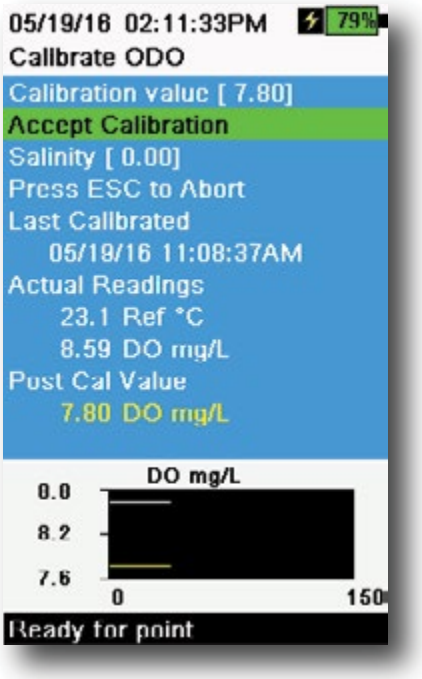


Figure 53 Calibrate ODO mg/L

ODO mg/L Calibration

1. Place the ODO and conductivity/temperature sensor into a water sample that has been titrated by the Winkler method to determine the dissolved oxygen concentration in mg/L.
2. Push the Cal key, then select **ODO**. Select **DO mg/L**.
3. Select **Calibration value.**
4. Enter the dissolved oxygen concentration of the sample in mg/L.
5. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 53). "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.
6. Rinse the bulkhead and sensors in clean water then dry.

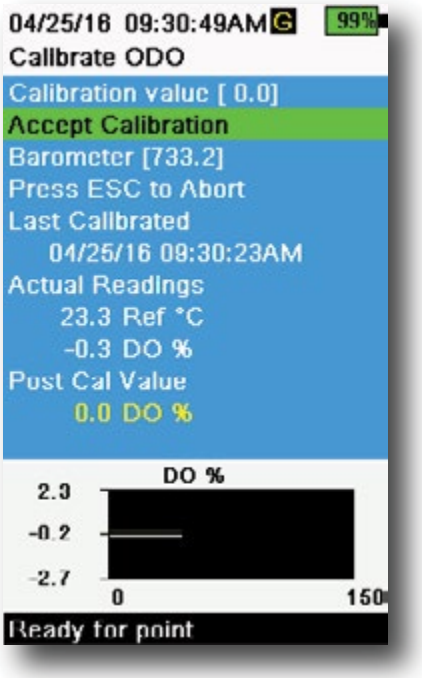


Figure 54 Calibrate ODO zero point

ODO Zero Point Calibration

1. Place the ODO and Conductivity/Temperature sensors in a solution of zero DO.

   NOTE: *A zero DO solution can be made by dissolving approximately 8-10 grams of sodium sulfite into 500 mL of tap water. Mix the solution thoroughly. It may take the solution 60 minutes to be oxygen-free.*

2. Push the Cal key, then select **ODO**. Select **Zero**.
3. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 54). "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.
4. Thoroughly rinse the bulkhead and sensors in clean water then dry.
5. Perform a ODO % water-saturated air calibration after performing a zero point calibration.

3.6 Turbidity

Standards

For best results, YSI recommends the following standards for turbidity calibration:

Calibration Point	Standard Value
1	0 FNU [SKU: 608000]
2	12.4 FNU [SKU: 607200] or 124 FNU [SKU: 607300]
3	1010 FNU [SKU: 607400]

Other standards may be acceptable as long as they have been prepared according to details in Standard Methods for the Treatment of Water and Wastewater (Section 2130 B). These standards include:

- YSI Certified AMCO-AEPA polymer-based standards (see above)
- Hach StablCal™ standards in various NTU denominations
- Dilutions of 4000 NTU formazin concentrate purchased from Hach
- Other formazin standards prepared according to the Standard Methods

The use of standards other than those mentioned above will result in calibration errors and inaccurate field readings. It is important to use the same type of standard for all calibration points; do not mix formazin and polymer-based standards for different points in a multi-point calibration.

When using an alternative standard (non-YSI), calibration can be completed using the following limits:

	Min	Max	Unit
1st Calibration Point	0.0	1.0	FNU or NTU
2nd Calibration Point	5.0	200	FNU or NTU
3rd Calibration Point	400	4000	FNU or NTU

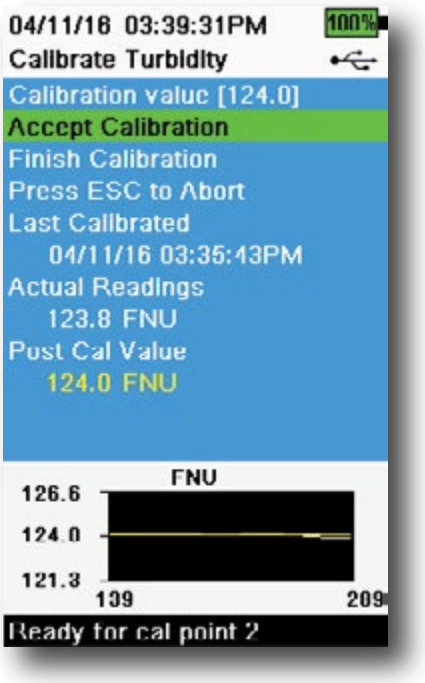


Figure 55 Calibrate Turbidity

Turbidity Calibration 2-Point

Turbidity calibrations, more than most other paramters, are susceptible to interference from contamination. It is critical for calibrations to be performed with very clean sensors, guards, and cups.

NOTE: *Calibration standards should not be re-used.*

1. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with 0 FNU standard (deionized water may be used as a substitute). The sensor guard must be installed to ensure an accurate calibration. Make sure the guard is intalled and immerse the probe in the zero standard.
2. Push the Cal key, then select **Turbidity**.
3. Select **Calibration Value** and enter 0.00.
4. Make sure there are no air bubbles on the turbidity sensor lens. If present, lightly tap the guard against the cup to dislodge any bubbles. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), and then select **Accept Calibration**. "Ready for cal point 2" will be displayed in the message area.
5. Discard the used standard, and rinse the probe, guard, and calibration cup with a small amount of the next calibration point standard. Discard the rinse standard.
6. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with fresh standard for the second calibration point. Immerse the probe in the standard.
7. Select **Calibration Value** and enter the value of the second calibration standard.
8. Make sure there are no air bubbles on the turbidity sensor lens. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability, and then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 55). "Ready for cal point 3" will be displayed in the message area.
9. Select **Finish Calibration** to complete a 2-point calibration or continue for the 3-point calibration.

Repeat steps 5 through 8 for a 3-point calibration. "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area. After calibration, rinse with water and dry the probe.

3.7 Total Algae

TAL Sensors

YSI offers two Total Algae (TAL) sensor options. Both are dual-channel fluorescence sensors.

The channels on the TAL-PC sensor refer to two independent data sets: one results from a blue excitation beam that excites the chlorophyll a (Chl) molecule and the second results from an orange excitation beam that excites the phycocyanin (PC) accessory pigment. TAL-PC sensors are typically selected for monitoring freshwater cyanobacteria.

The TAL-PE sensor is similar in having a chlorophyll channel, but utilizes a slightly blueshifted beam that excites the pigment phycoerythrin (PE). TAL-PE sensors are typically selected for monitoring marine cyanobacteria.

TAL Units

The TAL sensors report data in RFU and µg/L of pigment (Chl, PC or PE) units. YSI recommends reporting in Relative Fluorescence Units (RFU).

RFU is used to set sensor output relative to a stable secondary standard, Rhodamine WT dye. This allows users to calibrate sensors identically so that results from sensor to sensor can be compared. Calibration with Rhodamine WT also enables users to monitor for sensor drift and external factors such as biofouling or declining sensor optical performance over time as the LEDs age.

The excellent linearity of RFU, once the channels are calibrated with Rhodamine WT, translates to the best accuracy of measurements. For example, a chlorophyll reading of 100 units will represent twice the pigment detected by the sensor than with a chlorophyll reading of 50 units. This high linearity (R2>0.9999) doesn't always hold for µg/L of pigment since that unit was derived from laboratory monocultures, and an environmental algal population can behave quite differently. This is also why the TAL sensors and in situ monitoring should not be regarded as a perfect replacement for other methods such as pigment extractions and cell counting.

The µg/L output generates an estimate of pigment concentration that is based upon correlations built with sensor outputs and extractions of pigments from laboratory-grown blue-green algae. Synonymous with parts per billion (ppb), µg/L is still commonly used by regulatory agencies, but has the drawback that it is very dependent upon the composition of the algal population, the time of day, the physiological health of the algae, and a number of other environmental factors. Thus, users are advised to do their own check of our correlation with a population of algae relevant to their own sites, as described below.

A 2-point RFU calibration is advised to be performed first. Next, with samples collected from the site of interest, measure both RFU and µg/L with the sensor(s). Observing careful handling and preservation of the samples, as soon as possible extract the pigments from the samples, using standardized methods to determine the µg/L in each sample. The extraction data may be used to assess how RFU and µg/L delivered by the sensor compare with the µg/L of pigment that would be predicted by RFU from the sensor. The user's requirements can guide the decision as to whether RFU or µg/L is the best unit to read from the sensor for any specific application.

TAL Raw values can only be seen under Sensor info in the System menu and are unaffected by user calibrations. These values range from 0-100, representing the percent of full scale that the sensor detects in a sample, and are used for diagnostic purposes.

Rhodamine WT Dye Solution Preparation

Rhodamine WT dye solution must be used when completing a 2-point calibration. Purchase Rhodamine WT as a 2.5% solution to follow the procedure below. Kingscote Chemicals (Miamisburg, OH, 1-800-394-0678) has historically had a 2.5% solution (item #106023) that works well with this procedure. Note that there are many types of Rhodamine—make sure Rhodamine **WT** is selected. If a 2.5% solution cannot be obtained commercially, prepare it from a solid or from another concentration of a liquid solution to a 2.5% final concentration, or adjust the dilutions below accordingly. It should be stored in the refrigerator when not in use.

For PC and chlorophyll channel calibrations, a 0.625 mg/L solution of Rhodamine WT should be prepared. For PE channel calibration, a 0.025 mg/L solution of Rhodamine WT should be prepared. The steps below describe one procedure to prepare these solutions.

1. *For any TAL sensor calibration, prepare a 125 mg/L solution of Rhodamine WT.* Transfer 5.0 mL of the 2.5% Rhodamine WT solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Fill the flask to the volumetric mark with deionized or distilled water and mix well to produce a solution that is approximately 125 mg/L of Rhodamine WT. Transfer to a storage bottle and retain it for future use.

   *This solution can be stored in the refrigerator (4°C). Its degradation will depend upon light exposure and repeated warming cycles, but solutions used 1-2 times a year can be stored for up to two years. Users should implement their own procedures to safeguard against degradation.

2. *For PC and chlorophyll channel calibrations, prepare a 0.625 mg/L solution of Rhodamine WT.* Transfer 5.0 mL of the 125 mg/L solution prepared in step one into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Fill the flask to the volumetric mark with deionized or distilled water. Mix well to obtain a solution that is 0.625 mg/L of Rhodamine WT. Use this solution within 24 hours of preparation and discard it after use.
3. *For PE channel calibration, prepare a 0.025 mg/L solution of Rhodamine WT.* Transfer 0.2 mL of the 125 mg/L solution prepared in step one into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Fill the flask to the volumetric mark with deionized or distilled water. Mix well to obtain a solution that is 0.025 mg/L of Rhodamine WT. Use this solution within 24 hours of preparation and discard it after use.

In addition to preparing the Rhodamine solution(s), it is also necessary to determine temperature-compensated calibration values for solutions. In general, fluorescence is inversely related with temperature. Measure the temperature of the Rhodamine solution(s) and use the temperature of the solution at the time of calibration to select the compensated solution concentrations, in either RFU (recommended) or µg/L pigment equivalents, from the table below.

As an example, assume that you will calibrate the chlorophyll channel in RFU, and that the temperature measured in the 0.625 mg/L Rhodamine WT solution is 22°C. The first standard value entered will be 0, and the second standard value will be 16.4 (see table on page 41). Likewise, if you intend to use the default µg/L unit when calibrating chlorophyll, the second standard value would be 66 in this example. Using the same 0.625 mg/L Rhodamine WT solution to calibrate the PC channel will yield a second standard value of 16.0 RFU or 16 µg/L. These values will be entered when performing a 2-point calibration.

Rhodamine WT Dye Solution Preparation *(continued)*

	Chlorophyll		Phycocyanin		Phycoerythrin	
Temp (°C)	RFU	µg/L	RFU	µg/L	RFU	µg/L
30	14.0	56.5	11.4	11.4	37.3	104.0
28	14.6	58.7	13.1	13.1	39.1	109.0
26	15.2	61.3	14.1	14.1	41.0	115.0
24	15.8	63.5	15.0	15.0	43.0	120.0
22	16.4	66	16.0	16.0	45.0	126.0
20	17.0	68.4	17.1	17.1	47.0	132.0
18	17.6	70.8	17.5	17.5	49.2	138.0
16	18.3	73.5	19.1	19.1	51.4	144.0
14	18.9	76	20.1	20.1	53.6	150.0
12	19.5	78.6	21.2	21.2	55.9	157.0
10	20.2	81.2	22.2	22.2	58.2	163.0
8	20.8	83.8	22.6	22.6	60.6	170.0

TAL Calibration

A 1- or 2-point calibration can be completed for all channels on the TAL-PC and TAL-PE sensors.

A 1-point calibration, typically completed in clear deionized or distilled water, is simply a re-zeroing of the sensor. This calibration does not reset the second point entered during the previous 2-point calibration. The consequence is that error will be alleviated at and near zero, but more error can accumulate in the measurement the farther away from zero the measured value is. The amount of error is dependent upon how much the second point drifts, which is not always equivalent to how much the zero point drifts.

For many users, especially those with sites where pigment is rarely detected and values are at or near zero most of the time, the far-from-zero accumulation of error is a non-issue. For others, it is best to perform a 2-point calibration using a Rhodamine WT solution.

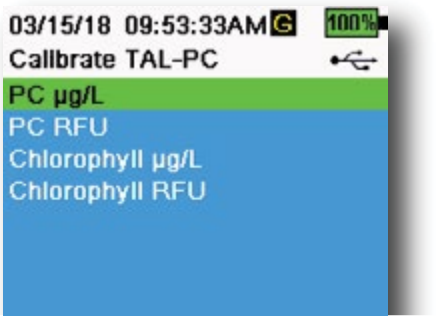


Figure 56 TAL-PC Calibration Options

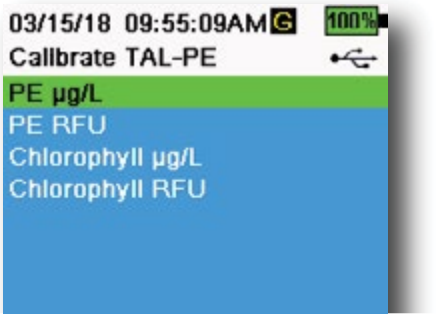


Figure 57 TAL-PE Calibration Options

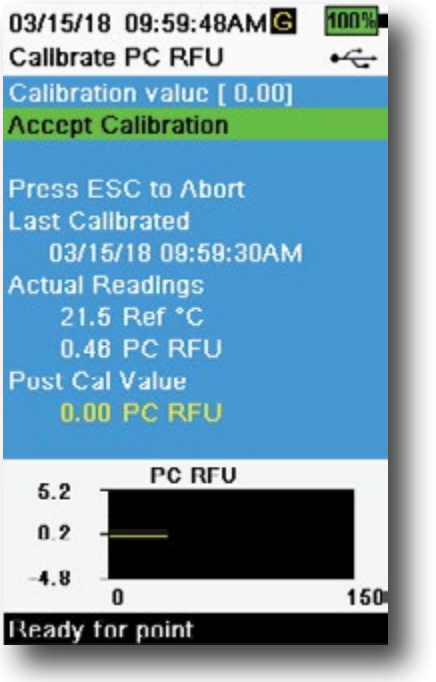


Figure 58 Calibrate PC RFU

PE, PC and Chlorophyll Calibration 2-Point

Each channel of the sensor must be calibrated independently. Calibration of the chlorophyll channel does not set the calibration for the PC channel or the PE channel. In addition, calibrating in RFU for a channel does not automatically calibrate the µg/L measurement for the same channel. The following calibration procedure must be performed for each channel and each unit the user would like to display.

1. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with deionized water (0 standard). Immerse the probe in the standard. Make sure the sensor guard is installed.
2. Push the Cal key, then select either **TAL-PC** or **TAL-PE**, depending on the sensor to be calibrated.
3. Select the channel and units to be calibrated. Options for the TAL-PC sensor are shown in Figure 56, while options for the TAL-PE sensor are shown in Figure 57.
4. Select **Calibration Value** and enter 0.00.
5. Make sure there are no air bubbles on the sensor lens. If present, lightly tap the guard against the cup to dislodge any bubbles. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), and then select **Accept Calibration**. "Ready for cal point 2" will be displayed in the message area.
6. Discard the used water, and rinse the probe, guard, and calibration cup with a small amount of the standard for calibration point #2. Discard the rinse standard.

   NOTE: *For standard #2, use the 0.625 mg/L Rhodamine WT solution when calibrating chlorophyll (RFU or µg/L) on either TAL sensor, or when completing a PC (RFU or µg/L) calibration on a TAL-PC sensor. Use the 0.025 mg/L Rhodamine WT solution when completing a PE (RFU or µg/L) calibration on a TAL-PE sensor.*

7. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with fresh standard #2. Immerse the sensors in the second calibration standard.
8. Observe the temperature reading on the calibration display (Figure 58). Use the table in the Rhodamine WT dye solution preparation section to identify the appropriate value for the calibration standard.
9. Select **Calibration Value** and enter the value of the second calibration standard.
10. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration**. The procedure will automatically finish after calibrating using the second standard.

3.8 pH/ORP

Observe the pH mV readings during calibration to understand the condition and response of the pH sensor. In buffer 7, pH mVs should be between -50 and +50. In pH4 buffer, the mV reading should be 165 to 180 mV higher than the reading in pH 7 buffer. In pH 10 buffer, the mV reading should be 165 to 180 mV lower than the reading in pH 7 buffer. The theoretically ideal slope is -59 mV/pH unit.

1-Point
While a 1-point pH calibration is possible, this calibration procedure adjusts only the pH offset and leaves the previously determined slope unaltered. This should only be performed if you are adjusting a previous 2-point or 3-point calibration.

2-point
Perform a 2-point pH calibration if the pH of the media to be monitored is known to be either basic or acidic. In this procedure, the pH sensor is calibrated with a pH 7 buffer and a pH 10 or pH 4 buffer depending upon the pH range you anticipate for your water to be sampled.

3-point
Perform a 3-point pH calibration to assure maximum accuracy when the pH of the environmental water cannot be anticipated or fluctuates above and below pH 7. In this procedure, the pH sensor is calibrated with pH 7, pH 10, and pH 4 buffer solutions.

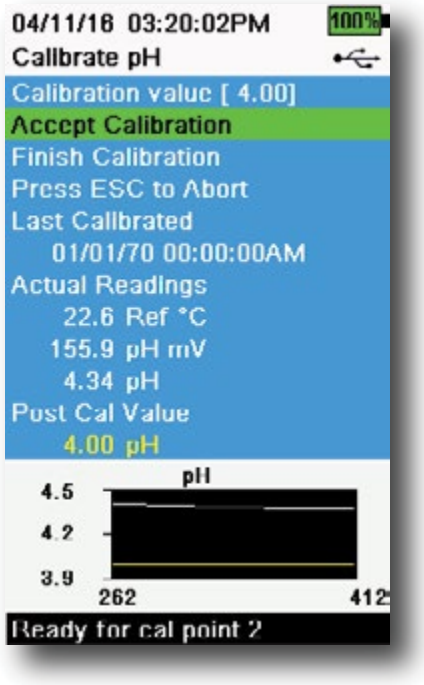


Figure 59 Calibrate pH 2- or 3-point

pH Calibration 3-Point

1. Always start the calibration with pH 7 buffer. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with pH 7 buffer solution.
2. With the probe guard installed, carefully immerse the probe into the buffer solution. Make sure both the pH sensor and temperature sensor are submerged.
3. Push the (Cal) key; then select **pH** or **pH/ORP**.
4. The **Calibration value** will automatically be adjusted based on the selected buffer and temperature. Alternatively, the Calibration value can be manually entered..
5. Wait for the pH mV and temperature readings to stabilize; the white line on the graph should be flat for about 40 seconds.
6. Select **Accept Calibration** and press the (ENTER) key. "Ready for cal point 2" will be displayed in the message area.
7. Rinse the probe and calibration cup. Fill to the appropriate level with either pH 10 or pH 4 buffer solution; it doesn't matter which one comes next.
8. Immerse the probe into the buffer solution. The **Calibration value** will automatically be adjusted based on the selected buffer and temperature.
9. Wait for the pH mV and temperature readings to stabilize; the white line on the graph should be flat for about 40 seconds.
10. Select **Accept Calibration** and press the (ENTER) key. "Ready for cal point 3" will be displayed in the message area.

NOTE: *For 2-Point calibrations, select Accept Calibration before selecting Finish Calibration.*

11. Rinse the probe and calibration cup. Fill to the appropriate level with the final buffer solution.

12. Immerse the probe into the buffer solution. The **Calibration value** will automatically be adjusted based on the selected buffer and temperature.

13. Wait for the pH mV and temperature readings to stabilize; the white line on the graph should be flat for about 40 seconds.

14. Select **Accept Calibration** and press the ENTER key. The procedure will automatically finish after calibrating the third point.

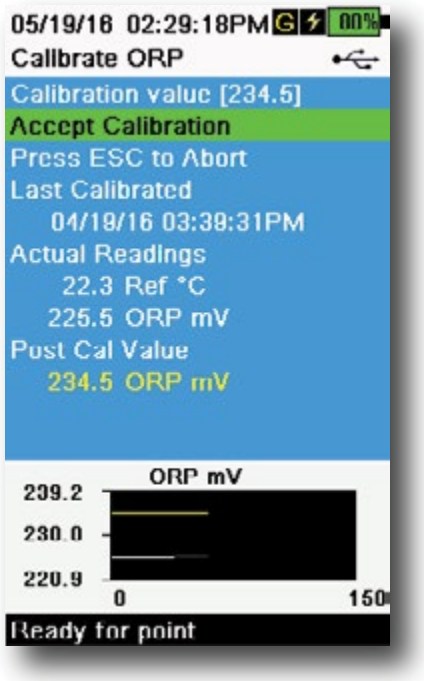


Figure 60 Calibrate ORP

ORP Calibration

1. Obtain a premixed standard solution that is approved for use with Ag/AgCl ORP sensors or prepare a standard with a known oxidation reduction potential (ORP) value. Zobell solution is recommended.

2. With the probe guard installed, carefully immerse the probe into the standard solution. Make sure both the ORP sensor and temperature sensor are submerged.

3. Push the Cal key, then select **pH/ORP**, then **ORP**.

4. If using YSI Zobell solution, the **Calibration value** will automatically be adjusted based on the temperature. Otherwise, refer to the table included with the standard solution and enter the mV value that corresponds to the temperature of the solution.

5. Wait for the ORP mV and temperature readings to stabilize; the white line on the graph should be flat for about 40 seconds.

6. Select **Accept Calibration** and press the ENTER key. "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.

3.9 ISEs

Ammonium, Nitrate, & Chloride

YSI recommends a 2-point calibration for ISEs. For best results, use standards that differ by 2 orders of magnitude:

- 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L for Ammonium and Nitrate
- 10 mg/L and 1,000 mg/L for Chloride

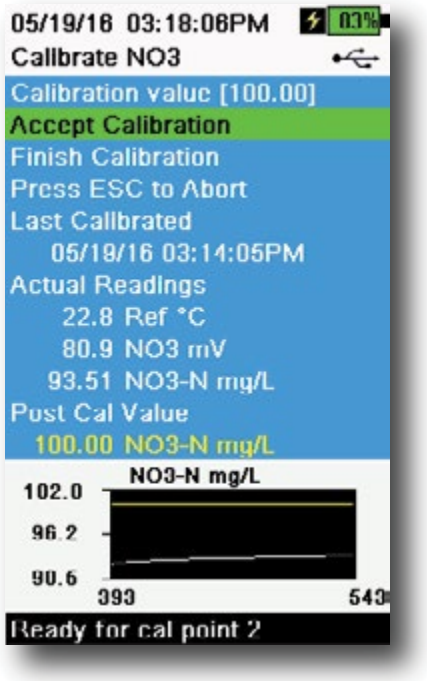


Figure 61 Calibrate ISE

ISE Calibration

1. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level standard for calibration point #1. Immerse the probe in the standard.
2. Push the Cal key, then select the applicable ISE sensor.
3. Select **Calibration value** and enter the value that corresponds to the first calibration standard.
4. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability (white line on graph shows no significant change for 40 seconds), then select **Accept Calibration**. "Ready for cal point 2" will be displayed in the message area.
5. Discard the used standard and rinse the probe and calibration cup with a small amount of the next calibration point standard. Discard the rinse standard.
6. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with fresh standard for the second calibration point. Immerse the probe in the standard.
7. Select **Calibration value** and enter the value of the second calibration standard.
8. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability, and then select **Accept Calibration** (Figure 61). "Ready for cal point 3" will be displayed in the message area.
9. Select **Finish Calibration** to complete a 2-point calibration.

Optimal mV for ISE calibration

Ammonium mV values

- NH_4 1 mg/L = 0 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
- NH_4 100 mg/L = 90 to 130 mV greater than the mV reading in the 1 mg/L standard
- The mV span between 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L values should be approximately 90 to 130 mV. The slope should be 45 to 65 mV per decade of ammonium concentration in mg/L

Nitrate mV values

- NO_3 1 mg/L = 200 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
- NO_3 100 mg/L = 90 to 130 mV less than the mV reading in the 1 mg/L mV standard
- The mV span between 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L values should be approximately 90 to 130 mV. The slope should be -45 to -65 mV per decade of nitrate concentration in mg/L

Chloride mV values

- Cl 10 mg/L = 225 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
- Cl 1,000 mg/L = 80 to 130 mV < 10 mg/L mV value
- The mV span between 10 mg/L and 1000 mg/L values should be approximately 80 to 130 mV. The slope should be -40 to -65 mV per decade of chloride concentration in mg/L

Chilled Third Calibration Point

The chilled 3-point calibration is recommended if there is a large temperature variation during sampling or when the temperature of the media cannot be anticipated. The highest concentration solution and one of the lower concentration solutions should be at ambient temperature. The other lower concentration solution should be chilled to less than 10°C to prior calibration point.

1. Discard the used standard and rinse the probe and calibration cup with a small amount of the next calibration point standard. Discard the rinse standard.
2. Fill the calibration cup to the appropriate level with fresh standard for the third calibration point. Immerse the probe in the standard.
3. Select **Calibration value** and enter the value of the third calibration standard.
4. Observe the actual measurement readings for stability, and then select **Accept Calibration**. "Calibration successful!" will be displayed in the message area.

Preparing Standards

We recommend using YSI calibration solutions whenever possible. However, qualified users can follow these recipes to prepare their own standards.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Some of the chemicals required for these solutions could be hazardous under some conditions; therefore, the standards should only be prepared by qualified chemists in laboratories where proper safety precautions are possible. It is the responsibility of the user to obtain and study the MSDS for each chemical and to follow the required instructions with regard to handling and disposal of these chemicals.

Ammonium Standards

You will need:

- Solid ammonium chloride or a certified 100 mg/L NH_4^+-N from a supplier
- Lithium acetate dihydrate
- Concentrated hydrochloric acid
- High purity water
- A good quality analytical balance
- A 1000 mL volumetric flask
- Accurate volumetric measuring devices for 100 mL and 10 mL of solution
- And a 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels

⚠ **CAUTION:** Hydrochloric acid is highly corrosive and toxic and should therefore be handled with extreme care in a well-ventilated fume hood. The equivalent amount of a less-hazardous, more dilute sample of the acid may be used if preferred.

100 mg/L Standard

1. Accurately weigh 0.3817 g of ammonium chloride and transfer quantitatively into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 2.6 g of lithium acetate dihydrate to the flask.
2. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water to the flask. Swirl to dissolve all of the reagents and then dilute to the volumetric mark with distilled or deionized water.
3. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 100 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.
4. Add 3 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid to the bottle, then seal and agitate to assure homogeneity. Alternatively, 100 mL of certified 100 mg/L NH_4^+-N standard can be used in place of the solid ammonium chloride.

Ammonium Standards *(continued)*

1 mg/L Standard

1. Accurately measure 10.0 mL of the above 100 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 2.6 g of lithium acetate dihydrate to the flask.
2. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water. Swirl to dissolve the solid reagents and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water.
3. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 1 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.
4. Add 3 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid to the bottle, then seal and agitate to assure homogeneity.

Other concentrations can be made by altering the amount of ammonium chloride. All other ingredient concentrations should remain unchanged.

Nitrate Standards

You will need:

- Solid potassium nitrate or a certified 1000 mg/l NO_3-N from a supplier
- Magnesium sulfate, high purity water
- A good quality analytical balance
- 1000 mL volumetric flask
- Accurate volumetric measuring devices for 100 mL, 10 mL and 1 mL of solution
- And 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels

100 mg/L standard

1. Accurately weigh 0.7222 g of anhydrous potassium nitrate and transfer quantitatively into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 1.0 g of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask.
2. Add approximately 500 mL of water to the flask. Swirl to dissolve all of the reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with distilled or deionized water.
3. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 100 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.
4. Rinse the flask extensively with water prior to its use in the preparation of the 1 mg/l standard. Alternatively, 100 mL of certified 1000 mg/L NO_3-N standard can be used in place of the solid potassium nitrate.

1 mg/L standard

1. Accurately measure 10.0 mL of the above 100 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 1.0 g of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask.
2. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water. Swirl to dissolve the solid reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water.
3. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 1 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.

Other concentrations can be made by altering the amount of potassium nitrate. All other ingredient concentrations should remain unchanged.

Chloride Standards

You will need:

- Solid sodium chloride or a certified 1000 mg/L chloride solution from a supplier
- Magnesium sulfate
- High-purity water
- A good quality analytical balance
- 1000 mL volumetric flask
- An accurate 10 mL measuring devices
- And 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels

1000 mg/L Standard

1. Accurately weigh 1.655 grams of anhydrous sodium chloride and transfer into a 1000 mL volumetric flask.
2. Add 0.5 grams of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask.
3. Add 500 mL of water to the flask, swirl to dissolve all of the reagents, then dilute to the volumetric mark with water.
4. Mix well by repeated inversion, then transfer the 1000 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.
5. Rinse the flask extensively with water prior to its use in the preparation of the 10 mg/L standard. Alternatively, simply add 0.5 grams of magnesium sulfate to a liter of a 1000 mg/L chloride standard from a certified supplier.

10 mg/L Standard

1. Accurately measure 10 mL of the above 1000 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask.
2. Add 0.5 grams of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask.
3. Add 500 mL of water, swirl to dissolve the solid reagents, then dilute to the volumetric mark with water.
4. Mix well by repeated inversion, then transfer the 10 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.

4. Maintenance and Storage

Follow all maintenance and storage procedures in this section. Incorrect or unapproved maintenance and/or storage can cause handheld, sensor or cable damage not covered by the warranty.

Storage terms are defined as follows:

Short-term Storage = Less than 4 weeks

Short-term storage is appropriate when the handheld, cables, and sensors will be used at regular intervals (daily, weekly, etc.).

Long-term Storage = More than 4 weeks

During long periods of inactivity, such as the "off-season" for environmental monitoring, the instrument, sensors, and cables should be placed in long-term storage.

YSI recommends cleaning and maintenance before long-term storage.

4.1 ProDIGITAL Handheld

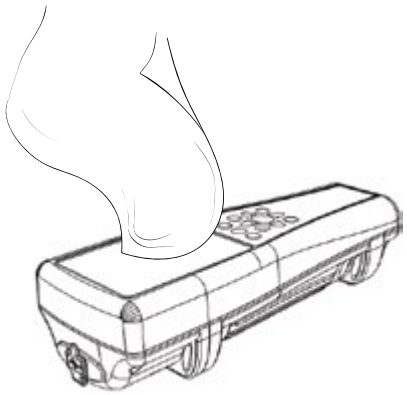


Figure 62 Handheld cleaning

Wipe the keypad, screen, and case with a cloth dampened with a mild solution of clean water and dish soap (Figure 62). Optimal storage temperature of the handheld instrument is 0-45°C. The battery pack permanently loses capacity at a faster rate when above 45°C.

Short-term Storage:

Assure that the handheld instrument is powered off, and store it in a temperature-controlled, secure location. Ideally all ports should be covered to prevent dust, water, or other contamination.

Long-term Storage:

In addition ot the short-term storage guidelines above, remove the battery pack to prevent any damage from possible battery leaks. Reinstall the battery cover. Store the battery pack in a dry place ideally around 25°C.

4.2 1-Port and 4-Port Bulkheads

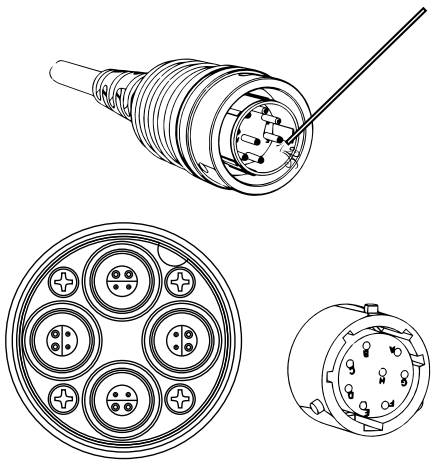


Figure 63 Cable, bulkhead, connector maintenance

Wipe the cable and bulkhead with a cloth dampened with a mild solution of clean water and dish soap. Make sure sensors or port plugs are installed so the bulkhead ports do not get wet when cleaning. Exposure to water can cause damage or corrosion to the bulkhead connectors not covered by the warranty.

For short-term storage, YSI recommends leaving the sensors installed on the bulkhead. The ODO, pH, and pH/ORP sensors must be kept in a moist air environment; therefore, place a small amount of water (5-10 mL) in the calibration cup and tighten the retaining nut to seal the storage chamber.

For long-term storage, YSI recommends uninstalling the sensors from the bulkhead and following each sensor's respective long-term storage instructions. Inspect the bulkhead ports and cable connectors for contamination. If dirty or wet, clean it with compressed air (Figure 63). Install the cap that protected the bulkhead during initial shipment. Alternatively, install the bulkhead port plugs.

4.3 Sensor Guard

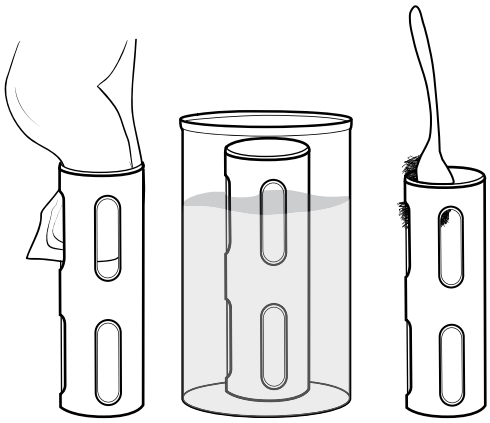


Figure 64 Sensor guard maintenance

Remove light bio-fouling with a cloth soaked in a mild solution of clean water and dish soap. Soak in vinegar to remove hard growth and deposits. Use a plastic scrub brush to remove any remaining bio-fouling. Rinse the sensor guard with clean water (Figure 64).

