

**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 ☐ CloudyThis 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 ☐ IronOdor 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 (H₂S)

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

This recommendation is based on the test results obtained at the time the sample was taken and the information provided with the sample. Water chemistry conditions can change from when this sample was taken which could result in other treatment equipment required. WaterGroup is not responsible for any changes in water conditions or application criteria.

Recommended by: _____

Date: _____

Return completed form to: