



# Water Analysis Report

**NOTE:** Please answer ALL appropriate questions to ensure accurate equipment recommendations

**FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY**

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

Report No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date Completed \_\_\_\_\_

**CUSTOMER**

**DEALER**

**DISTRIBUTOR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street

\_\_\_\_\_  
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Phone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number

**Analysis for Bacteria, Arsenic, Lead and other heavy metals must be performed by your local health department or an independent laboratory.**

**HOW TO DRAW WATER SAMPLE**

Use outlet nearest pump (not from bottom of pressure tank). Run water for five minutes or two pump cycles, then fill clean bottle to neck and cap immediately. Never use hot water. Return bottle with this completed form.

**HOW TO MEASURE PUMPING RATE OF PUMP**

1. Make certain no water is being drawn. Open spigot nearest pressure tank. When pump starts, close tap and measure time (in seconds) to refill pressure tank. This is **cycle time**.
2. Using a container of known volume, draw water and measure volume in gallons until pump starts again. This is **drawdown**.
3. Divide drawdown by cycle time and multiply the result by 60 to arrive at the **pumping rate** in gallons per minute. Insert this figure in #3 Water System.

**1. Water Source**

- City or area-wide authority
- Community water system (small water system usually supplying 12 homes or fewer) Water comes from:
  - Well  Lake  Reservoir  River  Unknown
  - New private well - Approx age: \_\_\_\_\_ months
- Depth of Well:** \_\_\_\_\_
- Old private well - Approx age: \_\_\_\_\_ months
- Private lake  Private spring  Private dugout  Other - describe: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Household Information**

- Do you now have water conditioning equipment?
- No  Yes Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Size: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Single family  Multi-family No. of units: \_\_\_\_\_
  - No. persons: \_\_\_\_\_ No. baths: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Do baths have high flow demand?  No  Yes
  - Lawn irrigation on water system?  Indoor pool
  - Outdoor pool - Capacity: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons
  - Water line size from source: \_\_\_\_\_ inches

**3. Water System**

- Type of Pump**
- Constant Pressure  Jet  Submersible  Unknown
- Pumping rate of pump: \_\_\_\_\_ gpm

- Pressure Tank**
- Air to water  Bladder Capacity: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons
  - Operating pressure: (low/high) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ psi.

**4. Water Problems**

- When this sample was drawn, it was:
- Clear  Colored  Cloudy
- This water sample is  Untreated  Treated
- How is it treated? (List Brand and Model #'s): \_\_\_\_\_

**PROBLEMS**

- Hardness (e.g. high soap usage, bathtub ring, lime deposits, etc.)
- Iron Deposits - if so, is iron build-up in flush tank?
- Greasy  Gritty  Stringy (iron bacteria?)
- Color of Water -  Red  Orange  Black
- Greenish or blue stains on sinks, tubs, etc.
- Pitting of fixtures and/or pipes
- Sand (visible particles)  Sediment or silt (cloudy)
- Bad Taste -  Iron  Bitter  Salty
- Other - describe: \_\_\_\_\_

- Bad Odor:  Rotten Egg  Musty  Iron
- Odor is in:  Cold Water  Hot Water  Both
- Other Problems - describe: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Standard Laboratory Tests

Total Hardness: \_\_\_\_\_ gpg

Iron: \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

Manganese: \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

pH: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Dissolved Solids: \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

## 6. Other Tests

Hydrogen Sulfide: \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

*(test must be performed on-site)*

Tannins: \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l

**If TDS is over 1000 ppm and hardness is less than 30% of the TDS, a total water analysis is required.**

## 7. Explanation of Water Analysis

### A. Total Hardness

This indicates the efficiency or workability of the water for everyday household use. Water in excess of 3 gpg is generally considered hard and should be softened.

### B. Iron

Over 0.3 ppm of iron will cause discoloration of water and staining. Fully automatic water conditioners will correct this problem. Some extreme water situations may require filtration.

### C. Manganese

Manganese is frequently encountered in iron-bearing water but to a lesser degree. Manganese is similar to iron in that it stains and clogs pipes and valves. Concentrations as low as 0.05 mg/l of manganese can cause problems.

### D. pH

A scale used to measure the acidity or alkalinity of water. A pH reading below 6.5 normally indicates highly corrosive water and neutralizing equipment should be used. A pH reading in excess of 8.5 could indicate contaminated water and generally requires bacteriological and chemical analysis.

### E. Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S)

Testing for hydrogen sulfide should occur on-site. Hydrogen sulfide imparts a rotten egg odor and taste that makes water all but undrinkable and also promotes corrosion. In addition, it can foul the resin bed of a water conditioner. The use of a water conditioner is not recommended unless the water is first treated for the removal of hydrogen sulfide.

### F. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

A measure of the soluble solids present in the water.

### G. Tannins

Tannic acid is formed by decaying organic matter. Tannins alone are not harmful, although they can affect the proper operation of a chemical free iron filter.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are based entirely on the information supplied and the water sample chemistry results at the time of analysis.

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Recommended by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Return completed form to: