



FOR LABORATORY USE ONLY

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

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

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

Water Analysis Report

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

CUSTOMER

DEALER

DISTRIBUTOR

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State/Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State/Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_ State/Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP/P.C. \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP/P.C. \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP/P.C. \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

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.

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

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

Return completed form to:

