

# WSPS <sup>®</sup>

## Water Softener & Purification Specialist™

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For Laboratory Use Only: Date received \_\_\_\_\_ Report # \_\_\_\_\_ Date Completed \_\_\_\_\_

# Water Analysis Report

Note: To insure accurate equipment recommendations, please answer ALL appropriate questions.

Note: We also recommend a bacterial analysis should be preformed by your local health department; our test only confirms or proves the presence of Coliform & E.coli and not the platecounts.

CUSTOMER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

Town: \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: [ \_\_\_\_\_ ] \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

### HOW TO DRAW WATER SAMPLE

Use outlet nearest pump [not from bottom of pressure tank.] Run pump for five minutes, or two pump cycles, then fill CLEAN bottle to neck and cap immediately. Never use HOT water. Return / send sample with this completed form to us.

### HOW TO MEASURE PUMPING RATE OF PUMP:

1. Make certain no water is being drawn else where in house. Open spigot [tap] 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 down water and measure volume in gallons until pump starts again. This is draw-down. Divide this figure by cycle time from step 1 and multiply result by 60 to arrive at pumping rate in gallons per minute. Insert this figure in SECTION 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:

Wells  Lake  Reservoir  River  Unknown  
 New private well. Approx. age \_\_\_\_\_ months  
 Old private well Approx. age \_\_\_\_\_ years  
 Private lake  Private spring  Private dugout  
 Private cistern  Other -describe \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Household Information

Do you now have water conditioning equipment ?

No  Yes  Type \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_  
 Single family  Multi-family: No. Units \_\_\_\_\_  
No. persons \_\_\_\_\_ No. Baths \_\_\_\_\_  
 Lawn irrigation on water system?

Indoor Pool  Outdoor pool Capacity \_\_\_\_\_ gals.  
 Water line size from source \_\_\_\_\_ Inches Diam.

### 3. Water System

Type of pump:  Jet  Piston  Submersible  
 Unknown  
Pumping Rate of pump \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
Pressure Tank:  
 Air-to-water  Bladder type Capacity \_\_\_\_\_ gal.  
Operating Pressure (low/high) \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. Water Problems

When this water sample was drawn, was it:

Clear?  Coloured?  Cloudy?  
Is this water sample:  Untreated?  Treated?

Problems:

Hardness (high soap usage, bathtub ring, lime deposits ect)  
 Iron Deposits - If yes, is iron build up in flush tank of toilet:   
Stringy (iron Bacterial)?  Greasy?  
 Gritty?  Oil film / gloss on water?  
 Colour of water  Red  Orange  Black  
 Greenish / Blueish stains on sinks, tubs, fixtures  
 Pitting of fixtures and or pipes  
 Sand (visible particles)  Sediment or Silt (cloudy)  
 Bad taste:  Iron / metallic  Bitter  Salty  Other...  
Describe \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bad Odor:  Rotton Egg  Musty  Marshy  Iron  
 Other problems - describe \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RETURN COMPLETED FORM TO:  
WATER SOFTENER PURIFICATION SPECIALIST  
P.O. Box 21106, 150 First St.,  
Orangeville, Ontario Canada L9W 4S7

### 5. Standard Laboratory Tests

Total Hardness \_\_\_\_\_ gpm  
Iron \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Manganese \_\_\_\_\_ mg/l  
pH \_\_\_\_\_  
Hydrogen Sulfide \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
TDS (total dissolved solids) \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Nitrates \_\_\_\_\_ ppm

### 6. Explanation of Water Analysis

- **Total Hardness**

This indicates the efficiency or workability of the water for everyday household use. Water in excess of three grains is generally considered hard, and one could realize benefits be a softener. Over 10 grains definitely should be softened .

- **Iron**

Over 0.3 parts per million (ppm) will cause discoloration of water and staining. Fully automatic softeners will correct this problem. Some extreme water situations may require filtration / iron filter.

- **Manganese**

Manganese is frequently encountered in iron bearing water but to a lesser amount. Manganese is similar to iron, in that it stains and clogs pipes and valves. 0.05 mg/l can cause problems.

- **PH**

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

- **Hydrogen Sulfide**

Testing for H<sub>2</sub>S should generally if possible occur on site. 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 softener. The use of a water softener is not recommended unless the water is first treated for removal of sulfur.

### 7. Special Laboratory Tests

Chlorides \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Sulfates \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Tannins & Lignin \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Alkalinity \_\_\_\_\_

### Special Tests

Sodium \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Silica \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Conductivity \_\_\_\_\_ ppm  
Turbidity \_\_\_\_\_ FTU

- **Total Dissolved Solids**

Is a measure of the soluble solids present in the water.

- **Chlorides**

Over 500 ppm may impart a salty taste.

- **Sulfates**

Over 500 ppm may impart a bitter taste to water and have a slight laxative effect.

- **Tannins**

Tannic acid is formed by decaying organic matter. Tannins alone are not harmful, but can effect the proper operation of chemical free water filters. Is often seen as a colour to water. (Tea effect)

- **Alkalinity**

Caused by the pressure of bicarbonates, carbonates and hydroxides. Over 500 ppm creates a "soda" taste and makes skin dry.

### Notes

**Standard test are adequate for most water supplies. Special tests may be required because of a particular problem. More water is usually needed and full details must be given concerning the problem or reason for requesting the special test.**

**The science of water treatment is still inexact. As nature's greatest solvent, water will dissolve most anything it touches. Various combinations of substances can present situations for which the preceding general statements may or may not hold true.**

This information is furnished to serve as a guideline and is not intended as a final authority for a specific problem. Recommendations: These recommendations are based entirely on the information supplied and the water sample chemistry results at the time of analysis.

**Recommendations:** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_