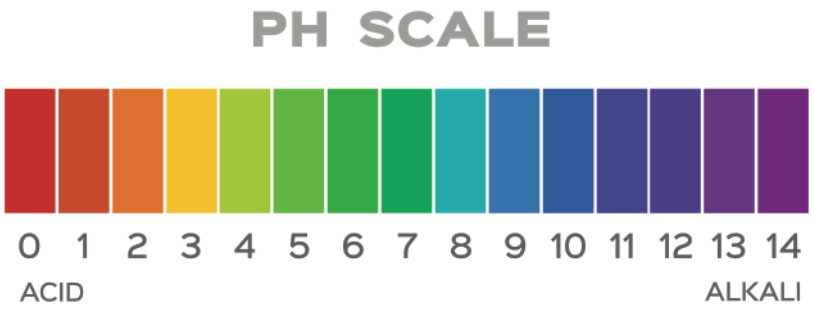
CLEAN WATER STORE

Easy Well Water Test Kit Pro + Bacteria, Lead, Pesticide

EASY WELL WATER TEST KIT INSTRUCTIONS

Professional results in your own home



The Easy Well Water Test Kit gives you professional results fast and easy in your own home.
Please follow the instructions in this booklet and the test kit cards carefully for best results!

Each test is numbered to match their corresponding sections in this booklet. Test in any order you wish.

Allow water to run from the tap for 4-5 minutes and follow the enclosed instructions for each test. Rinse the test bottle thoroughly with the water to be tested in between each of the tests.

Keep away from children. Do not ingest. Wash hands after testing.

Check pages 17-21 for the safety datasheets before proceeding , for full SDS Sheet please visit : www.cleanwaterstore.com/resource/factory-manuals/

Please note, these water tests and the test kit are for educational purposes only, and are solely meant to help diagnose aesthetic water quality problems. **If you suspect your water is contaminated or is causing health problems consult with your local health department and have testing done at a state-certified laboratory.**

Bottle Guide **(please refer to the Table of contents)**

- 8-Way Test Pack

- Manganese Test

- pH Test (Drops)
- Sulfate Test
- Hydrogen Sulfide Test
- Hardness Test

Compare & Record Your Results

See the "Ideal Range" column below. Your tests should fall within these Ideal Range parameters and your water may require some treatment if results fall outside the ideal range.

Test Date_____	Test Range	Ideal Range	Your Results	Notes
Alkalinity	0 - 240 ppm	20 - 200 ppm		
Iron	0 - 5.0 ppm	0 - 0.3 ppm		
Nitrate	0 - 50 ppm	Less than 10 ppm		
Nitrite	0 - 10 ppm	Less than 1.0 ppm		
Copper	0 - 3.0 ppm	Less than 1.3 ppm		
Chlorine	0 - 5.0 ppm	Less than 2.0 ppm		
pH	4-12	7-8.5		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	0 - 999 ppm	0 - 500 ppm		
Manganese	.05 - 1.0 ppm	0 - .05 ppm		
Sulfate	0 - 500 ppm	0 - 250 ppm		
Hydrogen Sulfide	0-3.0ppm	0 ppm		
Hardness	0 - 425 ppm	50 - 150 ppm		
Coliform Bacteria	Positive/ Negative	Negative		
Lead	Positive/ Negative	Negative		
Pesticide				

Enter your results online, visit http://www.cleanwaterstore.com/test-results/.

We will respond within 24-48 hours with a recommendation or to aid with questions that need to be clarified.

Table of Contents

1 8-Way Test Pack

Each pack includes Iron reagent tablet and test strip, Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite test strip, Alkalinity/pH/Hardness test strip, test vial with white click-cap, and color-comparison chart.

Alkalinity/pH/Hardness Test Strip

1. Rinse then fill vial with white click-cap to the top with water
2. Remove test strip & card from packet marked ALK/ pH/Hard

DO NOT TOUCH PAD

3. Dip strip in water for 1 second then remove
4. Hold test strip level and wait 10 seconds
5. Compare with color chart on instruction card

*NOTE: ***Your kit includes additional pH and hardness test kits that use drops. These are more accurate and allow you to test many times for pH and hardness***

Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite test strip

1. Rinse then fill the included vial with the white click-cap to the top with water
2. Remove test strip from packet marked CL/CO/NA/ NI
3. Dip strip in water, swirl strip 3 times and remove.