NOTICE: Do not sand or polish the guard. Removal of the guard coating can affect some sensor readings.

4.4 Depth Sensor

Figure 65 Depth sensor flush

The depth sensor should be flushed after each use. Fill the syringe (included with the maintenance kit) with clean water and gently push water through the ports located on the bulkhead. Flush until clean water flows from the opposite depth port (Figure 65).

The sensor can be stored wet or dry. For long-term storage, YSI recommends storing the sensor dry.

NOTICE: Do not insert objects into the depth ports. Damage to the depth transducer from incorrect cleaning is not covered by the warranty.

4.5 Temperature Sensor

To ensure optimal performance, it is important to keep the temperature sensor free of any deposits. Rinse the thermistor after each use. If deposits have formed, use mild soapy water and a soft bristle cleaning brush. The ProDSS smart sensor can be stored wet or dry.

However, if you're using the **ODO/T** or **ODO/CT** cable assembly, the sensor must be stored in a moist enviornment. A grey storage sleeve is shipped with the cable for an easy storage option. Simply moisten the sponge with a small amount of clean water and slide the sleeve over the probe guard to create a moist atmosphere for the sensor.

4.6 Conductivity Sensor

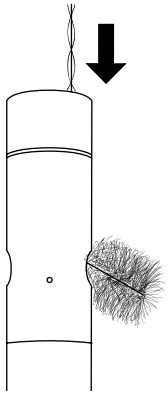


Figure 66 Channel brush

The conductivity channels should be cleaned after each use. Dip the sensor's cleaning brush (included with the maintenance kit) in clean water, insert the brush at the top of the channels, and sweep the channels 15 to 20 times (Figure 66).

If deposits have formed on the electrodes, use a mild solution of dish soap and water to brush the channels. For heavy deposits, soak the sensor in white vinegar, then scrub with the cleaning brush. Rinse the channels with clean water following the sweepings or soak.

The ProDSS sensor can be stored wet or dry. For long-term storage, YSI recommends storing the sensor dry.

However, if you're using the **ODO/CT** cable assembly, the sensor must be stored in a moist enviornment.

4.7 Optical Dissolved Oxygen Sensor

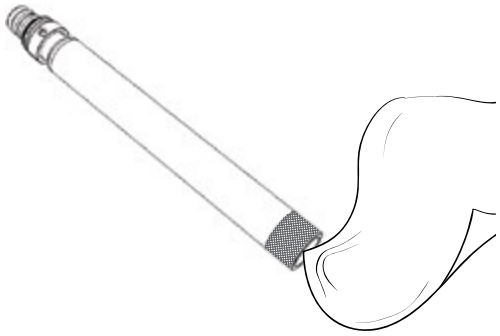


Figure 67 Wiping the ODO sensor window

The ODO sensor should be kept clean since some types of fouling may consume oxygen which could affect the dissolved oxygen measurements.

To clean the sensor cap, gently wipe away any fouling with a lens cleaning tissue that has been moistened with water to prevent scratches (Figure 67). Do not clean the ODO sensor with organic solvents as they may damage the cap.

To minimize sensor drift, always store the ODO sensor in a wet or water-saturated air environment.

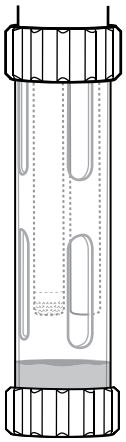


Figure 68 ODO short-term storage

Short-term Storage:

Store the ODO sensor in a moist air environment. A storage sleeve with a wet sponge or the calibration cup with a small amount of water is recommended (Figure 68).

This is true for both ProDSS sensors and the ODO cables assemblies.

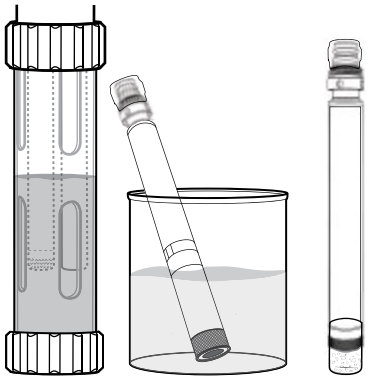


Figure 69 ODO long-term storage

Long-term Storage:

- **Method 1:** Submerge the sensing end of the sensor in a container of distilled or deionized water. Periodically check the level of the water to make sure that it does not evaporate.
- **Method 2:** Wet the sponge located in the cap originally included with the ODO sensor, then install on sensing end of the ODO sensor. Replace the sponge if it becomes dirty.

For ProDSS ODO sensors, the sensor can be left on the 4-port bulkhead or removed for long-term storage (Figure 69).

For ODO cable assemblies, the sensor must be stored in a moist enviornment. A grey storage sleeve is shipped with the cable for an easy storage option. Simply moisten the sponge with a small amount of clean water and slide the sleeve over the probe guard to create a moist atmosphere for the sensor.

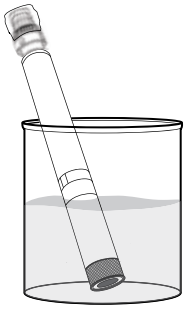


Figure 70 ODO rehydration

ODO Sensor Rehydration

If the ODO sensor has accidentally been left dry for longer than 8 hours, it must be rehydrated. To rehydrate, soak the ODO sensor in room temperature tap water for approximately 24 hours. After the soak, calibrate the sensor (Figure 70).

ODO Sensor Cap

Optical DO sensor caps are warrantied for either 12 or 24 months depending on the model:

- ProDSS ODO Sensor Cap [SKU: 626890] = **12** months
- ODO Extended Warranty Sensor Cap [SKU: 627180] = **24** months

Depending on usage and storage practices, the cap may last longer than its warranty period.

As the ODO sensor caps ages, deterioration of the dye layer can reduce measurement stability and response time. Periodically inspect the sensor cap for damage and large scratches in the dye layer. Replace the cap when readings become unstable and cleaning the cap and DO recalibration do not remedy the symptoms.

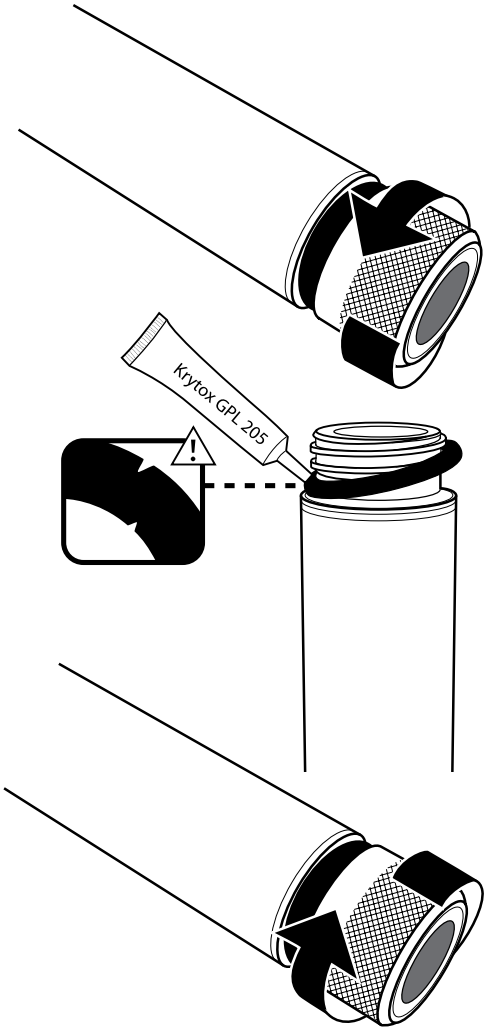


Figure 71 ODO cap replacement

ODO Sensor Cap Replacement

The instruction sheet shipped with the replacement ODO sensor cap includes the calibration coefficients specific to that sensor cap. Make sure to save the ODO sensor cap instruction sheet in case you need to reload the calibration coefficients.

1. Remove the old sensor cap assembly from the probe by grasping the probe body with one hand and rotating the sensor cap counterclockwise until it is completely free. Do not use any tools for this procedure.
2. Carefully remove the o-ring by pinching it with your fingers and rolling it up. Do not use any tools to remove the o-ring. Clean the area of any debris with a lens cleaning tissue.
3. Install the new o-ring that is included with the replacement sensor cap.
4. Apply a thin coat of o-ring lubricant (included with the new cap) to the installed o-ring. Remove any excess o-ring lubricant with a lens cleaning tissue. Be careful to avoid contact with the sensor lens.
5. Inspect the sensor lens for any moisture or debris. If necessary, wipe the lens carefully with a non-abrasive, lint-free cloth to prevent scratches. Do not use organic solvents to clean the ODO sensor lens.
6. Remove the new sensor cap from its hydrated container and dry the inside cavity of the sensor cap with lens cleaning tissue. Make sure the cavity is completely dry before proceeding with the installation.
7. Using clockwise motion, thread the new sensor cap onto the probe assembly until it is finger-tight. The o-ring should be compressed between the sensor cap and probe. Do not over-tighten the sensor cap and do not use any tools for the installation process.
8. After installing the new sensor cap, store the sensor in either water or in the water-saturated air storage chamber.

NOTE: *Be sure to update the ODO Sensor Cap Coefficients after replacement.*

Updating the ODO Sensor Cap Coefficients

After installing a new sensor cap, connect the probe to the handheld and turn the instrument on. Locate the Calibration Code Label on the ODO Sensor Cap Instruction Sheet. This contains the calibration codes for this particular sensor cap. Follow the procedures below to enter the new calibration coefficients into the instrument.

1. Push the  key to access the Sensor menu, then select **Setup**, then **ODO**.
2. Select **Sensor Cap Coefficients**.
3. Highlight each coefficient in turn (K1 through KC) and use the numeric entry screen to enter the corresponding new coefficient from the Calibration Code Label. Push the 

key after each entry and then proceed to the next K selection.
4. After all the new coefficients have been entered, select **Update Sensor Cap Coefficients**.
5. A message will appear warning that you will be overwriting the current sensor cap coefficients and you should confirm that you wish to carry out this action. Select **Yes** to confirm the new coefficients.

After updating the Coefficients, the Serial # in the Sensor Cap menu will be updated automatically based on your entries.

If errors are made in entering the Sensor Cap Coefficients, the instrument will block the update and an error message will appear on the display. If you see this error message, re-enter the coefficients and check them carefully.

NOTE: *After entering the sensor cap coefficients, the ODO sensor must be calibrated.*

4.8 Turbidity & Total Algae Sensors

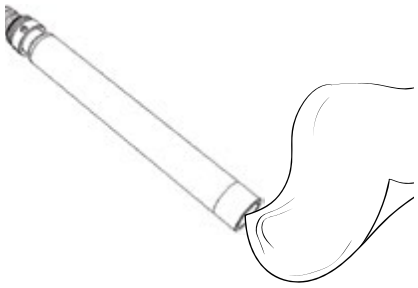


Figure 72 Wiping the sensor window

Clean the sensing window with a non-abrasive, lint-free cloth (Figure 72). If necessary, use mild soapy water.

The sensor can be stored wet or dry. For long-term storage, YSI recommends storing the sensor dry. Install the shipping cap or sensor guard to prevent scratches or damage to the optical sensing window.

4.9 pH/ORP Sensor

The pH and pH/ORP sensors are shipped with their tips in a storage bottle containing potassium chloride (KCl) solution. Keep this bottle for long-term storage.

Periodic maintenance is necessary to clear contamination from the sensing elements. Contaminants on the bulb and/or junction can slow sensor response time. Clean the sensors when deposits, bio-fouling or other contamination appears on the glass or when the sensor response time is noticeably slow. There are several methods to clean and restore the sensor depending on the severity of fouling or contamination.

Cleaning Methods

Standard Rinse

Rinse the sensor with tap water each time it is brought in from the field. This is generally recommended for most sensors and use cases to clear mild contamination.

If contaminants remain or the sensor exhibits a slow response time, continue with advanced cleaning.

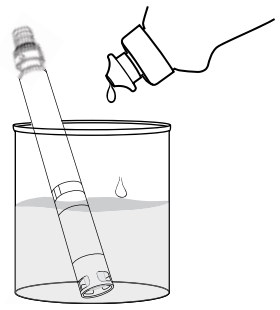


Figure 73 Cleaning the pH and pH/ORP sensor with dish soap

Advanced Cleaning

For moderate contamination or slow response after advanced rinsing, remove the sensor from the bulkhead and perform the following steps:

1. Remove any foreign matter from the sensor tip. If necessary, use a moistened cotton swab to carefully remove foreign material from the glass bulb and junction. Be careful to avoid direct contact with the glass bulb. The bulbs are fragile and will break if pressed with sufficient force.
2. Soak for 10 minutes in a mild solution of clean water and dish soap (Figure 73). Rinse the sensor with tap water and inspect.

If contaminants are removed, attach the sensor to the bulkhead and test the response time.

If contaminants remain or response time does not improve, continue to the hydrochloric acid (HCl) soak.

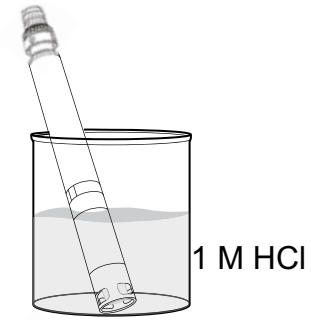


Figure 74 Cleaning the pH and pH/ORP sensor with hydrochloric acid

Acid Soak

For heavy contamination or slow response after advanced cleaning, remove the sensor from the bulkhead and perform the following steps:

1. Soak the sensor for 30 to 60 minutes in one molar (1 M) HCl (Figure 74). HCl reagent can be purchased from most chemical or laboratory distributors. To prevent injury, carefully follow the HCl manufacturer's instructions. If HCl is not available, soak in white vinegar.
2. After soaking, thoroughly rinse the sensor with tap water. Then soak the sensor in clean tap water for 60 minutes, stirring occasionally. Finally, rinse the sensor once again with tap water.

Attach the sensor to the bulkhead and test the response time. If response time does not improve or biological contamination of the reference junction is suspected, continue to the chlorine bleach soak.

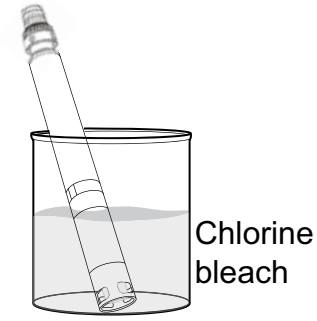


Figure 75 Cleaning the pH and pH/ORP sensor with chlorine bleach

Bleach Cleanse

If biological contamination of the reference junction is suspected or if good response is not restored by the previous methods, remove the sensor from the bulkhead and perform the following steps:

1. Soak the sensor for 60 minutes in a 1:1 dilution of chlorine bleach and tap water.
2. After soaking, thoroughly rinse the sensor with tap water. Then soak the sensor in clean tap water for 60 minutes. Finally, rinse the sensor once again with tap water.

Attach the sensor to the bulkhead and test the response time. If response time does not improve the sensor may be nearing the end of its useful life.

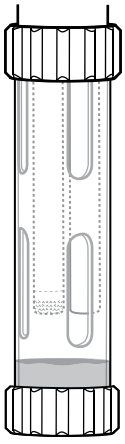


Figure 76 pH and pH/ORP short-term storage

Short-term Storage:

When in regular field use, the pH-pH/ORP sensors should remain on the bulkhead with the calibration/storage cup installed. Place a small amount of tap or surface water in the cup prior to storage or transport. The probes should be kept in this water-saturated air chamber between uses; not submerged (Figure 76). Make sure the storage cup makes a tight connection to prevent evaporation.

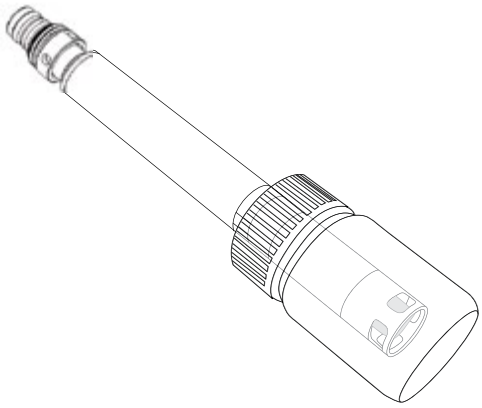


Figure 77 pH and pH/ORP long-term storage

Long-term Storage:

Remove the sensor from the bulkhead and plug the bulkhead port. Insert the sensor tip into the storage bottle and solution that were originally supplied with the sensor (Figure 77). The storage bottle features an open cap and o-ring to form a tight seal around the sensor tip; the solution contains KCl with potassium phthalate and a preservative. If this original solution is not available, one can prepare a 2 M KCl solution or use pH 4 buffer as an alternative, though these solutions should be monitored for microbial growth and replaced if growth is apparent. Other sensors and system components should not be stored in or exposed to these pH buffers for long periods of time.

NOTICE: Do NOT let the sensor dry out. Do NOT store the sensor in distilled or deionized water. Either of these will radically shorten the lifespan of the sensor module and void its warranty.

Sensor Module

The pH and pH/ORP sensors feature user-replaceable sensor modules. These modules contain a reference solution that depletes over time. The warranty period for both of these modules is 12 months:

- Replacement pH Module [SKU: 626963] = **12** months
- Replacement pH/ORP Module [SKU: 626964] = **12** months

Depending on usage and storage practices, the module may last longer than its warranty period. Replace the module if the sensor exhibits a slow response time after trying all the cleaning methods listed above.

4.10 ISE Sensor

ISE sensors are shipped with their tips in a storage bottle. Keep this bottle for long-term storage.

Do not let the ISE sensor reference electrode junctions dry out. Clean the sensors when deposits, bio-fouling or other contamination appears on the membrane.

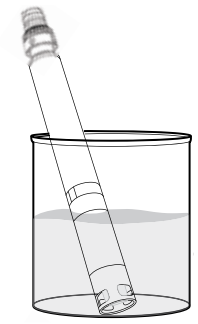


Figure 78 Soaking the ammonium or nitrate ISE sensor

Ammonium and Nitrate Sensor Maintenance

1. Carefully clean the ammonium or nitrate sensor by rinsing with DI water followed by soaking in the high standard calibration solution.
2. Carefully dab the sensor dry with a clean, lint-free cloth.

