

COMPREHENSIVE COOLANT ANALYSIS

Component Information		Sample Information		Customer Information	
Coolant:	PEA Fleet Charge 50/50	Received:	5/17/2021	Jack Boilerman	
Coolant Chemistry:	EG, Nitrite SCA	Report:	5/21/2021	Great Lakes Fleet	
Machine MFG:	CUMMINS	Sample No.:	6392-17-5	20338 Progress Drive	
Machine MOD:		Analyst / Test:	MMM / CLCOMP	Strongsville, OH 44149	
Machine Criticality:	Unknown	Sample Source Rating:	Unknown		

PROBLEMS

Different Additives
Wrong Color

COMMENTS

Coolant is a different color than reference new coolant. Coolant should match the color of the original manufacturer/product specifications. Probable causes of color change include improper coolant mixing, glycol deterioration, outside contaminants, and/or precipitation of inhibitors out of coolant. The organic additives present do not correlate with additives present in new reference coolant. This may be due to a different product in use, or a mixture of products in use. Mixing of different coolant products is not recommended, and can result in lack of corrosion protection for metal components and/or formation of deposits.

CUSTOMER NOTES

Last fluid change on 5/10/2021

Sample Date	New Fluid	5/14/2021	3/31/2021								
Lab Number	3166042	3203516	3166047								
Hours on Engine		183147	177366								
Hours on Fluid		5781	Unknown								
Condition		Marginal	Marginal								Normal Values

FLUID CONDITION

Glycol % ^(R)	49.4	49.8	48.4								50.0
Freezing Point °C ^(R)	-36	-37	-35								< -30
Boiling Point °C ^(R)	107	107	107								> 100
pH ^(G)	10.0	8.2	8.7								7.0 - 11.0

OBSERVATIONS (analyst rating) IWI-520

Color	Pink	Red	Red								
Visual Clarity	Clear	Clear	Clear								Clear
Visible Foam	None	None	None								None
Visible Oil	None	None	None								None
Fuel Odor	None	None	None								None
Magnetic Particles	None	None	Slight								None
Non-Magnetic Particles	None	None	None								None

CONTAMINATION

Specific Conductance ^(N)	1991	2124	2167								< 6600
Total Dissolved Solids ^(N)	1045	1115	1138								< 3400
Calcium ^(E)	-	3	14								< 60
Magnesium ^(E)	-	2	3								< 20
Hardness as CaCO ₃ ^(E)	-	30	93								< 250
Chloride ^(A)	9	9	29								< 75
Fluoride ^(A)	16	2	16								< 30
Sulfate ^(A)	10	103	56								< 300

DEGRADATION (mg/L) Ion Chromatography IWI-500

Glycolate ^(A)	0	305	129								< 1500
Acetate ^(A)	0	-	0								
Oxalate ^(A)	0	12	8								< 50
Formate ^(A)	0	38	20								< 250

REPORT REFERENCE

Fluid Condition	Glycol concentration shows whether the right mix ratio is being employed; when lower than expected there is likely inadequate protection for the cooling system and engine, and when higher than expected there will be a loss of heat transfer. Freeze and boiling points are dependent on glycol % and hint at the expected operating temperature range, and pH is the primary indicator for degradation and/or contamination.
Observations	Color, clarity and foam provide an overview of the physical appearance of the coolant, as any change indicates likely degradation and/or contamination. Odors are checked for signs of contamination due to adverse conditions within the cooling system. Particles can appear for a number of reasons including a poor source of water, corrosion, cavitation or defective electrical grounds.
Contamination	Conductivity increasing indicates contamination originating from the water supply, such as hardness and fluoride, or combustion gases; sudden changes may be the result of overdosing inhibitor or concentrate, or mixing with another coolant. The presence of these contaminants can lead to scale and/or corrosion within the cooling system.
Degradation	Glycolate indicates the primary breakdown of the glycol portion of the coolant which is generally caused by localized overheating or an air leak (i.e., combustion blow-by) within the system. Acetate, oxalate and formate are all signs degradation has progressed to a more severe, secondary stage of degradation.
Additives	The presence and concentration of additives will vary from one coolant to another and should be compared to the new fluid reference; the presence of additives not seen in the new fluid reference indicate likely mixing with another coolant and may void the OEM warranty.
Organic Acid Technology	The presence and concentration of these additives will appear in some Extended Life Coolants (ELC) and should be compared to the new fluid reference.
Wear	Wear metals are most commonly signs of corrosion (driven by low or incorrect additives) or cavitation (driven by air leaks). They may also appear due to grounding faults, localized hot spots or poor water supply.