DO NOT SHAKE EXCESS WATER

4. Hold test strip level for 2 seconds then IMMEDIATE-LY compare test strip color with chlorine color chart
5. Next compare color with copper test and after a to-tal of 45 seconds, compare color with nitrate/nitrite color chart. Test result expires 2 minutes from start

1 8-Way Test Pack Cont.

Includes Iron reagent tablet and test strip, Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite test strip, Alkalinity/pH/Hardness test strip, test vial, and color-comparison chart.

Iron Test Strip

1. Rinse then fill vial with white click-cap to the top with water
2. Remove iron reagent tablet from foil packet and place in vial
3. Place cap on vial then shake until tablet completely disintegrates then remove cap
4. Remove iron test trip from foil package.

DO NOT TOUCH PAD

5. Immerse test strip for 2 seconds
6. Shake ONCE to remove excess water then wait 60 seconds
7. Compare color to color chart on instruction card then record results

2 pH Test (Drops)

1. Fill the included 15mL vial with white screw-cap with 5 mL of water, one-third full.
2. Add 5 drops of pH reagent, swirl to mix.
3. Compare color with chart on included color-chart card.

3 TDS Meter

1. Fill a clean glass 1/2 way with water to be tested, or enough to be able to submerge the end of the TDS meter by 1-2 inches.
2. Turn on, remove cap then place TDS meter in water for approx. 10 seconds or until numbers on the display stabilize
3. Read meter then record results on your sheet.

*NOTE: For accurate results test water at room temperature

Please refer to included manufacturer instructions.

4 Manganese Test

1. Fill the included 60 mL bottle, with white cap, with about 25 mL of sample, about half way.
2. Add Citrate Buffer reagent, swirl to mix
3. Add Sodium Periodate reagent, swirl to mix
4. Allow to stand undisturbed for 2 minutes, read within 8 minutes
5. Place vial next to Mn Chart and look down the vial from top to bottom to compare

*NOTE: You will need to swirl vigorously in order to get accurate results however undissolved reagent does not have an effect on test accuracy *

*CAUTION: DO NOT Ingest and avoid contact with eyes and skin. Keep out of reach of children and pets. For health and safety concerns, please refer to page 16-17 for the Material Safety Data Sheet *

5 Sulfate Test

1. Fill the included 15mL vial with white screw-cap with 5 mL of water, one-third, or enough to be able to submerge the test strip.
2. Dip test strip into a water sample for 10 seconds with a constant but gentle back and forth motion
3. Remove strip, shake briskly then wait for 20 seconds
4. Compare color with chart on card within 20 seconds
5. Flush waste water down drain

6 Hydrogen Sulfide Test

1. Fill the included 15mL vial with white screw cap with 5 mL of water, one-third, or enough to be able to submerge the test strip.
2. Dip test strip into a water sample for 20 seconds with a gentle, steady up and down motion
3. Remove and then discard strip
4. Place instruction card color chart on a flat surface
5. Viewing from the top, slide vial from one white circle to the next until best color match is found
6. Flush waste water down drain

7 Hardness Test (Drops)

What's included: 1 bottle of hardness reagent 1, 1 bottle of hardness reagent 2, 1 bottle of hardness reagent 3, and 15mL bottle.

1. Fill, with the water to be tested, one-third of the included 15mL vial with white screw cap. To 5mL of water sample, one-third of the 15mL bottle, add three drops of the buffer solution, hardness reagent 1 , & swirl to mix.
2. Add one drop of the hardness indicator, hardness reagent 2, & swirl to mix (a blue color indicates soft water. If a red color develops proceed to step 3).
3. Add the hardness titrant reagent, hardness reagent 3, by drops. Count the drops until the color changes from red to blue. Swirl to mix after each drop. Each drop of titrant equals one grain of Hardness in units of GPG. Multiply # of drops by 17.1 to determine hardness in ppm.

*Store in a cool dark place

Keep away from children. Do not ingest. Keep away from eyes & skin. Avoid high temperatures & direct sunlight

*For health and safety concerns, please refer to page 18-20 for the Material Safety Data Sheet *

8 Coliform Bacteria Test

1. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Remove faucet aerator if possible and run water for several minutes to make sure the water being tested is from the well itself and not plumbing. Some professionals recommend sanitizing the exterior of fixture you are taking the sample from with alcohol or flaming it with a lighter.
2. Carefully remove bottle cap then fill with 100 mL of water sample (about 1/2" below neck of bottle). DO NOT TOUCH INSIDE OF CAP OR BOTTLE OPENNG DO NOT RE-MOVE THE CAP FROM THE TEST BOTTLE AND LEAVE EXPOSED TO AIR FOR MORE THAN A FEW MOMENTS, TO AVOID FALSE CONTAMINATION FROM AIR AND DUST. DO NOT OVERFILL .
3. Securely recap bottle and shake vigorously until all media has dissolved. Solution should be clear yellow in color (turbid samples retain their turbidity)
4. Incubate sample for 24 hours and up to 48 hours at temperatures between 25° C/77°F and 35°C/95°F , use the provided warming pad. Leave the bottle undis-turbed and away from sunlight.
5. After 24 or 48 hours observe color of sample

Clear yellow = Negative for coliforms

Blue-Green = Positive for coliforms

Test *Positive* Coliform Bacteria Test for E. Coli

1. Shine a UV light (approx. 365nm) from bottom of sample. (UV OPTIONAL - Not In-cluded) AVOID LOOKING DIRECTLY AT LIGHT

No Fluorescence = Negative for E.coli bacteria

Blue Fluorescence= Positive for E.coli bacteria

To dispose of a positive test, add 1 teaspoon of house-hold bleach to sample and then pour down toilet.

Warming Pad Instructions

When ready to use, first remove plastic outer wrapper. Do not tear or open fabric encasing, remove plastic only.

Shake the heating pad to activate and lay the heating pad on a flat surface. Then, wait 5 minutes for full activation.

Place pad in shipping box and allow for some air flow into box, do not make direct contact with the sample bottle.

Take bacteria sample per instructions, place in box with heating pad, close box.

Safe natural warming. Contains iron powder, activated carbon, vermiculite, mineral salt.

FALSE POSITIVES are common and can be a result of contaminated faucets, or the way the sample was taken.

The minimum quantity of the bacteria needed for detection is 10 CFU/ 100mL

9 Lead Test

1. Open lead foil packet and remove all contents. Packet should include (1) lead test strip, (1) sample vial, and (1) dropper pipette.

2. Fill dropper full of water then place into vial

3. On a flat surface, place test strip into test vial with arrows point down.

DO NOT DISTURB

4. Wait 10 minutes then take test strip out of vial and compare results to provided chart.

**Please refer to included manufacturer instructions.*

10 Pesticide Test

1. Open lead foil packet and remove all contents. Packet should include (1) pesticide test strip, (1) sample vial, and (1) dropper pipette.

2. Fill dropper pipette full of water then place into vial

3. On a flat surface, place test strip into test vial with arrows point down.

DO NOT DISTURB

4. Wait 10 minutes then take test strip out of vial and compare results to provided chart

**Please refer to included manufacturer instructions.*

1 8-Way Test Pack

Alkalinity/pH/Hardness Test Strip*

The amount of Alkalinity that should be in our water is approximately 20-200 PPM. Alkalinity is a measurement of the capacity of water to neutralize acids or hydrogen ions and is sometimes be referred to as "Carbonate hardness". Alkalinity acts as a buffer if any changes are made to the water's pH value and thus alkalinity in water will help keep the water's pH stable. Acidic water can be corrosive and the presence of alkalinity prevents this issue. Essentially, alkalinity quantifies the dissolved minerals in the water that are helping keep the water we drink neutral.

Hardness in well water is typically calcium carbonate, from limestone minerals. A good hardness level for homes is 1 to 8 grains per gallon . High levels of hardness will cause white scale to form on fixtures and prematurely wear out water heaters and other appliances. Hardness can be removed by installing a water softener.