NOTICE: The ion-selective membranes are very fragile. Do not use coarse material (*e.g.* paper towels) to clean the membranes or permanent damage to the sensor can occur. The only exception is fine emery cloth on the chloride sensor.

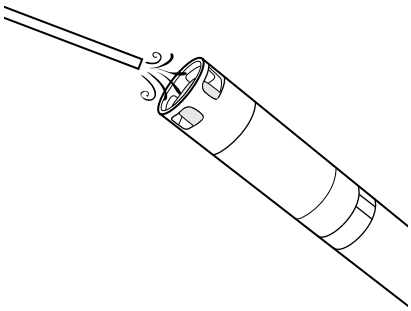


Figure 79 Rinsing the chloride sensor

Chloride Sensor Maintenance

1. Carefully clean the chloride sensor by carefully polishing with fine emery paper in a circular motion to remove deposits or discoloration.
2. Carefully rinse with DI water to remove any debris.

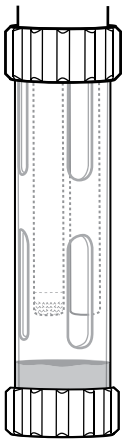


Figure 80 ISE short-term storage

Short-term Storage:

When in regular field use, ISEs should remain on the bulkhead with the calibration/storage cup installed. Place a small amount of tap or surface water in the cup prior to storage or transport. The probes should be kept in this water-saturated air chamber between uses; not submerged. Make sure the storage cup makes a tight connection to prevent evaporation (Figure 80).

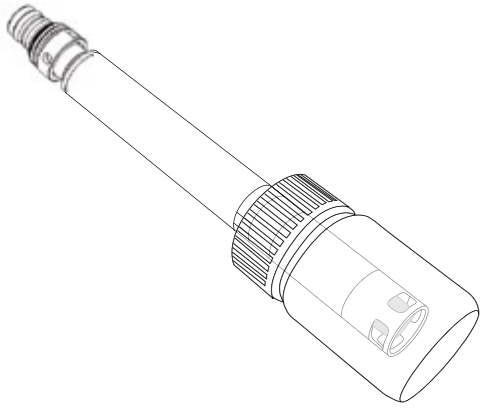


Figure 81 ISE long-term storage

Long-term Storage:

Remove the sensor from the bulkhead and plug the bulkhead port. Insert the sensor tip into the storage bottle with a small amount of high-calibration solution or tap water. The sensor tip should not be submerged. The storage bottle features an open cap and o-ring to form a tight seal around the sensor tip (Figure 81).

NOTICE: Do NOT let the sensor dry out. Do NOT store the ISE sensor in conductivity standard, pH buffer, or salt water. Either of these will radically shorten the lifespan or kill the sensor module and void its warranty.

Rehydrating the Reference Junction

If an ISE module has been allowed to dry, soak the sensor for several hours (preferably overnight) in the sensor's high-calibration solution. If the sensor is irreparably damaged, the sensor module must be replaced.

Sensor Module

Ammonium, chloride and nitrate sensors feature user-replaceable sensor modules. These modules contain a reference solution that depletes over time. The warranty period for ISE modules is 6 months:

- Replacement Nitrate Module [SKU: 626965] = **6** months
- Replacement Ammonium Module [SKU: 626966] = **6** months
- Replacement Chloride Module [SKU: 626967] = **6** months

Depending on usage and storage practices, the module may last longer than its warranty period. When it is time, perform a sensor module replacement in a clean, dry laboratory environment.

4.11 ProDSS Sensor Module Replacement

Sensor modules for pH, pH/ORP, nitrate, ammonium, and chloride all require periodic replacement. Perform a sensor module replacement in a clean, dry laboratory environment. Remove the sensor from the bulkhead and perform the following steps:

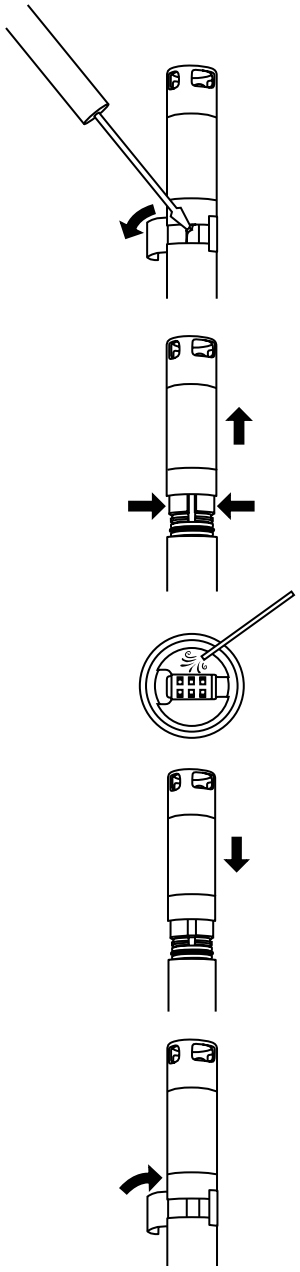


Figure 82 Sensor module replacement

Module Replacement

1. Peel off and discard the sticker that covers the junction of the sensor body and the module (Figure 82).
2. With a small, flat-blade screwdriver, carefully remove the square rubber plug from the gap in the hard plastic ring at the base of the sensor module.
3. Using two fingers, squeeze the sensor module's hard plastic ring so that it compresses the gap left by the rubber plug.
4. While squeezing, steadily pull the sensor module straight from the sensor body, rocking slightly if necessary. Do not keep the used o-rings as they are unusable after removal from the sensor body. Discard the old sensor module.
5. Inspect the sensor connector port for debris or moisture. If detected, remove it with lint-free cloth or a light blast of compressed air.
6. The new sensor module comes with two o-rings installed and pre-lubricated. Visually inspect the o-rings for nicks, tears, contaminants or particles. Replace any damaged o-rings.

   NOTICE: If a sensor module is removed for any reason, the o-rings must be replaced.

7. Align the prongs on the base of the sensor module with the slots in the sensor body. The sensor module is keyed to insert in only one orientation. Push the sensor module firmly into position until it clicks. Wipe any excess o-ring lubricant from the assembled components.
8. Wrap the junction of the sensor module and sensor body with the new sticker included in the sensor module kit. The sticker helps keep the sensor module junction clean and retain the rubber plug throughout deployment.
9. Write the replacement date on the sticker.

NOTE: *Be sure to calibrate the sensor after module replacement.*

5. KorDSS Software

5.1 Introduction

KorDSS Software and drivers require permissions for successful installation. Administrative privileges may be necessary for a business or networked PC. Contact your organization's IT department for admin privileges.

System Requirements

Supported 32 bit (x86) and 64 bit (x64) Microsoft Operating Systems:

- Microsoft Windows 7 Home Basic SP1
- Microsoft Windows 7 Home Premium SP1
- Microsoft Windows 7 Professional SP1
- Microsoft Windows 7 Enterprise SP1
- Microsoft Windows 7 Ultimate SP1
- Microsoft Windows 8 Home Basic
- Microsoft Windows 8 Home Premium
- Microsoft Windows 8 Professional
- Microsoft Windows 8 Enterprise
- Microsoft Windows 8.1 Basic
- Microsoft Windows 8.1 Professional
- Microsoft Windows 8.1 Enterprise
- Microsoft Windows 10 Home
- Microsoft Windows 10 Professional
- Microsoft Windows 10 Enterprise
- Microsoft Windows 10 Education

Ram Memory Requirement:

- Minimum of 2 GB of RAM installed

Hard Disk Free Space:

- Minimum of 500 MB of free hard drive space

Internet Access Required to Support:

- Software and device updates, software licensing

5.2 Installing the Driver and Software

Figure 83 KorDSS Installer

Figure 84 ProDSS Driver Installer

Figure 85 Back button

Figure 86 KorDSS license agreement

Figure 87 Launch KorDSS

Follow these steps to complete the installation process and establish connection to the handheld:

NOTE: *Be sure to install the driver* ***before*** *connecting the handheld to your PC for the first time.*

1. Insert the supplied USB flash drive into a USB port on your computer.
2. Depending on the PC operating system and system settings, the KorDSS Installer may appear. If it does not appear, open the flash drive in Windows Explorer and double-click **Start.exe** to start the installer. Figure 83 shows how the installer will appear once it starts.
3. On the KorDSS Installer, click **Install Driver**. Then choose to Install the driver on the screens that follow (Figure 84).
4. After the driver has installed, choose to go **Back** to the KorDSS Installer (Figure 85) .
5. On the KorDSS Installer, click **Install KorDSS Application**. A license agreement will appear (Figure 86).
6. You may be asked if you want to allow a program from an unknown publisher to make changes on the computer. If so, select **Yes**.
7. After successful installation of KorDSS, click **Launch** to start the program (Figure 87).
8. Connect the handheld meter to the PC with the supplied USB cable.
9. Power on the handheld and click **Connect** when it appears under the **Instrument Connection Panel**; there may be a short delay before it appears in the software.

6. Accessories

6.1 Ordering

Telephone: 800 897 4151 (USA)
+1 937 767 7241 (Globally) Monday through Friday
8:00 AM to 5:00 ET
Fax: +1 937 767 9353 (orders)
Email: info@ysi.com
Mail: YSI Incorporated 1725 Brannum Lane
Yellow Springs, OH 45387 USA
Web: Visit YSI.com to order replacement parts, accessories, and calibration stolutions.

When placing an order please have the following available:

1. YSI account number (if available)
2. Name and phone number
3. Purchase Order or Credit Card number
4. Model Number or brief description
5. Billing and shipping addresses
6. Quantity

ProDIGITAL Handhelds

YSI Item #	Description
626650	ProSolo handheld, no GPS, not compatible with ProSwap 1-port or ProDSS 4-port cable assemblies
626700-1	ProSwap handheld, no GPS, not compatible with ProDSS 4-port cable assemblies
626700-2	ProSwap handheld with GPS, not compatible with ProDSS 4-port cable assemblies
626870-1	ProDSS handheld, no GPS
626870-2	ProDSS handheld with GPS

ProDIGITAL Probe Assemblies

NOTE: *The ODO and OBOD sensor caps come pre-installed on the following probe assemblies, with calibration coefficients of the sensor cap pre-loaded into the probe at the factory.*

YSI Item #	Description
	Optical Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Probes
627200-1	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 1m
627200-4	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 4m
627200-10	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 10m
627200-20	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 20m
627200-30	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 30m
627200-50	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 50m
627200-100	ODO/T Probe Assembly, 100m
	Optical Dissolved Oxygen, Conductivity, and Temperature Probes
627150-1	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 1m
627150-4	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 4m
627150-10	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 10m
627150-20	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 20m
627150-30	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 30m
627150-50	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 50m
627150-100	ODO/CT Probe Assembly, 100m
	Self-Stirring Optical Biochemical Oxygen Demand Probes
626400	ProOBOD probe assembly (lab BOD probe); U.S./Japanese version with power supply
626401	ProOBOD probe assembly (lab BOD probe); International version with power supply

ProSwap 1-Port Cable Assemblies (No Sensors Included)

YSI Item #	Description
626750-1	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 1m
626750-4	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 4m
626750-10	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 10m
626750-20	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 20m
626750-30	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 30m
626750-50	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 40m
626750-100	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, no depth, 100m
626760-1	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, shallow depth, 1m
626760-4	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, shallow depth, 4m
626760-10	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, shallow depth, 10m
626770-20	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, medium depth, 20m
626770-30	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, medium depth, 30m
626770-50	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, medium depth, 50m
626770-100	ProSwap 1-port cable assembly with integral temperature sensor, medium depth, 100m

ProDSS 4-Port Cable Assemblies (No Sensors Included)

YSI Item #	Description
626909-1	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 1m
626909-4	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 4m
626909-10	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 10m
626909-20	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 20
626909-30	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 30m
626909-40	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 40m
626909-50	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 50m
626909-60	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 60m
626909-70	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 70m
626909-80	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 80m
626909-90	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 90m
626909-100	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, no depth, 100m
626910-1	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 1m
626910-4	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 4m
626910-10	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 10m
626911-20	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 20m
626911-30	ProDSS4-port cable assembly, with depth, 30m
626911-40	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 40m
626911-50	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 50m
626911-60	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 60m
626911-70	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 70m
626911-80	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 80m
626911-90	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 90m
626911-100	ProDSS 4-port cable assembly, with depth, 100m

ProDSS Sensors (for 1-Port and 4-Port Cable Assemblies)

YSI Item #	Description
626900	Optical dissolved oxygen sensor
626902	Conductivity and temperature sensor
626901	Turbidity sensor
626903	pH sensor with module
626904	pH/ORP sensor with module
626906	Ammonium sensor with module
626905	Nitrate sensor with module
626907	Chloride sensor with module
626210	Total algae sensor, PC
626211	Total algae sensor, PE

Replacement Sensor Modules and ODO Sensor Caps

YSI Item #	Description
626890	Replacement ProDSS Optical Dissolved Oxygen sensor cap (for 626900 smart sensor)
626482	Replacement ProOBOD Optical Dissolved Oxygen sensor cap (for 626400 or 626401 lab probes)
627180	Replacement ODO Extended Warranty Sensor Cap (only compatible with ODO/T and ODO/CT probe assemblies)
626963	Replacement ProDSS pH sensor module
626964	Replacement ProDSS pH/ORP sensor module
626966	Replacement ProDSS Ammonium sensor module
626965	Replacement ProDSS Nitrate sensor module
626967	Replacement ProDSS Chloride sensor module

Calibration Standards

YSI Item #	Description
065270	Conductivity standard, 1000 µmhos/cm (quart, glass); ideal for fresh water
065272	Conductivity standard, 10000 µmhos/cm (quart, glass); ideal for brackish water
065274	Conductivity standard, 100000 µmhos/cm (quart, glass); ideal for supersaturated sea water
060907	Conductivity standard, 1000 µmhos/cm (box of 8 individual pints, plastic); ideal for fresh water
060906	Conductivity standard, 1413 µmhos/cm, ±1%, 0.01 M KCl (box of 8 individual pints, plastic)
060911	Conductivity standard, 10000 µmhos/cm (box of 8 individual pints, plastic); ideal for brackish water
060660	Conductivity standard, 50000 µmhos/cm (box of 8 individual pints, plastic); ideal for sea water
061320	ORP (mV) standard, Zobell solution, powder - needs hydrated (125 mL bottle, plastic)
061321	ORP (mV) standard, Zobell solution, powder - needs hydrated (250 mL bottle, plastic)
061322	ORP (mV) standard, Zobell solution, powder - needs hydrated (500 mL bottle, plastic)
003821	pH 4 buffer (box of 6 individual pints, plastic); ideal for storage solution for pH sensor
003822	pH 7 buffer (box of 6 individual pints, plastic)
003823	pH 10 buffer (box of 6 individual pints, plastic)
603824	Assorted case of pH 4, 7, and 10 buffers (2 individual pints of each buffer, plastic)
005580	Confidence solution to verify conductivity, pH and ORP system (box of 6 individual 475 mL bottles, plastic). ***Note:*** *Not for calibration*
003841	Ammonium standard, 1 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
003842	Ammonium standard, 10 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
003843	Ammonium standard, 100 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
003885	Nitrate standard, 1 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
003886	Nitrate standard, 10 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
003887	Nitrate standard, 100 mg/L (500 mL, plastic)
608000	Turbidity standard, 0 FNU (1 gallon, plastic)
607200	Turbidity standard, 12.4 FNU (1 gallon, plastic)
607300	Turbidity standard, 124 FNU (1 gallon, plastic)
607400	Turbidity standard, 1010 FNU (1 gallon, plastic)

ProDIGITAL Accessories

YSI Item #	Description
626946	Large, hard-sided carrying case (Fits ProDSS 4-port cables 10, 20, and 30 meters in length, cable management kit, handheld, and accessories)
603075	Large, soft-sided carrying case
626945	Small, hard-sided carrying case (Fits ProDSS 4-port cables 1 and 4 meters in length, handheld, flow cell, and accessories)
599080	Flow cell for ProDSS 4-port cables
603076	Flow cell for ODO/CT cables (requires single port adapter; 603078)
603078	Adapter required for ODO/CT flow cell (603076)
603056	Flow cell mounting spike
063507	Tripod (screws into back of meter)
063517	Ultra clamp (screws into back of meter)
603070	Shoulder strap
603069	Belt clip (screws into back of meter)
626942	USB car charger
626943	Small external Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack (Typical performance: will charge a completely discharged handheld battery to about 50%)
626944	Large external Li-Ion rechargeable battery pack (Typical performance: will charge a completely discharged battery to full charge, plus have power to charge a second battery to 20%)
626940	AC charger (USA). Includes power supply and USB cable (included with handheld)
626941	AC charger (international). Includes power supply, USB cable and outlet adapters (included with handheld)
626846	Replacement Lithium-ion battery pack
626969	USB flash drive (included with handheld)
626991	Cable for charging and PC connection (included as part of 626940 and 626941)
626992	Cable for connection to USB drive (included with handheld)
626990	ProDSS maintenance kit (included with all ProDSS 4-port cables): • 3 port plugs • 1 tube of o-ring lubricant • 1 brush • 1 syringe • 1 sensor installation/removal tool • O-rings (6)
626919	Sensor guard for 4-port ProDSS cable assembly (included with all 4-port cables)
599786	Calibration/storage cup for 4-port ProDSS cable assembly (included with all 4-port ProDSS cables)
627195	Calibration cup for ODO/CT cable assembly (included with all ODO/CT cables)
603062	Cable management kit (included with **ProDSS 4-port cables** 10, 20, and 30-meters long; **ODO/CT cables** 4, 10, 20, and 30-meters long; and **ODO/T cables** 4, 10, 20, and 30-meters long)
626918	1 lb weight (included with ProDSS 4-port cables 10-meters and longer)
605978	4.9 oz weight

7. Safety and Support

7.1 Rechargeable Lithium-Ion Battery Pack Safety Warnings and Precautions

⚠ **CAUTION:** Failure to follow the safety warnings and precautions can result in fire, personal injury and/or equipment damage not covered under warranty.

