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CORRECTION

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Correction: Quantification of corrosion inhibitors used in the water industry for steam condensate treatment: the indirect electroanalytical sensing of morpholine and cyclohexylamine

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Correction for 'Quantification of corrosion inhibitors used in the water industry for steam condensate treatment: the indirect electroanalytical sensing of morpholine and cyclohexylamine' by Athanasios V. Kolliopoulos *et al.*, *Environ. Sci.: Water Res. Technol.*, 2015, **1**, 40–46.

There were errors in some of the structures in Scheme 1. The corrected graphic is shown below.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

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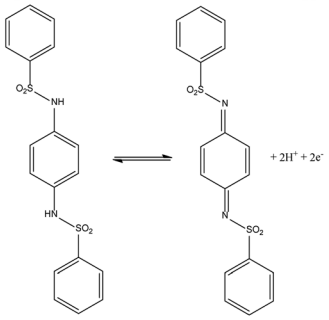
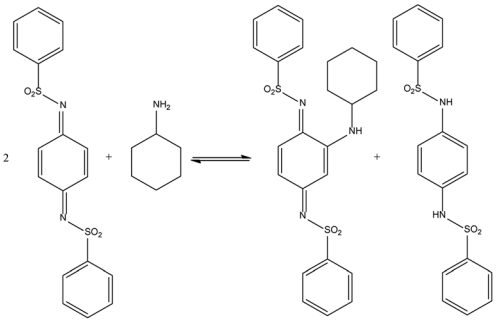
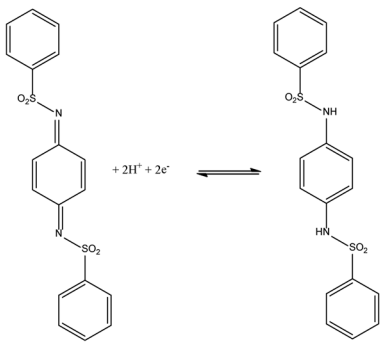
1) **Electrochemical step**: Electrochemical oxidation of mediator appears at +0.07 V.



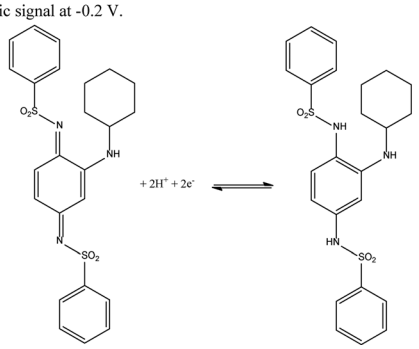
2) **Chemical step**: Reaction of Cyclohexylamine with the sulfonimide (oxidized form of the mediator).



3) **Electrochemical step**: Reduction of Sulfonimide (oxidized form of the mediator) appears at +0.01 V.



4) **Electrochemical step**: Reduction of the chemically formed product produces a new voltammetric signal at -0.2 V.



Scheme 1 Proposed EC mechanism for the indirect sensing of cyclohexylamine and the various electrochemical and chemical steps involved. 1) Electrochemical step: electrochemical oxidation of mediator appears at +0.07 V. 2) Chemical step: reaction of cyclohexylamine with the sulfonimide (oxidized form of the mediator). 3) Electrochemical step: reduction of sulfonimide (oxidized form of the mediator) appears at +0.01 V. 4) Electrochemical step: reduction of the chemically formed product produces a new voltammetric signal at −0.2 V.