*See 2: pH test (drops), pg 8, for pH parameter quick-facts

Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite test strip

This strip measures for Chlorine, Copper, Nitrate and Nitrite. Chlorine levels will only be present if your water is chlorinated, and should be less than 2.0 PPM. Chlorine dissipates extremely fast. Copper levels should be 0, or at least less than 1.0. If you detect copper in your water, this likely means there is corrosion of your pipes occurring. Nitrate should be less than 10 PPM, and nitrite less than 1.0 PPM. If your water tests positive for nitrate, it usually means contamination of your well from agricultural run-off (fertilizers) or could be contamination from leaking septic tanks nearby. Nitrate is a health threat, especially for infants and pregnant mothers and livestock.

Iron Test Strip

Iron in well water should be 0.3 PPM or less. Higher levels of iron causes staining of fixtures and can impart a rusty taste to drinking water. Water that is high in iron may appear clear at first, and then turn to yellow or rust color after it has been exposed to air. Iron is the most abundant metal on Earth and as such, it is one of the most common contaminants in groundwater

2 pH Test (Drops)

The typical range for pH in surface water systems is 6.5-8.5 and for groundwater is 6-8.5. The pH of the water is a measure of how acidic or alkaline it is. pH is measured on a scale from 1 to 14. 7 is neutral, and generally you want to have a neutral pH, between 7 and 8 pH. If your pH is less than 7, it can be considered to be acidic and might corrode your pipes and fixtures. To get an accurate pH measurement, be sure to do the pH immediately after you take the water sample. The pH can rise if the water is exposed to air, so to get an accurate measurement, take the test right away.

3 TDS Meter

TDS stands for "Total Dissolved Solids". TDS is a measurement of how much dissolved solids, usually salts and minerals, are in your well water. Generally you want the TDS to be in the range of 1 to 200 PPM for drinking water, and up to 500 PPM for household use. Over 500, and especially over 1000 PPM of TDS can cause white spotting, corrosion, and often give water an alkaline taste. *Please refer to the meter's pamphlet for more instructions*

4 Manganese Test

Manganese in well water should be 0.05 PPM or less. Higher levels of manganese causes black or brown or tea-color staining of fixtures and can affect the taste of drinking water. Similar to iron, water that is high in manganese may appear clear at first, and then turn to brown or black after it has been exposed to air. *For the full Material Safety Data Sheet, visit http://sds.hach.com/private/search.aspx Part Number: 2107669 (Citrate Buffer) Part Number: 2107769 (Sodium Periodate)*

5 Sulfate Test

Sulfate levels should be less than 250 PPM. High concentrations of sulfate in the water we drink can have a laxative effect when combined with calcium and magnesium, the two most common constituents of hardness. Basically sulfate in water, makes “Epsom salts”, which is magnesium sulfate and can be a powerful laxative. High sulfates also can cause “rotten-egg” sulfur odors in both cold but especially hot water.

6 Hydrogen Sulfide Test

Hydrogen sulfide in water causes a ‘rotten-egg’ or sulfur odor. A good test result should be below 0. Very low levels can cause objectionable odors and tastes in water. It may be present in the cold well water, or it may only be present in your hot water. High levels can cause health problems and corrosion of pipes and fixtures.

7 Hardness Test (Drops)

Hardness in well water is typically calcium carbonate, from limestone minerals. A good hardness level for homes is 1 to 8 grains per gallon . High levels of hardness will cause white scale to form on fixtures and prematurely wear out water heaters and appliance. Hardness can be removed by installing a water softener.

8 Coliform Bacteria Test

The presence of bacteria in well water is a common occurrence. According to the USEPA, coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful. However, the presence of these bacteria in well water usually indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that can cause disease. If your well water tests positive for coliform bacteria, this is a sign it could be contaminated from surface runoff or near-by septic tanks. The presence of E. coli in water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination.

This is a potential health threat and you should not use the water until it is fixed.

Consult with a professional well driller or contractor to do an inspection of your well to make sure it is safe. Consider shock chlorinating the well and sanitize piping and fixtures, wait two weeks or until the chlorine residual is gone and re-test for coliform bacteria. If the contamination is a recurring problem, try to identify the source of the problem (such as a defective well seal, or cracked casing) and fix it. You can also investigate the feasibility of installing a disinfection system, which can use chlorination, ultraviolet light, or ozone to kill bacteria and viruses.

9 Lead Test

PurTest Lead test will provide a basic absence and presence analysis and can detect dissolved lead at levels below the EPA action level of 15 parts per billion.