⚠ **CAUTION:** If the internal battery fluid comes into contact with skin, wash the affected area(s) with soap and water immediately. If it comes into contact with your eye(s), flush them with generous amounts of water for 15 minutes and seek immediate medical attention.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Always keep batteries away from children.

⚠ **WARNING:** In the unlikely event a lithium-ion battery catches fire, **DO NOT** attempt to put the fire out with water, use a Class A, B or C fire extinguisher.

Do:

- Store the battery pack in a cool, dry, ventilated area.
- Store the battery pack in a non-conductive and fireproof container.
- Store the battery pack at approximately 50% of the capacity.
- Disconnect the battery pack when not in use and for long-term storage.
- Follow applicable laws and regulations for transporting and shipping of batteries.
- *Immediately discontinue* use of the battery pack if, while using, charging or storing the battery pack:
  - Emits an unusual smell
  - Feel hot
  - Changes color
  - Changes shape
  - Appears abnormal in any other way.

Battery Pack General Precautions:

- **DO NOT** put the battery in fire or heat the battery.
- **DO NOT** connect the positive and the negative terminal of the battery to each other with any metal object (*e.g.* wire).
- **DO NOT** carry or store the battery pack with neckaces, hairpins or other metal objects.
- **DO NOT** carry or store the battery pack with hazardous or combustible materials.
- **DO NOT** pierce the battery pack with nails, strike with a hammer, step on or otherwise subject the battery pack to strong impacts or shocks.
- **DO NOT** solder directly onto the battery pack.
- **DO NOT** expose the battery pack to water or salt water or allow it to get wet.
- **DO NOT** disassemble or modify the battery pack. The battery contains safety and protection devices that, if damaged, can cause the battery to generate heat, rupture or ignite.
- **DO NOT** place the battery pack on or near fires, stoves or other high-temperature locations.
- **DO NOT** place the battery pack in direct sunlight or extreme temperatures for extended periods of time or store the battery pack inside cars in hot weather. Doing so may cause the battery pack to generate heat, rupture or ignite. Using the battery pack in this manner may also result in a loss of performance and a shortened life expectancy.
- **DO NOT** place the battery pack in microwave ovens, high-pressure containers or on induction cookware.
- **DO NOT** ship damaged or potentially defective batteries to YSI or any of our authorized service centers unless instructed otherwise. All federal and international shipping laws should be consulted prior to shipping lithium-ion batteries.

Charging/Discharging/Handling the Battery Pack

⚠ **WARNING:** Failure to follow the battery pack charging/discharging instructions can cause the battery to become hot, rupture or ignite and cause serious injury and/or equipment damage.

⚠ **WARNING:** Only charge the battery using charging devices designed specifically for the ProDIGITAL handheld by YSI. Use of unapproved chargers can result in battery failure and potentially serious injury to the user.

If at any time the battery pack becomes damaged, hot or begins to balloon or swell, discontinue charging (or discharging) immediately. Quickly and safely disconnect the charger. Then place the battery pack and/or charger in a safe, open area way from flammable materials. After one hour of observation, remove the battery pack from service. **DO NOT** continue to handle, attempt to use or ship the battery.

Damaged or swollen batteries can be unstable and very hot. **DO NOT** touch batteries until they have cooled. In the event of a fire use a Class A, B, or C fire extinguisher. **DO NOT** use water.

- **DO NOT** attach the battery pack to a power supply plug or directly to a car's cigarette lighter.
- **DO NOT** place the battery pack in or near fire or into direct extended exposure to sunlight. When the battery pack becomes hot, the built-in safety equipment is activated, preventing the battery pack from charging further. Heating the battery pack can destroy the safety equipment and cause additional heating, breaking or ignition.
- **DO NOT** leave the battery pack unattended while charging.

  NOTICE: The ambient temperature range over which the battery pack can be discharged is -20°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F). Use of the battery pack outside of this temperature range may damage the performance of the battery pack or may reduce its life expectancy.

- **DO NOT** discharge the battery pack using any device except for a ProDIGITAL handheld. When the battery pack is used in other devices it may damage the performance of the battery or reduce its life expectancy. Use of a non-approved device to discharge the battery pack can cause an abnormal current to flow, resulting in the battery pack to become hot, rupture or ignite and cause serious injury.
- **DO NOT** leave the battery pack unattended while discharging.

Battery Disposal

When the battery pack is worn out, insulate the terminals with adhesive tape or similar materials before disposal. Dispose of the battery pack in the manner required by your city, county, state or country. For details on recycling lithium-ion batteries, please contact a government recycling agency, your waste-disposal service or visit reputable online recycling sources such as www.batteryrecycling.com.

This product must not be disposed of with other waste. Instead, it is the user's responsibility to dispose of their waste equipment by handing it over to a designated collection point for the recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment. The separate collection and recycling of your waste equipment at the time of disposal will help to conserve natural resources and ensure that it is recycled in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

For more information about where you can drop off your waste equipment for recycling, please contact your local city office, or your local waste disposal service. **DO NOT ship batteries to YSI or a YSI authorized service center unless instructed to do otherwise.**

Contact YSI Technical Support at (937) 767-7241 if you have additional questions.

7.2 Service Information

YSI has authorized service centers throughout the United States and Internationally. For the nearest service center information, please visit ysi.com and click 'Support' or contact YSI Technical Support directly at 800-897-4151 (+1 937-767-7241).

When returning a product for service, include the Product Return form with cleaning certification. The form must be completely filled out for a YSI Service Center to accept the instrument for service. The form may be downloaded from YSI.com.

7.3 Technical Support

Telephone: 800 897 4151 (USA)

+1 937 767 7241 (Globally) Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 ET

Fax: +1 937 767 9353 (orders)

Email: info@ysi.com

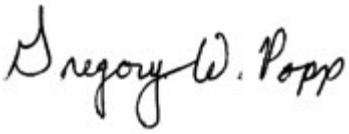
Mail: YSI Incorporated 1725 Brannum Lane Yellow Springs, OH 45387 USA

Internet: YSI.com

7.4 Declaration of Conformity

The undersigned hereby declares on behalf of the named manufacturer under our sole responsibility that the listed product conforms to the requirements for the listed European Council Directive(s) and carries the CE mark accordingly.

Manufacturer:	YSI Incorporated 1725 Brannum Lane Yellow Springs, OH 45387 USA
Product Name:	ProDSS, ProSwap, ProSolo
Conforms to the following:	
Directives:	EMC 2004/108/EC RoHS 2011/65/EU WEEE 2012/19/EU
Harmonized Standards:	EN61326-1:2013 (IEC 61326-1:2012) IEC 61000-3-2:2005 +A1:2008+A2:2009 IEC 61000-3-3:2008
Supplementary Information:	All performance met the operation criteria as follows: 1. ESD, IEC 61000-4-2:2008 2. Radiated Immunity, IEC 61000-4-3:2006 +A1:2007+A2:2010 3. Electrical Fast Transient (EFT), IEC 61000-4-4:2004 +A1:2010 4. Immunity to Surge, IEC 61000-4-5:2005 5. Radio Frequency, Continuous Conducted Immunity, IEC61000-4-6:2008 6. IEC 61000-4-8:2009 7. IEC 61000-4-11:2004
Authorized EU Representative	Xylem Analytics UK Ltd Unit 2 Focal Point, Lacerta Court, Works Road Letchworth, Hertfordshire, SG6 1FJ UK



Signed: Gregory Popp
Title: Quality Manager

Date: March 10, 2020

The undersigned hereby declares on behalf of the named manufacturer under our sole responsibility that the listed product conforms to the requirements for electrical equipment under US FCC Part 15 and ICES-003 for unintentional radiators.

Manufacturer:	YSI Incorporated 1725 Brannum Lane Yellow Springs, OH 45387 USA
Product Name:	Professional Digital Sampling System Instrument
Model Numbers	
Instrument/Accessory:	ProDSS non-GPS (626870-1) / ProDSS GPS (626870-2), ProSwap non-GPS (XXX), ProSwap GPS (XXX), ProSolo (626650)
Probe/Cable Assemblies:	626909-1, 626909-4, 626909-10, 626909-20, 626909-30, 626909-40, 626909-50, 626909-60, 626909-70, 626909-80, 626909-90, 626909-100, 626910-1, 626910-4, 626910-10, 626911-20, 626911-30, 626911-40, 626911-50, 626911-60, 626911-70, 626911-80, 626911-90, 626911-100 626750-1, 626750-4, 626750-10, 626750-20, 626750-30, 626750-50, 626750-100 626760-1, 626760-4, 626760-4 626770-20, 626770-30, 626770-50, 626770-100, 627200-1, 62700-4, 627200-10, 627200-20, 627200-30, 627200-50, 627200-100 627150-1, 627150-4, 627150-10, 627150-20, 627150-30, 627150-50, 627150-100 626250-1, 626250-4, 626250-10, 626250-20, 626250-30, 626250-40, 626250-50, 626250-60, 626250-70, 626250-80, 626250-90, 626250-100 626400, 626401
Sensors:	626900, 626902, 626901, 626903, 626904, 626906, 626905, 626907, 626210, 626211
Conforms to the following:	
Standards:	• FCC 47 CFR Part 15-2008, Subpart B, Class B, Radio Frequency Devices • ICES-003:2004, Digital Apparatus
Supplementary Information:	Tested using ANSI C63.4-2003 (excluding sections 4.1, 5.2, 5.7, 9, and 14)

Signed: Gregory Popp Date: March 10, 2020
Title: Quality Manager

7.5 Warranty

The YSI Professional Series Digital (ProDIGITAL) handheld meters are warranted for three (3) years from date of purchase by the end user against defects in materials and workmanship. Digital sensors and cables (ProSwap 1-port, ProDSS 4-port, ODO/CT, ODO/T, and ProOBOD) are warranted for two (2) years from date of purchase by the end user against defects in material and workmanship. The ODO Extended Warranty Sensor Cap (627180) for the ODO/T and ODO/CT cable assemblies is warranted for two (2) years from date of purchase by the end user against defects in material and workmanship. ProDSS pH and pH/ORP sensor modules, optical ODO sensor caps (all but the 627180 cap previously mentioned), and Li-Ion battery pack are warranted for one (1) year from date of purchase by the end user against defects in material and workmanship; ProDSS ISE sensor modules (ammonium, nitrate, and chloride) are warranted for 6 months. ProDIGITAL systems (instrument, cables & sensors) are warranted for 1 year (excluding sensor modules) from date of purchase by the end user against defects in material and workmanship when purchased by rental agencies for rental purposes. Within the warranty period, YSI will repair or replace, at its sole discretion, free of charge, any product that YSI determines to be covered by this warranty.

To exercise this warranty, call your local YSI representative, or contact YSI Customer Service in Yellow Springs, Ohio at +1 937 767-7241, 800-897-4151 or visit www.YSI.com (Support tab) for a Product Return Form. Send the product and proof of purchase, transportation prepaid, to the Authorized Service Center selected by YSI. Repair or replacement will be made and the product returned, transportation prepaid. Repaired or replaced products are warranted for the balance of the original warranty period, or at least 90 days from date of repair or replacement.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY

This Warranty does not apply to any YSI product damage or failure caused by:

1. Failure to install, operate or use the product in accordance with YSI's written instructions;
2. Abuse or misuse of the product;
3. Failure to maintain the product in accordance with YSI's written instructions or standard industry procedure;
4. Any improper repairs to the product;
5. Use by you of defective or improper components or parts in servicing or repairing the product;
6. Modification of the product in any way not expressly authorized by YSI.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. YSI's LIABILITY UNDER THIS WARRANTY IS LIMITED TO REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, AND THIS SHALL BE YOUR SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDY FOR ANY DEFECTIVE PRODUCT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY. IN NO EVENT SHALL YSI BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ANY DEFECTIVE PRODUCT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY.

8. Appendices

8.1 Appendix A
DO% Calibration Values

Calibration Value	Pressure			
D.O. %	**in Hg**	**mmHg**	**kPa**	**mbar**
101%	30.22	767.6	102.34	1023.38
100%	29.92	760.0	101.33	1013.25
99%	29.62	752.4	100.31	1003.12
98%	29.32	744.8	99.30	992.99
97%	29.02	737.2	98.29	982.85
96%	28.72	729.6	97.27	972.72
95%	28.43	722.0	96.26	962.59
94%	28.13	714.4	95.25	952.46
93%	27.83	706.8	94.23	942.32
92%	27.53	699.2	93.22	932.19
91%	27.23	691.6	92.21	922.06
90%	26.93	684.0	91.19	911.93
89%	26.63	676.4	90.18	901.79
88%	26.33	668.8	89.17	891.66
87%	26.03	661.2	88.15	881.53
86%	25.73	653.6	87.14	871.40
85%	25.43	646.0	86.13	861.26
84%	25.13	638.4	85.11	851.13
83%	24.83	630.8	84.10	841.00
82%	24.54	623.2	83.09	830.87
81%	24.24	615.6	82.07	820.73
80%	23.94	608.0	81.06	810.60
79%	23.64	600.4	80.05	800.47
78%	23.34	592.8	79.03	790.34
77%	23.04	585.2	78.02	780.20
76%	22.74	577.6	77.01	770.07
75%	22.44	570.0	75.99	759.94
74%	22.14	562.4	74.98	749.81
73%	21.84	554.8	73.97	739.67
72%	21.54	547.2	72.95	729.54

8.2 Appendix B
Oxygen Solubility Table

Solubility of oxygen in mg/L in water exposed to water-xaturated air at 760 mm Hg pressure.

Salinity = Measure of quantity of dissolved salts in water.

Chlorinity = Measure of chloride content, by mass, of water.

S(0/00) = 1.80655 x Chlorinity (0/00)

Temp °C	Chlorinity : 0 Salinity: 0	5.0 ppt 9.0 ppt	10.0 ppt 18.1 ppt	15.0 ppt 27.1 ppt	20.0 ppt 36.1 ppt	25.0 ppt 45.2 ppt
0.0	14.62	13.73	12.89	12.10	11.36	10.66
1.0	14.22	13.36	12.55	11.78	11.07	10.39
2.0	13.83	13.00	12.22	11.48	10.79	10.14
3.0	13.46	12.66	11.91	11.20	10.53	9.90
4.0	13.11	12.34	11.61	10.92	10.27	9.66
5.0	12.77	12.02	11.32	10.66	10.03	9.44
6.0	12.45	11.73	11.05	10.40	9.80	9.23
7.0	12.14	11.44	10.78	10.16	9.58	9.02
8.0	11.84	11.17	10.53	9.93	9.36	8.83
9.0	11.56	10.91	10.29	9.71	9.16	8.64
10.0	11.29	10.66	10.06	9.49	8.96	8.45
11.0	11.03	10.42	9.84	9.29	8.77	8.28
12.0	10.78	10.18	9.62	9.09	8.59	8.11
13.0	10.54	9.96	9.42	8.90	8.41	7.95
14.0	10.31	9.75	9.22	8.72	8.24	7.79
15.0	10.08	9.54	9.03	8.54	8.08	7.64
16.0	9.87	9.34	8.84	8.37	7.92	7.50
17.0	9.67	9.15	8.67	8.21	7.77	7.36
18.0	9.47	8.97	8.50	8.05	7.62	7.22
19.0	9.28	8.79	8.33	7.90	7.48	7.09
20.0	9.09	8.62	8.17	7.75	7.35	6.96
21.0	8.92	8.46	8.02	7.61	7.21	6.84
22.0	8.74	8.30	7.87	7.47	7.09	6.72
23.0	8.58	8.14	7.73	7.34	6.96	6.61
24.0	8.42	7.99	7.59	7.21	6.84	6.50
25.0	8.26	7.85	7.46	7.08	6.72	6.39
26.0	8.11	7.71	7.33	6.96	6.62	6.28
27.0	7.97	7.58	7.20	6.85	6.51	6.18
28.0	7.83	7.44	7.08	6.73	6.40	6.09
29.0	7.69	7.32	6.93	6.62	6.30	5.99
30.0	7.56	7.19	6.85	6.51	6.20	5.90
31.0	7.43	7.07	6.73	6.41	6.10	5.81
32.0	7.31	6.96	6.62	6.31	6.01	5.72

Temp °C	Chlorinity : 0 Salinity: 0	5.0 ppt 9.0 ppt	10.0 ppt 18.1 ppt	15.0 ppt 27.1 ppt	20.0 ppt 36.1 ppt	25.0 ppt 45.2 ppt
33.0	7.18	6.84	6.52	6.21	5.91	5.63
34.0	7.07	6.73	6.42	6.11	5.82	5.55
35.0	6.95	6.62	6.31	6.02	5.73	5.46
36.0	6.84	6.52	6.22	5.93	5.65	5.38
37.0	6.73	6.42	6.12	5.84	5.56	5.31
38.0	6.62	6.32	6.03	5.75	5.48	5.23
39.0	6.52	6.22	5.98	5.66	5.40	5.15
40.0	6.41	6.12	5.84	5.58	5.32	5.08
41.0	6.31	6.03	5.75	5.49	5.24	5.01
42.0	6.21	5.93	5.67	5.41	5.17	4.93
43.0	6.12	5.84	5.58	5.33	5.09	4.86
44.0	6.02	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.02	4.79
45.0	5.93	5.67	5.41	5.17	4.94	4.72

Xylem |'zīləm|

1) The tissue in plants that brings water upward from the roots;

2) a leading global water technology company.

