NOVO™
WATER CONDITIONING PRODUCTS

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

_____
Name

_____
Street

_____
Town State/Province

_____
Zip Code/P.C. Email

_____
Phone

DEALER

_____
Name

_____
Street

_____
Town State/Province

_____
Zip Code/P.C. Email

_____
Phone

DISTRIBUTOR

_____
Name

_____
Street

_____
Town State/Province

_____
Zip Code/P.C. Email

_____
Phone

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_2S)
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:

A Division of Canature WaterGroup

NOVO™ Water Conditioning Products