Lead can enter drinking water when service pipes that contain lead corrode, especially if the water has high acidity. EPA has stated there is no safe exposure level to lead in water.

10 Pesticide Test

PurTest Pesticide test kit detects two of the most common pesticides used in the US farming indus-try, atrazine and simazine.

The toxicity levels are 3 ppb for atrazine and 4 ppb for simazine. The test will detect for the absence and presence at these exposure levels. Pesticide buildup from the agriculture industry can seep into ground-water as a common contaminant.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 23-Jan-2019 **Revision Date** 25-Jan-2019 **Version** 1.4

1. Identification

Product identifier

Product Name Buffer Powder Citrate Type

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 2107669

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Laboratory reagent. Determination of manganese.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone +1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service

2. Hazards identification

Classification

Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2 - (H315)
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2A - (H319)
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 3 - (H402)

Label elements

Signal word - Warning

Hazard statements
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life

Exclamation mark

Precautionary statements
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention
P362 + P364 - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P337 + P313 - If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention
P273 - Avoid release to the environment
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Not applicable.

Mixture

Chemical name	CAS No.	Synonyms	Percent Range
Sodium phosphate dibasic	7558-79-4	No information available	50 - 60%
Sodium sulfate	7757-82-6	No information available	30 - 40%
Citric acid	77-92-9	2-hydroxypropane-1,2,3-tricarboxylic acid	10 - 20%

4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Do not rub affected area.

Skin contact Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Self-protection of the first aider Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear personal protective clothing (see section 8).

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Burning sensation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issue Date 07-Oct-2018 **Revision Date** 08-Jan-2019 **Version** 1.3

1. Identification

Product identifier

Product Name Sodium Periodate

Other means of identification

Product Code(s) 2107769

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Laboratory Use.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer Address
Hach Company P.O.Box 389 Loveland, CO 80539 USA +1(970) 669-3050

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Telephone +1(303) 623-5716 - 24 Hour Service

2. Hazards identification

Classification

Oxidizing solids	Category 2 - (H272)
Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 3 - (H301)

Label elements

Flame over circle
Skull and crossbones

Precautionary statements
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product
P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P220 - Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection

Other Hazards Known
Not applicable

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical Family Oxidizing Agents.

Formula $NaIO_4$

Chemical name	CAS No.	Synonyms	Percent Range
Periodic acid (HIO4), sodium salt	7790-28-5	No information available	100%

4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air.

Eye contact Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Do not rub affected area.

Skin contact IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Self-protection of the first aider Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product: Total Hardness Reagent A

Common name: Total Hardness Reagent A

Modle: N/A

Mark：N/A

Manufacture: Guangzhou Jubway technology co.,ltd

Address: No. 13, Daxiang Street, Xinshuikeng Village, Dalong Street, Panyu District, Guangzhou

Post Code: / **Fax No: /** **Emergency Telephone: /**

Section 2- Composition/Information on Ingredient

Chemical Name	Molecular formula	CAS No.	In % By Weight
Water	H_2O	7732-18-5	50
Ammonium hydroxide	H_5NO	1336-21-6	50

Section 3- Hazards Identification

Fatalness: This substance has a slightly harmful effect on water. Triethanolamine is irritating to the eyes, but weaker than monoethanolamine and irritating to the skin.

Invasion route:

Skin touch: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse thoroughly with plenty of fresh water.

Eye touch: Immediately open the upper and lower eyelids, rinse with flowing water or normal saline. Go to a doctor.

Inhalation: Detached from the scene to fresh air. Go to a doctor.

Ingestion: Those who mistaken themselves gargle, drink milk or egg white, and seek medical advice.

Health hazards: Exposure to high heat, open flames or contact with oxidizing agents can cause the danger of burning.

Section 4- First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Skin touch: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eyes touch: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Ingestion: If inhaled, move the patient to fresh air. If breathing stops, perform artificial respiration.

Eat： Do not feed anything to the unconscious through the mouth.Rinse your mouth with water.