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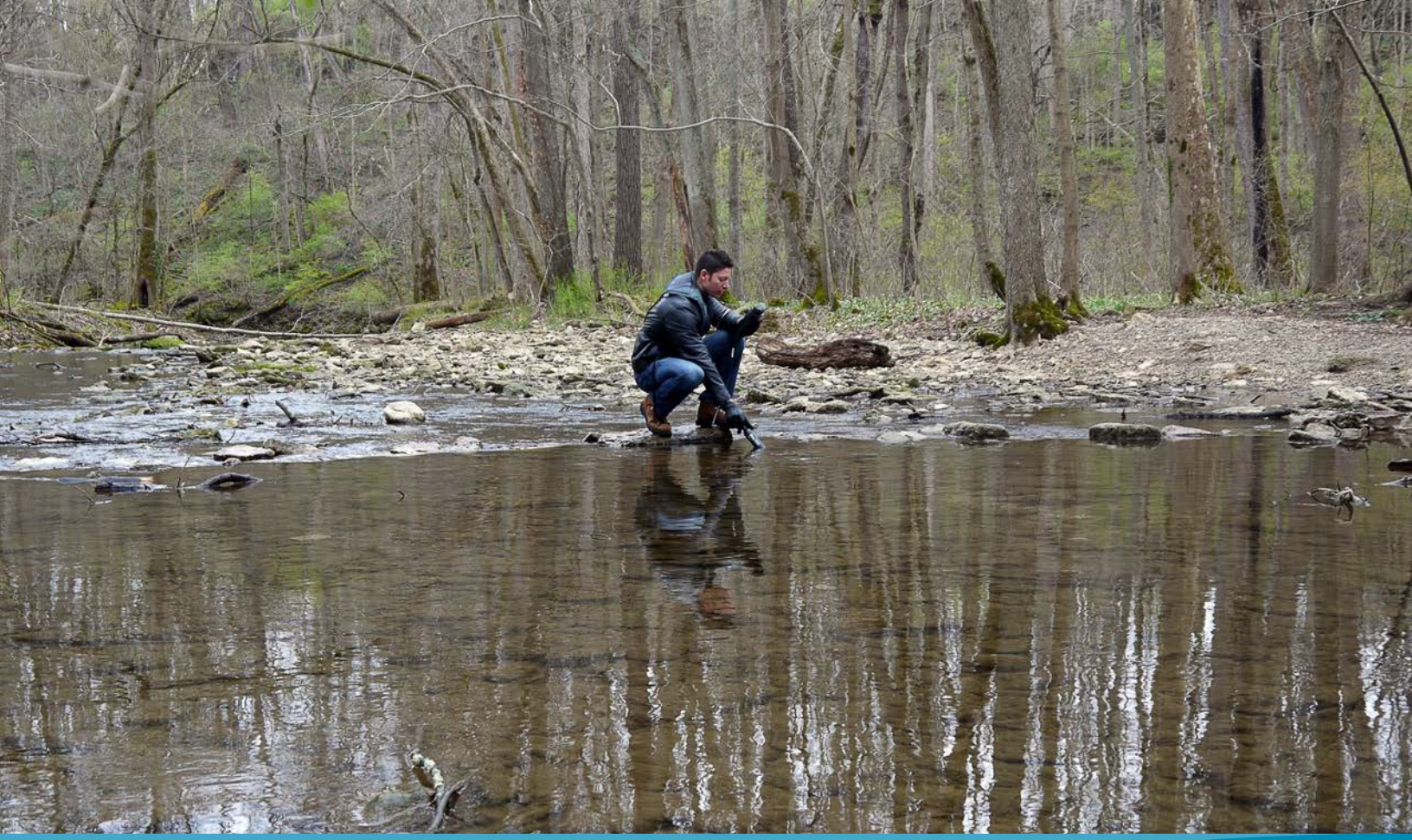

ProDSS Calibration Guide

YSI

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Introduction

This guide provides helpful instructions, tips and troubleshooting suggestions for calibrating a ProDSS instrument. For more detailed information on calibration and information on how to setup and operate a ProDSS, please refer to the ProDSS User Manual.

Calibration Worksheet

The Calibration Worksheet on the following pages is provided for your convenience. This can help document your calibration and track the performance of your sensors. Please follow the detailed calibration procedures in the ProDSS manual or your facility's standard operating procedure (SOP) to ensure all calibrations are as accurate and as consistent as possible.

Refer to the YSI Solution Expiration Dates document to ensure your calibration solutions are fresh. In addition to using fresh standards, never accept out-of-range or questionable calibration results.

Calibration Date_____ ***Technician:***_____

Handheld Serial Number:_____ ***Handheld Software Version:***_____

Cable Serial Number:_____

Temperature

*Reading when sensor is dry and in room temp air:*_____ *Accurate?* ***Y*** ***N***

Conductivity

*Reading when sensor is dry and in room temp air:*_____ *Acceptable value is less than* ***1 µS/cm***

*Actual Reading in solution before calibration is accepted:*_____

*Reading in calibration solution after calibration is completed:*_____

Conductivity Cell Constant in GLP record after calibration:*_____

Acceptable range for ProDSS conductivity/temperature sensors (626902) is ***4.5*** *to* ***6.5***

Acceptable range for integral (i.e. built-in) sensors on ODO/CT assemblies is ***4.4*** *to* ***6.4***

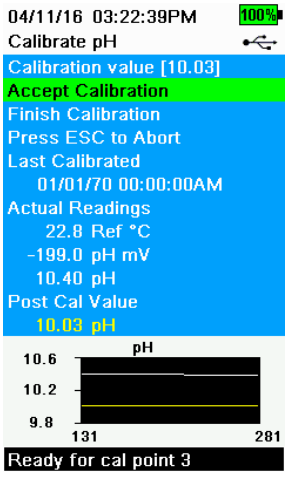
Optical Dissolved Oxygen

*Barometric pressure:*_____

*Actual Reading before DO% calibration is accepted:*_____

*Reading in DO% calibration environment after calibration is completed:*_____

*ODO gain in GLP record after calibration:*_____ *Acceptable range is* ***0.75*** *to* ***1.50***



pH

		Actual Readings during calibration		
Buffer	*Calibration Value*	*pH*	*pH mV***	*Acceptable pH mV in buffer*
7				-50 mV to 50 mV
4				+165 to +180 from pH 7 buffer mV value
10				-165 to -180 from pH 7 buffer mV value

*pH slope in GLP record after calibration:*_____ *Acceptable range is ~* ***55*** *to* ***60*** *pH/mV (Ideal is 59.16 mV/pH)*

ORP

*Actual Reading in solution before calibration is accepted:*_____

*Reading in calibration solution after calibration is completed:*_____

*ORP Cal Offset in GLP record after calibration:*_____ *Acceptable range is* ***-100*** *to* ***50***

**GLP stands for Good Laboratory Practice file. This calibration record contains important information about the calibration result.*

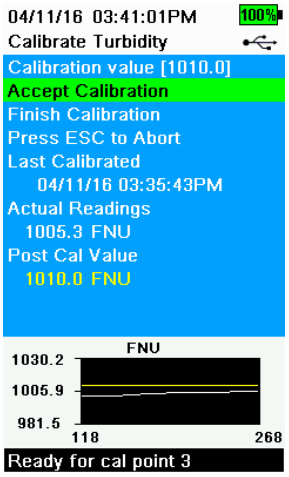
***The pH mV at the time of calibration (Sensor Value) can also be seen in the final pH GLP record.*

Turbidity

Calibration value (FNU)*	Actual Reading during calibration
0	
12.4*	
124*	
1010	

*Acceptable range for **Actual Reading** during calibration of the first point is **-10** to **10** FNU*

***Note:** The turbidity sensor can be calibrated to 3 points. Either 12.4 or 124 FNU standard can be used for the second point, but not both. Other calibration values can be used when calibrating.*



Depth (Completed in Air)

Actual Reading before calibration is accepted:_____

Reading in air after calibration is completed:_____

Ammonium

	Actual Readings during calibration		
Concentration** (i.e. Calibration Value)	mg/L	mV***	Acceptable mV when the sensor is new
1st point: 1 mg/L			-20 mV to 20 mV
2nd point: 100 mg/L			+90 to +130 from mV value in 1 mg/L standard

Nitrate

	Actual Readings during calibration		
Concentration** (i.e. Calibration Value)	mg/L	mV***	Acceptable mV when the sensor is new
1st point: 1 mg/L			180 mV to 220 mV
2nd point: 100 mg/L			-90 to -130 from mV value in 1 mg/L standard

Chloride

	Actual Readings during calibration		
Concentration** (i.e. Calibration Value)	mg/L	mV***	Acceptable mV when the sensor is new
1st point: 10 mg/L			205 mV to 245 mV
2nd point: 1,000 mg/L			-80 to -130 from mV value in 10 mg/L standard

***Other standard concentrations can be used. A 2 point calibration without chilling a third calibration solution is extremely accurate and is the preferred method. However, if there is a large temperature variation during sampling, a chilled third calibration point is recommended.*

****The mV at the time of calibration (Sensor Value) for each point can also be seen in the GLP record after a calibration is complete.*

Temperature

Calibration Tips

Before calibrating any other ProDSS sensor, verify the temperature sensor is reading accurately by comparing it to a traceable thermometer or other known reference in a water bath.

With the exception of the turbidity and TSS, accurate temperature compensation is required for all parameters, so temperature accuracy should be verified and recorded each time the ProDSS is calibrated. Be sure to consider the specification tolerances of both the ProDSS temperature sensor and the thermometer when comparing the measurements.

The ProDSS temperature sensor cannot be calibrated nor should calibration be required.

Troubleshooting Tips

If the temperature sensor is not reading accurately, ensure that it is clean and free of debris. The conductivity cleaning brush and warm water with mild detergent can be used to scrub the temperature sensor if needed. Alternatively, you can use a toothbrush to clean the sensor.

ProDSS 4 port cables feature a replaceable conductivity/temperature sensor (626902), while all other ProDSS cables have integral (i.e. built-in) temperature sensors. If using a ProDSS 4 port cable and your temperature sensor is not reading accurately even after cleaning, remove the conductivity/temperature sensor from the cable and inspect the sensor port and sensor connector for any damage or moisture. Please follow the section on Cleaning a Sensor Port if needed.

Conductivity

The conductivity calibration should be verified every day the instrument is used. However, the conductivity sensor is very stable and may hold its calibration for several weeks.

Calibration Tips

1. It is not necessary to calibrate conductivity, specific conductance and salinity. Calibrating one of these parameters will simultaneously calibrate the others. YSI recommends calibrating specific conductance (temperature compensated conductivity) for greatest ease and accuracy.
2. Ensure the conductivity sensor is clean and dry before performing a specific conductance calibration.
3. Always use fresh, traceable conductivity calibration solution when calibrating the conductivity sensor.
    a. The shelf life of conductivity solution is one month after being opened. This is due to potential changes in the value of the solution caused by evaporation which can occur after opening the bottle. Be sure to write the open date on the bottle so you know that you are using good calibration solution.

b. Never calibrate with a conductivity solution that is less than 1.0 mS/cm. You are setting the slope on a linear device so a good, strong conductivity signal will give you the best performance. Use 1.0 mS/cm for fresh water, 10 mS/cm for brackish to estuarine water and 50 mS/cm for salt water. Please note that 1.0 mS (millisiemens) = 1000 uS (microsiemens).

4. Pre-rinse the cal cup and sensors with a small amount of calibration standard or rinse standard and discard.
5. The calibration solution must cover the top vent holes of the conductivity sensor. If the entire sensor is not in solution, the instrument will read approximately half the expected value.
    a. If using a ProDSS 4 port cable, the top vent hole is located on the side of the combination conductivity/temperature sensor (i.e. 626902 sensor). Filling the ProDSS calibration cup to line 2 (i.e. the top line) when the cup is empty will ensure the vent hole is covered.

    or

    b. If using the ODO/CT assembly, ensure the vent holes at the top of the sensor are completely immersed and the solution level is at least 1/2 inch higher than these top vent holes.
6. After placing the sensor into the solution, gently move the sensor up and down to remove any air bubbles that may be trapped in the conductivity sensor.
7. If calibrating Specific Conductance, enter the value of the conductivity solution as it is listed for 25 °C. Make sure you are entering the correct units. 1 mS = 1,000 uS.
8. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your conductivity readings (and your DO mg/L readings) will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include: incorrect entries (entering 1000 uS/cm instead of 1.0 mS/cm), not using enough solution to cover the vent holes, air bubbles trapped in the sensor, calibrating in conductivity instead of specific conductance, dirty conductivity electrodes, and/or bad calibration solution.
9. After accepting a good calibration, navigate to the GLP file and check the conductivity cell constant for the calibration. The cell constant should be 5.0 to 6.0 for highest accuracy (4.9 to 5.9 on ODO/CT probe and cable assemblies). However, 4.5 to 6.5 is the acceptable range (4.4 to 6.4 on ODO/CT cables).

Troubleshooting Tips

If you get an error message during calibration, be sure that you are:

1. Entering the correct calibration value (1 mS/cm = 1000 uS/cm).
2. Calibrating in Specific Conductance mode.
3. Using enough solution to cover the vent holes on the sensor.
4. Dislodging any air bubbles that could be trapped in the sensor.
5. Using a fresh, traceable conductivity calibration solution.

If you are following the above recommendations and still receiving an error message, check the conductivity sensor to make sure it is clean. A clean conductivity sensor should read less than 1 uS/cm in dry air. If your sensor is dry and giving you a reading higher than 1 uS/cm in air, it should be cleaned.

Any significant jump or change in the conductivity cell constant from one calibration to the next usually indicates a problem with the calibration and/or sensor. If you are sure that your calibration standard is good and your calibration process is correct, then your sensor may need to be cleaned.

Cleaning the Conductivity Sensor

The openings that allow sample access to the conductivity electrodes should be cleaned regularly. The small cleaning brush included with each new conductivity sensor and cable is intended for this purpose. Dip the brush in clean water and insert it into each hole 10 to 12 times. In the event that deposits have formed on the electrodes, it may be necessary to use a mild detergent (laboratory grade soap or bathroom foaming tile cleaner) with the brush. Rinse thoroughly with clean water, then check the response and accuracy of the conductivity sensor with calibration solution.

Cables with user-replaceable sensors

If using a 4 port cable and your conductivity sensor is not calibrating or is reading > 1 uS/cm in dry air after being cleaned, remove the conductivity/temperature sensor from the cable and inspect the sensor port and sensor connector for any damage or moisture. Please follow the section on Cleaning a Sensor Port if needed.

Cables with integral (i.e. built-in) sensors

If your conductivity sensor is not calibrating or is reading > 1 uS/cm in dry air after performing a sensor cleaning, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

pH

The pH calibration should be verified every day the instrument is used. However, a new pH sensor may be capable of holding its calibration for several days.

pH Calibration Tips

1. The pH sensor can be calibrated with up to three calibration points.
2. Calibration can be accomplished in any buffer order.
3. pH 7 buffer should be used regardless of how many calibration points you use; however, it does not have to be the first point.
4. In most cases, a two-point calibration is all that is required (4 and 7 or 7 and 10). You can bracket the expected in-situ pH values. Use a three-point calibration with 4, 7 and 10 if the in-situ pH values are unknown or if you expect the in-situ values to be on both sides of the pH scale.

5. Rinse the sensors and cal cup with a small amount of pH buffer. Fill the cup so that the pH sensor tip and the temperature sensor are submerged in buffer.
6. Calibration values will not have to be entered if using a USA (4, 7, 10) or a NIST (4.01, 6.86, 9.18) buffer set, as the ProDSS will automatically recognize these buffers and will compensate the calibration value for temperature. The buffer set can be changed in the pH Sensor Setup menu.
7. Record the pH millivolts for each calibration point. The acceptable mV outputs for each buffer are shown below.

   pH 7 mV value = 0 mV +/- 50 mV
   pH 4 mV value = +165 to +180 from pH 7 buffer mV value
   pH 10 mV value = -165 to -180 from pH 7 buffer mV value

   - A value of +50 or -50 mVs in buffer 7 does not indicate a bad sensor.
   - The mV span between pH 4 and 7 and 7 and 10 mV values should be ≈ 165 to 180 mV. 177 is the ideal distance. The slope can be 55 to 60 mV per pH unit with an ideal of 59 mV per pH unit.
   - If the mV span between pH 4 and 7 or 7 and 10 drops below 160, clean the sensor and try to recalibrate.
8. Wait for the measurement to stabilize in each buffer and then press Enter to accept each calibration point.
9. Rinse the sensor and cal cup with a small amount of the next buffer between calibration points.
10. If you want to finish calibration after 1 or 2 points, select **Finish Calibration**. Otherwise, the calibration will automatically be completed after accepting the third point in a 3 point calibration.
11. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your pH readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include: incorrect buffer set selected, a dirty sensor, or bad buffer solution.
12. After accepting a good calibration, navigate to the GLP file and check the pH Slope and Slope % of ideal. A good slope should be between 55 and 60 mVs while the ideal is 59 mV. If the slope drops below 53, the sensor should be reconditioned and recalibrated.

pH Troubleshooting Tips

Typical working life for pH sensors is approximately 12-24 months depending on usage, storage and maintenance. Proper storage and maintenance generally extends the sensor's working life.

Clean and recondition the sensor if a slow response in the field has been reported or if it takes more than 90 seconds to stabilize in pH buffer.

If you get an error message during a pH calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the pH buffers are good and not expired.
2. The correct buffer set is enabled.
3. Check for damage to the glass bulb or the electrode body.
4. Ensure the sensor module is installed correctly, especially if it has recently been replaced.
5. If you continue to get error messages during calibration, clean and recondition the sensor.

Cleaning and Reconditioning the pH, ORP or pH/ORP Sensor

If the pH or pH/ORP sensor has been allowed to dry out or has been stored in distilled or deionized water for an extended period of time, soak the sensor in buffer 4 overnight to try and restore functionality.

Cleaning is required whenever deposits or contaminants appear on the glass and/or platinum surfaces or when the sensor's response slows. The cleaning can be chemical and/or mechanical. Removing the sensor from the cable may make cleaning easier. Initially, moisten a soft clean cloth, lens cleaning tissue or cotton swab to remove all foreign material from the glass bulb and/or platinum button. Then use a moistened cotton swab to carefully remove any material that may be blocking the reference electrode junction of the sensor.