4.2 major symptoms and effects, acute and late effects

Cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, vomiting

4.3 prompt medical treatment and instructions for special treatment required

Database

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 extinguishing medium

Extinguishing method and extinguishing agent

Extinguish with water mist, ethanol foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

5.2 special hazards arising from this substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride gases

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product: Total Hardness Reagent B

Common name: Total Hardness Reagent B

Modle: N/A

Mark：N/A

Manufacture: Guangzhou Jubway technology co.,ltd

Address: No. 13, Daxiang Street, Xinshuikeng Village, Dalong Street, Panyu District, Guangzhou

Post Code: / **Fax No: /** **Emergency Telephone: /**

Section 2- Composition/Information on Ingredient

Chemical Name	Molecular formula	CAS No.	In % By Weight
Ethanol	C2H6O	64-17-5	60
Triethanolamine	C6H15NO3	102-71-6	39.95
Eriochrome Black T	C20H12N3NaO7S	1787-61-7	0.05

Section 3- Hazards Identification

Fatalness: This substance has a slightly harmful effect on water. Triethanolamine is irritating to the eyes, but weaker than monoethanolamine and irritating to the skin.

Invasion route:

Skin touch: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse thoroughly with plenty of fresh water.

Eye touch: Immediately open the upper and lower eyelids, rinse with flowing water or normal saline. Go to a doctor.

Inhalation: Detached from the scene to fresh air. Go to a doctor.

Ingestion: Those who mistaken themselves gargle, drink milk or egg white, and seek medical advice.

Health hazards: Exposure to high heat, open flames or contact with oxidizing agents can cause the danger of burning.

Section 4- First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Skin touch: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eyes touch: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Ingestion: If inhaled, move the patient to fresh air. If breathing stops, perform artificial respiration.

Eat： Do not feed anything to the unconscious through the mouth.Rinse your mouth with water.

4.2 major symptoms and effects, acute and late effects

Cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, vomiting

4.3 prompt medical treatment and instructions for special treatment required

Database

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 extinguishing medium

Extinguishing method and extinguishing agent

Extinguish with water mist, ethanol foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

5.2 special hazards arising from this substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride gases

5.3 advice for firefighters

If necessary, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus.

5.4 further information

Data base

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product: Total Hardness Reagent C

Common name: Total Hardness Reagent C

Modle: N/A

Mark：N/A

Manufacture: Guangzhou Jubway technology co.,ltd

Address: No. 13, Daxiang Street, Xinshuikeng Village, Dalong Street, Panyu District, Guangzhou

Post Code: / **Fax No: /** **Emergency Telephone: /**

Section 2- Composition/Information on Ingredient

Chemical Name	Molecular formula	CAS No.	In % By Weight
Water	H_2O	7732-18-5	98.85
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	$C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_8$	60-00-4	0.15

Section 3- Hazards Identification

Fatalness: This substance has a slightly harmful effect on water. Triethanolamine is irritating to the eyes, but weaker than monoethanolamine and irritating to the skin.

Invasion route:

Skin touch: Remove contaminated clothing and rinse thoroughly with plenty of fresh water.

Eye touch: Immediately open the upper and lower eyelids, rinse with flowing water or normal saline. Go to a doctor.

Inhalation: Detached from the scene to fresh air. Go to a doctor.

Ingestion: Those who mistaken themselves gargle, drink milk or egg white, and seek medical advice.

Health hazards: Exposure to high heat, open flames or contact with oxidizing agents can cause the danger of burning.

Section 4- First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of necessary first aid measures

Skin touch: Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Eyes touch: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Ingestion: If inhaled, move the patient to fresh air. If breathing stops, perform artificial respiration.

Eat： Do not feed anything to the unconscious through the mouth.Rinse your mouth with water.

4.2 major symptoms and effects, acute and late effects

Cough, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, vomiting

4.3 prompt medical treatment and instructions for special treatment required

Database

Section 5- Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 extinguishing medium

Extinguishing method and extinguishing agent

Extinguish with water mist, ethanol foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

5.2 special hazards arising from this substance or mixture

Carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen chloride gases

5.3 advice for firefighters

If necessary, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus.

5.4 further information

Data base

Need additional testing supplies?

The following products are available for purchase on our site.

Visit https://www.cleanwaterstore.com/ and search by item code or name to order!