CAUTION: When using a cotton swab, be careful NOT to wedge the swab between the guard and the glass sensor. If necessary, remove cotton from the swab tip, so that the cotton can reach all parts of the sensor tip without stress. You can also use a pipe cleaner for this cleaning if more convenient.

If good pH and/or ORP response is not restored, perform the following additional procedure:

1. Soak the sensor for 10-15 minutes in clean water containing a few drops of commercial dishwashing liquid.
2. Rinse the sensor in clean water, wipe with a cotton swab moistened with clean water, and then re-rinse with clean water.

If good pH and/or ORP response is still not restored or if hard deposits have built up on the electrode, perform the following additional procedure:

1. Soak the sensor for ~3 minutes in one molar (1 M) hydrochloric acid (HCl). This reagent can be purchased from most lab supply distributors. Be sure to follow the safety instructions included with the acid. Vinegar can also be used, but will require a longer period of soaking.
2. Rinse the sensor in clean water, wipe with a cotton swab moistened with clean water (not DI water), and then re-rinse with clean water. To be certain that all traces of the acid are removed from the sensor crevices, soak the sensor in clean tap water for about an hour with occasional stirring.

If biological contamination of the reference junction is suspected or if good response is not restored by the above procedures, perform the following additional cleaning step:

CAUTION: Do not mix the acid from the previous step with the chlorine bleach in the following step. A toxic gaseous product can form from the reaction between the acid and the chlorine bleach. Be certain to copiously rinse the sink and drain system of acid after its disposal and before the disposal of chlorine bleach.

1. Soak the sensor for approximately 1 hour in a 1:1 dilution of commercially available chlorine bleach.
2. Rinse the sensor with clean water and then soak for at least 1 hour in clean tap water with occasional stirring to remove residual bleach from the junction. (If possible, soak the sensor for a period of time longer than 1 hour in order to be certain that all traces of chlorine bleach are removed.) Then re-rinse the sensor with clean water and retest.

Prior to reinstalling the sensor, dry the port and sensor connector with compressed air. If you suspect port contamination, follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section of this document before reinstalling the sensor.

If your pH sensor is still not calibrating after performing a sensor cleaning, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

ORP

The ORP calibration should be verified every day the instrument is used. However, a new ORP sensor may be capable of holding its calibration for several days.

ORP Calibration Tips

1. If using a pH/ORP combination sensor, calibrate pH first to ensure it is working.
2. Rinse the sensors and cal cup with a small amount of ORP calibration solution. Fill the cup so that the ORP sensor tip and the temperature sensor are submerged in solution.
3. If using YSI Zobell calibration solution, the ProDSS will automatically adjust the calibration value based on temperature. Otherwise, the Calibration value can be manually adjusted.
4. Wait for the readings to stabilize and then press Enter to accept the calibration.
5. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your ORP readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include a dirty sensor or bad calibration solution.

ORP Troubleshooting Tips

Typical working life for ORP sensors is approximately 12-24 months depending on usage, storage and maintenance. Proper storage and maintenance generally extends the sensor's working life.

Clean and recondition the sensor if the sensor exhibits a slow response in Zobell solution, i.e. it takes more than 90 seconds to stabilize when placed in Zobell.

If you get error messages during an ORP calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the ORP calibration solution is good and not expired.
2. If you continue to get error messages during calibration, clean and recondition the sensor per the instructions in the pH Troubleshooting section of this document. If you suspect port contamination, follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section before reinstalling the sensor.
3. If you continue to have problems, you can check the offset of the ORP sensor by performing a factory reset to the ORP sensor. After resetting the sensor, compare the ORP mV readings in Zobell solution to the calibration value. The difference between values should be less than 100 mVs. If the difference is 80 mVs or higher, consider replacing the sensor as it is nearing the end of its life span.

Dissolved Oxygen

The dissolved oxygen sensor should be calibrated every day the instrument is used. It is not necessary to calibrate in both % and mg/L or ppm. Calibrating in % will simultaneously calibrate mg/L and ppm and vice versa.

DO Calibration Tips

1. The ProDSS optical DO sensor can be calibrated in air-saturated water, water-saturated air or against a Winkler Titration. You can perform a 1 or 2 point DO calibration. A 2 point calibration includes 1 point in a zero oxygen environment and the 2nd point at full saturation.
2. For both ease of use and accuracy, YSI recommends that you perform a 1 point calibration in water-saturated air.
3. Make sure that there is a good optical DO sensor cap installed. The cap should not be scratched or excessively dirty. Caps should be changed as needed (15-18 month expected life for caps with a 1 year warranty).
4. To perform a 1 point calibration in water-saturated air, place the sensor in a 100% humid environment. This can be accomplished several ways:
    a. For the ProDSS 4 port cables, place a small amount of water in the calibration/storage cup and place it over the sensors and sensor guard. ***Partially*** tighten the locking ring on the calibration cup to the bulkhead. The goal is to have air exchange between inside and outside the calibration cup.
    b. For the ProDSS ODO/CT (627150) or ProODO (626250) cables, moisten the sponge in the gray calibration sleeve with a small amount of clean water and place it over the sensor guard.
5. The sponge and calibration sleeve/cup should be clean since bacterial growth may consume oxygen and interfere with the calibration. Be sure the sensor is in air, not water, and that there are not any water droplets on the sensor cap or temperature sensor.

6. After entering the % calibration mode, wait approximately 5 to 10 minutes for the storage container to become completely saturated.
7. Salinity affects the ability of water to hold oxygen and is used by the instrument to calculate DO mg/L (ppm). The Salinity value displayed near the top of the DO calibration screen is either the salinity correction value entered in the Sensor menu or the Salinity value as measured by the conductivity sensor in use. If you are using a conductivity sensor, ensure that it is calibrated and reading correctly in order to obtain accurate DO mg/L (ppm) measurements. If you are not using a conductivity sensor, the Salinity correction value should be the salinity of the water you will be testing. Press the Probe key, highlight Salinity, and press Enter to modify this setting if necessary. The salinity of fresh water is typically 0-0.5 ppt and seawater is typically 35 ppt.
8. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your DO readings will be erroneous. Typical causes of a calibration error message include a dirty and/or bad sensor cap or a sensor that needs reconditioned.

DO Troubleshooting Tips

1. Ensure the ProDSS barometer is reading accurately. The DO % Saturation calibration uses the instrument's barometric pressure reading for the DO % calibration. If the barometer is not reading accurately, the calibration will be erroneous. The barometer should be reading true barometric pressure. If you suspect the barometer reading is incorrect, calibrate the barometer and then recalibrate the DO sensor. Laboratory barometer readings are usually "true" (uncorrected) values of air pressure and can be used "as is" for barometer calibration. Weather service readings are usually not "true", i.e., they are corrected to sea level, and therefore cannot be used until they are "uncorrected". An approximate formula for this "uncorrection" is: True BP in mmHg = Corrected BP in mmHg – [2.5 * (Local Altitude in ft. above sea level/100)]
2. Clean the ODO sensor cap and rehydrate it if needed.
3. If you have changed the sensor cap, ensure the sensor cap coefficients have correctly been entered. These can be seen under Sensor Setup on the handheld, or within KorDSS.
4. If you suspect port contamination, remove the sensor and follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section.
5. If you continue to have trouble calibrating the DO sensor, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

ODO Sensor Cap Replacement

The sensor cap should be replaced about once per year for those with a 1 year warranty, but the cap may last longer. It should also be replaced if it is cracked or damaged.

The instructions for replacing the sensor cap on ProDSS ODO sensors (626900) are different than the instructions for integral (i.e. built-in) ODO sensors on ODO/CT (627150) and ProODO (626250) cable assemblies, so ensure the correct directions are being followed when replacing the sensor cap. Each replacement ODO sensor cap is shipped in a humidified container and the package should not be opened until immediately before sensor cap replacement.

The instruction sheet shipped with the replacement ODO sensor cap includes the calibration coefficients specific to your sensor cap. Make sure to save this instruction sheet in case you need to reload the calibration coefficients. ***These coefficients must be entered whenever the sensor cap has been replaced.*** Coefficients can be entered using the ProDSS handheld (under ODO Sensor Setup) or KorDSS (under the Instrument and Sensors tab).

Cleaning the ODO Sensor Cap

The sensor cap should be kept clean since some types of fouling may consume oxygen which could affect the dissolved oxygen measurements. To clean the sensor cap, gently wipe away any fouling with a lens cleaning tissue that has been moistened with water.

Caution: Do not use organic solvents to clean the sensor cap. Using an organic solvent to clean the sensor cap may cause permanent damage to the cap. For example, alcohol will dissolve the outer paint layer and other organic solvents will likely dissolve the dye in the cap.

Rehydrating the ODO Sensor Cap

To prevent sensor drift, always store the ODO sensor in a wet or water-saturated air environment. If the ODO sensor has accidentally been left dry for longer than 8 hours, it must be rehydrated.

If rehydration is necessary, soak the ODO sensor cap in warm (room temperature) tap water for approximately 24 hours. After the soak, calibrate the sensor.

Turbidity

The turbidity calibration should be verified every day the instrument is used. However, the turbidity sensor is very stable and may hold its calibration for several weeks.

Turbidity Calibration Tips

1. For proper calibration, you must use standards that have been prepared according to details in Standard Methods for the Treatment of Water and Wastewater (Section 2130 B). Standards from other vendors are NOT approved, and their use will likely result in a bad calibration and incorrect field readings. Acceptable standards include:
    - AMCO-AEPA standards prepared specifically for the ProDSS turbidity sensor manufactured by YSI (i.e. YSI turbidity standards)
    - Formazin prepared according to Standard Methods, especially for calibration points greater than 1010
    - Dilutions of 4000 FNU (NTU) formazin concentrate purchased from Hach
    - Hach StablCal™ standards in various FNU (NTU) denominations
2. It is important to use the same type of standard for all calibration points (i.e. do not mix formazin and AMCO-AEPA standard for different points in a multi-point calibration).
3. The ProDSS turbidity sensor can be calibrated by using up to three calibration points by using the following limits:

- 1st calibration point: 0-1 FNU (NTU) (see Preventing Negative Turbidity Readings).
- 2nd calibration point: 5-200 FNU (NTU)
- 3rd calibration point: 400-4200 FNU (NTU)

4. DI water can be used for the first calibration point (see Preventing Negative Turbidity Readings)
5. The ProDSS calibration cup and sensor guard ***must*** be used (and correctly installed!) when calibrating. The sensor guard must be installed when taking any measurements.
6. The sensor guard has a metal bottom that is painted black. Ensure the inside surface (i.e. the surface that faces the sensor tip) is not significantly scratched. This surface needs to be black to eliminate any stray light reflection. Also ensure the sensor guard and calibration cup are free of any reflective material.
7. Pour standard slowly down the side of the calibration container so you do not aerate the sample. This will reduce the possibility of air bubbles becoming trapped on the surface of the sensor.
8. Slowly place the turbidity sensor into the calibration cup when the cup is tilted at a 45 degree angle, as this will help prevent air bubbles from being caught on the sensor surface.
9. Wait for the turbidity measurement to stabilize in each standard and then press Enter to accept each calibration point.
10. Rinse the sensor and cal cup with a small amount of the next standard between calibration points.
11. If you want to finish calibration after accepting 1 or 2 points, select **Finish Calibration**. Otherwise, the calibration will automatically be completed after accepting the third point in a 3 point calibration.
12. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your turbidity readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include a dirty sensor or bad standard solution.

Turbidity Troubleshooting Tips

The ProDSS turbidity sensor has a two year warranty and there are no replaceable components (e.g. no optical sensor cap). Proper storage and maintenance will help extend the sensor's life.

If you get error messages during a turbidity calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the standard solutions are good and not expired.
2. The calibration environment (e.g. calibration cup, sensor guard, and sensors) should be clean. See Preventing Negative Turbidity Readings if having issues with negative turbidity readings.
3. There should not be any reflective material on the sensor guard and calibration cup. The metal sensor guard bottom (inside; faces the sensors) should be free of any scratches.
4. If you suspect port contamination, remove the sensor and follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section.
5. If you continue to have trouble calibrating the turbidity sensor, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

Cleaning the Turbidity Sensor

Clean the sensing window with a non-abrasive, lint-free cloth. This should be done carefully to prevent scratches. If necessary, use mild soapy water.

Preventing Negative Turbidity Readings

A negative turbidity reading is almost always connected to the 'zero' standard. Despite best practices, it is sometimes impossible to clean the sensors, calibration cup, and sensor guard to a point where the 'zero' standard will not be contaminated by some small amount.

A brand new instrument can contaminate a zero standard to ~0.1 FNU, even in a lab environment. Cleaned but used ProDSS sensors, calibration cup, and sensor guard can contaminate a zero standard to almost 1.0 FNU.

As an example, if a Calibration Value of zero is entered, but the actual reading in the 'zero' standard is 0.6 FNU, then a ProDSS turbidity sensor in a 0.3 FNU environment will display a measurement of -0.3 FNU.

Since the 'zero' calibration environment may not be 0 FNU due to contaminated standard, dirty sensors, dirty calibration cup, and/or dirty sensor guard, a Calibration Value from 0 to 1 FNU can be entered.

The following tips can help eliminate negative turbidity readings:

1. Use a calibration cup and sensor guard that is exclusively used for calibration. Calibration cups and sensor guards can easily become contaminated over time, especially if the instrument is used to measure in dirty samples and/or field conditions.
2. In cases where the equipment is properly cleaned and serviced, the level of contamination of the zero turbidity standard is quite small. Typically the average contaminant level ranges from 0.2 to 0.8 NTU. Knowing this, you can pick a number between these points (0.5) and enter this as the first calibration point.
3. Calibrating turbidity is best done in a lab environment; calibrations in the field can result in errors.
4. The only true way to determine if your zero standard is being contaminated is to analyze the zero solution with a laboratory turbidimeter.

Depth

The depth calibration is very easy to perform and should be completed every time the instrument is used to take depth measurements.

Depth Calibration Tips

1. Input a Depth Offset, Altitude, or Latitude under Sensor Setup if desired. Entering a value for these is not required to complete a calibration.
    a. **Depth offset**: Depth offset can be used if referencing water elevation against a known datum. If a depth offset is entered (in meters), the output value will shift by the value of the offset. The most common offset entered is 0.272 meters, as this is the distance from the depth sensor on 4 port cables to the sensor tips.
    b. **Altitude** and **Latitude**: To compensate for atmospheric pressure based on elevation and gravitational pull, enter the local altitude in meters relative to sea level and latitude in degrees where the ProDSS is sampling. This will ensure highest accuracy, although the altitude and latitude effects are relatively small. ***Varying altitudes*** cause approximately 90 mm change from sea level to 8000 m. A 100 m change causes 1.08 mm of change to the readings. ***Varying latitudes*** cause a 200 mm change in depth from equator to pole.
2. Ensure the depth sensor is clean and in air, not immersed in any solution.
3. For highest accuracy, keep the bulkhead still and in one position while calibrating. The holes on the side of the depth sensor should not be covered.
4. The Calibration Value will be set at zero even if a depth offset is entered. There is no need to change this as long as you're calibrating in air.
5. Wait for the depth measurement to stabilize and then press Enter to accept the calibration. Only a 1 point calibration can be completed.
6. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your depth readings will be erroneous. Typical causes of a calibration error message include dirty ports on the side of the depth sensor, not waiting for stable measurements before accepting the calibration, moisture in the depth ports, and/or covering the depth ports with your hand during calibration.

Depth Troubleshooting Tips

The YSI ProDSS depth sensor measures virtually vented depth. This type of measurement allows for real time compensation for atmospheric pressure using the instrument's internal barometer. A major advantage to this type of depth sensor is there is no vented cable, tube or desiccant to worry about. Some troubleshooting tips include:

1. The ports on the side of the depth sensor should not be covered during calibration and should be free of any debris. These ports can be cleaned with the syringe included with the maintenance kit. When cleaning, fill the syringe with clean water and gently force water into one of the ports. Flush until clean water flows from the opposite depth port.

2. A sensor guard weight installed at the end of the sensor guard can help keep the bulkhead stable when sampling at depth. Up to 5 lbs of YSI stackable sensor guard weights can be installed.
3. Enable Vertical Position under Depth Display to view the real-time position of the depth sensor in the water column. This is helpful in profiling applications to ensure the depth sensor is lowered to the desired depth without waiting for the depth data to stabilize.

Ammonium

The ammonium sensor should be calibrated every day the instrument is used. The ammonium sensor should only be used in fresh water (salinity < 2 ppt) and to depths of 55 feet (17 meters) of water.

Ammonia is calculated from the ammonium, temperature and pH readings. pH greatly affects the ammonia calculation. Therefore, for highest accuracy in the ammonia calculation, be sure to use a pH sensor in conjunction with an ammonium sensor during measurements. If a pH sensor is not in use, the instrument will assume the sample is neutral (pH 7) for the calculation.

Ammonium Calibration Tips

1. Exposure to the high ionic content of pH buffers can cause a significant, but temporary, drift in the ammonium sensor. Therefore, if calibrating a pH sensor, either:
    a. Remove the ammonium sensor from the cable bulkhead and plug the port. After pH calibration is complete, reinstall the ammonium sensor and proceed with its calibration with no stabilization delay.

    or

    b. Calibrate pH first, immersing both sensors in the pH buffers. After calibrating pH, place the sensors in 100 mg/L ammonium standard and monitor the reading. Usually, the reading starts low and may take awhile to reach a stable value. When it does, proceed with the calibration. This may take several hours.
2. The ammonium sensor can be calibrated with up to three calibration points. For highest accuracy, perform a two point calibration with 1 and 100 mg/L standards within 10 °C of your sample temperature.
3. Rinse the sensors and cal cup with a small amount of ammonium solution (1 mg/L for the first point and 100 mg/L for the second point). Fill the cup so that the ammonium sensor tip and the temperature sensor are submerged in solution. Ensure the conductivity sensor is also submerged in the calibration solution. The salinity reading from the conductivity sensor is used in the algorithm for the ammonium measurement.
4. After entering the calibration screen, change the calibration value if necessary.
5. Record the NH_4 millivolts for each calibration point. The acceptable mV outputs for each calibration solution are shown below.
    - NH_4 1 mg/L = 0 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
    - NH_4 100 mg/L = 90 to 130 mV from 1 mg/L mV value
    - The mV span between 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L values should be ≈ 90 to 130 mV. The slope should be 45 to 65 mV per decade.

6. Wait for the ammonium and temperature readings to stabilize in each calibration solution and then press Enter to accept each calibration point.
7. Rinse the sensor and cal cup between calibration points with a small amount of the next standard.
8. After pressing Enter to accept the second calibration point, highlight **Finish Calibration** and press Enter to complete the calibration. Otherwise, you can continue calibrating with a third calibration point (see the ProDSS User Manual for more information on a chilled third calibration point).
9. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your ammonium and ammonia readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include a dirty sensor or bad standard solution.

Preparing Ammonium Calibration Solutions

We recommend using YSI calibration solutions whenever possible. However, qualified users can save cost by following the following recipes for 1 and 100 mg/L standards. Other concentrations can be made by altering the amount of ammonium chloride. All other ingredient concentrations should remain unchanged. It is important to note that some of these chemicals are hazardous and therefore, the standards should only be prepared by qualified chemists in laboratories where proper safety precautions are possible. It is the responsibility of the user to obtain and study the MSDS for each chemical and to follow the required instructions with regard to handling and disposal of these materials.

You will need: solid Ammonium Chloride or a certified 100 mg/L NH_4^+-N standard solution from a supplier, Lithium Acetate Dihydrate, concentrated hydrochloric acid, high purity water, a good quality analytical balance, a 1000 mL volumetric flask, accurate volumetric measuring devices for 100 mL and 10 mL of solution, and a 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels. (*Caution*: Hydrochloric acid is highly corrosive and toxic and should therefore be handled with extreme care in a well-ventilated fume hood. The user could also add the equivalent amount of a less-hazardous, more dilute sample of the acid if preferred.)

100 mg/L Standard: Accurately weigh 0.3817 g of ammonium chloride and transfer quantitatively into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 2.6 g of lithium acetate dihydrate to the flask. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water to the flask, swirl to dissolve all of the reagents and then dilute to the volumetric mark with distilled or deionized water. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 100 mg/L standard to a storage bottle. Add 3 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid to the bottle, then seal and agitate to assure homogeneity. Alternatively, 100 mL of certified 100 mg/L NH_4^+-N standard can be used in place of the solid ammonium chloride.

1 mg/L Standard: Accurately measure 10.0 mL of the above 100 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 2.6 g of lithium acetate dihydrate to the flask. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water, swirl to dissolve the solid reagents and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 1 mg/L standard to a storage bottle. Add 3 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid to the bottle, then seal and agitate to assure homogeneity.

Ammonium Troubleshooting Tips

Typical working life for ammonium sensors is approximately 3-6 months depending on use, storage and maintenance. Proper storage and maintenance generally extends the sensor's working life.

If you get error messages during an ammonium calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the ammonium solutions are good and not expired.
2. Clean the sensor.
3. If you continue to get error messages during calibration, soak the sensor in 100 mg/L ammonium standard for several hours or overnight.
4. If you suspect port contamination, follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section.
5. If you continue to have trouble calibrating the ammonium sensor, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

Cleaning the Ammonium Sensor

The ammonium sensor uses a PVC membrane. As always, when handling a sensor, care should be taken to avoid damaging the membrane. After extensive use, the membranes may become coated with a deposit or scoured with fine scratches which may cause a slow or reduced response (low slope) or unstable readings. Deposits may be removed with a fine jet of deionized water or rinsing in alcohol followed by soaking in 100 mg/L ammonium calibration standard.

The sensor may require soaking in the high ammonium calibration solution to recover its performance. Soak in 100 mg/L for several hours or overnight.

Nitrate

The nitrate sensor should be calibrated every day the instrument is used. The nitrate sensor should only be used in fresh water (salinity < 2 ppt) and to depths of 55 feet (17 meters) of water.

Nitrate Calibration Tips

1. Exposure to the high ionic content of pH buffers can cause a significant, but temporary, drift in the nitrate sensor. Therefore, if calibrating a pH sensor, either:
    a. Remove the nitrate sensor from the cable bulkhead and plug the port. After pH calibration is complete, reinstall the nitrate sensor and proceed with its calibration with no stabilization delay.

    or

    b. Calibrate pH first, immersing both sensors in the pH buffers. After calibrating pH, place the sensors in 100 mg/L nitrate standard and monitor the reading. Usually, the reading starts low and may take awhile to reach a stable value. When it does, proceed with the calibration. This may take several hours.
2. The nitrate sensor can be calibrated with up to three calibration points. For highest accuracy, perform a two point calibration with 1 and 100 mg/L standards within 10 °C of your sample temperature.

3. Rinse the sensors and cal cup with a small amount of nitrate solution (1 mg/L for the first point and 100 mg/L for the second point). Fill the cup so that the nitrate sensor tip and the temperature sensor are submerged in solution. Ensure the conductivity sensor is also submerged in the calibration solution. The salinity reading from the conductivity sensor is used in the algorithm for the nitrate measurement.
4. After entering the calibration screen, change the calibration value if necessary.
5. Record the NO_3^- millivolts for each calibration point. The acceptable mV outputs for each calibration solution are shown below.
    - NO_3^- 1 mg/L = 200 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
    - NO_3^- 100 mg/L = -90 to -130 mV from 1 mg/L mV value
    - The mV span between 1 mg/L and 100 mg/L values should be ≈ 90 to 130 mV. The slope should be -45 to -65 mV per decade.
6. Wait for the nitrate and temperature readings to stabilize in each calibration solution and then press Enter to accept each calibration point.
7. Rinse the sensor and cal cup between calibration points with a small amount of the next standard.
8. After pressing Enter to accept the second calibration point, highlight **Finish Calibration** and press Enter to complete the calibration. Otherwise, you can continue calibrating with a third calibration point (see the ProDSS User Manual for more information on a chilled third calibration point).
9. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your nitrate readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include a dirty sensor or bad standard solution.

Preparing Nitrate Calibration Solution

We recommend using YSI calibration solutions whenever possible. However, qualified users can save cost by following the following recipes for 1 and 100 mg/L nitrate standards. Other concentrations can be made by altering the amount of potassium nitrate. All other concentrations should remain unchanged. It is important to note that some of these chemicals are hazardous and therefore, the standards should only be prepared by qualified chemists in laboratories where proper safety precautions are possible. It is the responsibility of the user to obtain and study the MSDS for each chemical and to follow the required instructions with regard to handling and disposal of these materials.

You will need: Solid Potassium Nitrate or a certified 1000 mg/L NO_3^--N from a supplier, Magnesium Sulfate, high purity water, good quality analytical balance, 1000 mL volumetric flask, accurate volumetric measuring devices for 100 mL, 10 mL and 1 mL of solution, and 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels.

100 mg/L standard: Accurately weigh 0.7222 g of anhydrous potassium nitrate and transfer quantitatively into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 1.0 g of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask. Add approximately 500 mL of water to the flask, swirl to dissolve all of the reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with distilled or deionized water. Mix well by repeated

inversion and then transfer the 100 mg/L standard to a storage bottle. Rinse the flask extensively with water prior to its use in the preparation of the 1 mg/L standard. Alternatively, 100 mL of certified 1000 mg/L NO_3^--N standard can be used in place of the solid potassium nitrate.

1 mg/L standard: Accurately measure 10.0 mL of the above 100 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 1.0 g of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask. Add approximately 500 mL of distilled or deionized water, swirl to dissolve the solid reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 1 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.

Recipes are given for 1 and 100 mg/L. Other concentrations can be made by altering the amount of potassium nitrate. All other concentrations should remain unchanged.

Nitrate Troubleshooting Tips

Typical working life for nitrate sensors is approximately 3-6 months depending on use, storage and maintenance. Proper storage and maintenance generally extends the sensor's working life.

If you get error messages during a nitrate calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the nitrate solutions are good and not expired
2. Clean the sensor.
3. If you continue to get error messages during calibration, soak the sensor in 100 mg/L nitrate standard for several hours or overnight.
4. If you suspect port contamination, follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section.
5. If you continue to have trouble calibrating the nitrate sensor, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

Cleaning and Reconditioning the Nitrate Sensor

The nitrate sensor uses a PVC membrane. As always, when handling a sensor, care should be taken to avoid damaging the membrane. After extensive use the membranes may become coated with a deposit or scoured with fine scratches which may cause a slow or reduced response (low slope) or unstable readings. Deposits may be removed with a fine jet of deionized water or rinsing in alcohol followed by soaking in 100 mg/L nitrate calibration standard.

The sensor may require soaking in the high nitrate calibration solution to recover its performance. Soak in 100 mg/L for several hours or overnight.

Chloride

The chloride sensor should be calibrated every day the instrument is used. The chloride sensor should only be used in fresh water (salinity < 2 ppt) and to depths of 55 feet (17 meters) of water.

Chloride Calibration Tips

1. Exposure to the high ionic content of pH buffers can cause a significant, but temporary, drift in the chloride sensor. Therefore, if calibrating a pH sensor, either:
    a. Remove the chloride sensor from the cable bulkhead and plug the port. After pH calibration is complete, reinstall the chloride sensor and proceed with its calibration with no stabilization delay.

    or

    b. Calibrate pH first, immersing both sensors in the pH buffers. After calibrating pH, place the sensors in 1,000 mg/L chloride standard and monitor the reading. Usually, the reading starts low and may take awhile to reach a stable value. When it does, proceed with the calibration. This may take several hours.
2. The chloride sensor can be calibrated with up to three calibration points. For highest accuracy, perform a two point calibration with 10 and 1000 mg/L standards within 10 °C of your sample temperature.
3. Rinse the sensors and cal cup with a small amount of chloride solution (10 mg/L for the first point and 1,000 mg/L for the second point). Fill the cup so that the chloride sensor tip and the temperature sensor are submerged in solution. Ensure the conductivity sensor is also submerged in the calibration solution. The salinity reading from the conductivity sensor is used in the algorithm for the chloride measurement.
4. After entering the calibration screen, change the calibration value if necessary.
5. Record the Cl millivolts for each calibration point. The acceptable mV outputs for each calibration solution are shown below.
    - Cl 10 mg/L = 225 mV +/- 20 mV (new sensor only)
    - Cl 1,000 mg/L = -80 to -130 mV from 10 mg/L mV value
    - The mV span between 10 mg/L and 1000 mg/L values should be ≈ 80 to 130 mV. The slope should be -40 to -65 mV per decade.
6. Wait for the chloride and temperature readings to stabilize in each calibration solution and then press Enter to accept each calibration point.
7. Rinse the sensor and cal cup between calibration points with a small amount of the next buffer.
8. After pressing Enter to accept the second calibration point, highlight **Finish Calibration** and press Enter to complete the calibration. Otherwise, you can continue calibrating with a third calibration point (see the ProDSS User Manual for more information on a chilled third calibration point).
9. If you receive a warning message stating that the calibration is questionable, do not continue with the calibration. Instead, select 'No' and investigate what is causing the questionable results. If you accept a questionable calibration, your chloride readings will be erroneous. Typical causes for this error message include a dirty sensor or bad standard solution.

Preparing Chloride Standards

The following recipes are provided for preparation of 10 and 1000 mg/L chloride reagents.

It is important to note that some of the chemicals required for these solutions could be hazardous under some conditions. It is the responsibility of the user to obtain and study the MSDS for each chemical and to follow the required instructions with regard to handling and disposal of these chemicals.

You will need: Solid sodium chloride or a certified 1000 mg/L chloride solution from a supplier, magnesium sulfate, high purity water, a good quality analytical balance, 1000 mL volumetric flask, an accurate 10 mL measuring devices, and 1000 mL glass or plastic storage vessels.

1000 mg/L standard: Accurately weigh 1.655 grams of anhydrous sodium chloride and transfer into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 0.5 grams of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask. Add 500 mL of distilled or deionized water to the flask, swirl to dissolve all of the reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 1000 mg/L standard to a storage bottle. Rinse the flask extensively with water prior to its use in the preparation of the 10 mg/L standard. Alternatively, simply add 0.5 grams of magnesium sulfate to a liter of a 1000 mg/L chloride standard from a certified supplier.
10 mg/L standard: Accurately measure 10 mL of the above 1000 mg/L standard solution into a 1000 mL volumetric flask. Add 0.5 grams of anhydrous magnesium sulfate to the flask. Add 500 mL of distilled or deionized water, swirl to dissolve the solid reagents, and then dilute to the volumetric mark with water. Mix well by repeated inversion and then transfer the 10 mg/L standard to a storage bottle.

Chloride Troubleshooting Tips

Typical working life for chloride sensors is approximately 3-6 months depending on use, storage and maintenance. Proper storage and maintenance generally extends the sensor's working life.

If you get error messages during a chloride calibration, check the following:

1. Ensure the chloride solutions are good and not expired
2. Clean the sensor.
3. If you continue to get error messages during calibration, soak the sensor in 1000 mg/L chloride standard for several hours or overnight.
4. If you suspect port contamination, follow the instructions in the Cleaning a Sensor Port section.
5. If you continue to have trouble calibrating the chloride sensor, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

Cleaning and Reconditioning the Chloride Sensor

The chloride sensor is considered a pellet membrane ISE. As always, when handling sensors, care should be taken to avoid damaging the membrane. This sensor can be regenerated by washing with alcohol and/or gently polishing with fine emery paper in a circular motion to remove any deposits or discoloration, then thoroughly washing with deionized water to remove any debris.

The sensor may require soaking in the high chloride calibration solution to recover its performance. Soak in 1000 mg/L for several hours or overnight.

Installing and Uninstalling Sensors

General Precautions

It is important that the entire sensor connector and cable connector be dry when installing, removing or replacing sensors. This will prevent water from entering the port. Once a sensor is removed, examine the connector inside the port. If any moisture is present, use compressed air to completely dry the connector or place directly in front of a steady flow of fresh air. If you suspect port contamination, follow the port cleaning procedures listed under Cleaning a Sensor Port.

Remove sensors with the sensor tips facing the ground to help prevent water from entering the port upon removal.

The instrument utilizes o-rings as seals to prevent water from entering the sensor ports. When the sensors are removed, the o-rings that provide the seal should be carefully inspected for contamination (e.g. debris, grit, etc.) and cleaned if necessary.

If no dirt or damage to the o-rings is evident, wipe the o-rings with a lint free cloth or lens cloth to remove the old o-ring grease. Then, lightly apply new o-ring grease (provided in the maintenance kit) to the o-rings without removing them from their groove. If there is any indication of damage, the o-ring should be replaced with an identical o-ring. At the time of o-ring replacement, the entire o-ring assembly should be cleaned.

Do not over-grease the o-rings. The purpose of the o-ring grease it to keep the o-ring in good condition. Excess grease may collect grit particles that can compromise the seal. Excess grease can also cause the waterproofing capabilities of the o-ring to diminish, potentially causing leaks. If excess grease is present, remove it using a lens cloth or lint-free cloth.

To remove the o-rings:
Use a small, flat-bladed screwdriver or similar blunt-tipped tool to remove the o-ring from its groove. Do not use a sharp object to remove the o-rings. Using a sharp object could damage the o-ring groove which would allow water to enter the port resulting in permanent damage to the port and sensor. Check the o-ring and the groove for any excess grease or contamination. If contamination is evident, clean the o-ring and the portion of the titanium sensor where the o-ring fits with lens cleaning tissue or equivalent lint-free cloth. Alcohol can be used to clean the titanium sensor, but use only water and mild detergent on the o-ring itself. Using alcohol on o-rings may cause a loss of elasticity and may promote cracking. Also, inspect the o-rings for nicks and imperfections.

Before re-installing the o-rings, make sure to use a clean workspace, clean hands, and avoid contact with anything that may leave fibers on the o-ring or grooves. Even a very small amount of contamination (hair, grit, etc.) may cause a leak.

To re-install the o-rings:
Place a small amount of o-ring grease between your thumb and index finger. Draw the o-ring through the grease while pressing the fingers together to place a very light covering of grease to the o-ring. Place the o-ring into its groove making sure that it does not twist or roll. Do not excessively stretch the o-ring during installation.

Use your grease-coated finger to once again lightly go over the mating surface of the o-ring.

Do not over-grease the o-rings. The excess grease may collect grit particles that can compromise the seal. Excess grease can also cause the waterproofing capabilities of the o-ring to diminish, potentially causing leaks. If excess grease is present, remove it using a lens cloth or lint-free cloth.

Cleaning a Sensor Port

If you suspect port contamination, you can clean the port on the cable by filling the port with Isopropyl Alcohol for 30 seconds and then dumping it out. Next, allow the port to air dry completely or blow it out with compressed air. Installing a sensor into a port that is not completely dry is likely to cause erratic and erroneous readings.

If the connector is corroded, contact your local YSI Representative or a YSI Authorized Service Center.

Verifying Sensor Accuracy and Calibration

Sensor accuracy and calibration can be verified by immersing a sensor into calibration solution or YSI Confidence Solution®. Compare the readings on the ProDSS display to the value of the solution. If the readings have drifted more than the accuracy specification of the sensor, perform a calibration before taking field measurements.

YSI Confidence Solution can be used to check the accuracy and calibration of the conductivity, pH and ORP sensors. However, to maintain the highest accuracy of the instrument, it should not be used to perform a calibration.

Resetting a Sensor to Factory Default

Occasionally, it may be necessary to reset the instrument to its factory calibration default values. To reset the calibration values, press the Cal key, highlight Restore Default Cal and press Enter. Highlight the parameter you wish to reset to default and press Enter. Next, you will be asked to confirm the operation. Highlight Yes and press Enter to confirm.

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