All prices are subject to change without notice and are not guaranteed

Item Code:	Name:	Price per unit:
L1003890	Purtest Lead and Copper Test	**$21.95** ~~$35.00~~ List Price
L1003900	Purtest Pesticide Test	**$22.95** ~~$37.00~~ List Price
L1011500	pH Test Kit Reagent and Test Bottle	**$8.00**
L1006690	Coliform Bacteria EZ Test– 1 Test with Warming Pad	**$19.95** ~~$27.00~~ List Price
L1003510	Coliform Bacteria EZ Test– 12 Tests with 12 Warming Pads	**$189.95** ~~$240.00~~ List Price
L1003320	Hydrogen Sulfide Test Kit Low Range– 30 tests in individual packets.	**$28.95** ~~$46.00~~ List Price
L1003070	Sulfate Test Strips ITS: 30 tests in individual packets	**$47.95** ~~$77.00~~ List Price
L1004160	8-way Test Kit	**$10.95**
L1011370	Hardness Test Kit Pro 50 Tests; 0-50 Grins per Gallon	**$21.95** ~~$35.00~~ List Price
L1006810	CWS TDS Meter	**$19.95** ~~$32.00~~ List Price

Want a Certified Lab Test with 5 Day Turnaround?

L1011510 The Essential Well Water Lab Test **$149.00** ~~$299.00~~ List Price

This Tap Score test package, endorsed by the Water Systems Council, provides all required materials to properly collect and submit a water sample for certified laboratory testing. The results will include detailed analysis of common water health concerns related to natural water chemistry and on-premise plumbing. Testing is specialized to address contaminants such as heavy metals, tannins, minerals, bacteria, hardness, silica, as well as issues related to plumbing.

Lab testing includes: Heavy metals, minerals, general chemistry, silica, coliform and E. coli.
Report analysis includes: Health hazards, plumbing risks, taste, odor, and appearance issues.

51 Tests Included. Free Shipping both ways!

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. I know I have iron in my water, but the test showed zero results for iron?

A. This can be caused by several different factors, including other elements in the water such as silica that can affect this test. If you are experiencing rust stains or deposits but the test comes back negative for iron, please see instructions on sending us samples for a free analysis in our lab.

Q. I have a sulfur odor in my well water, yet the hydrogen sulfide test showed no hydrogen sulfide present, what is going on?

A. If the hydrogen sulfide is less than 2.0 PPM in some waters it won't show up on the test. Hydrogen sulfide gas is very unstable and as soon as the sample is drawn it will start to dissipate so this is another situation that may cause an inaccurate test.

Q. I have other questions or some of the tests did not work. What can I do?

A. Please see instructions on Page 15 and send us a sample of your water. We will test the water in our lab no charge.

Q. I have my results, what do I do now?

A. Please go to our website and see bottom of any page on our site for the link to "Enter Test Results". Enter your test results so we can review it and get back to you with more information and answer your questions. We have no salespeople on commissions and your results will be reviewed by a trained water treatment technician.

Q. Why does the hardness test strip result differ so much from the drop test?

A. The Hardness test strip's and drop test's methods differ, the drop test is far more accurate. The hardness test strip uses a kind of presence reaction in which the strength of the reaction is used, hence the blue gradient where a darker color is correlated with the extent of the hardness. We consider this test to be the least precise as you may have noticed by the intervals in which the numbers skip in ppm. The drop test is an EPA titration method for measuring hardness to the GPG. If you are experience inaccuracy in both please see instructions on pg. 15 and send us a sample of your water so we may re-test to confirm the values.

Not sure of the results, or if the test kit is working for you?

If needed, you can also mail us a sample of your water and we will test it in our lab for accurate measurements and results at no cost to you.

(Postage not included, Offer only valid with the purchase of an Easy Well Water Test Kit, $30 value)

Instructions for obtaining & mailing Water Samples:

Get two empty bottles with screw cap lids. Reusing clean plastic bottles of bottled water or soft-drink work great. One bottle is for a 'raw' sample and the other is for a 'treated' sample.

For the raw water sample, label the bottle with the letter "R". The raw sample should be taken as close as you can to your water source and before any treatment systems, such as from an outside hose bib. Let the water run fast for two to three minutes, then slow (pencil-sized stream) for 5 minutes. (Run longer for wells over 150' deep) Rinse the bottle with the water to be tested, twice, and then fill the bottle to over-flowing. Fill the cap and as you flip the cap over, squeeze the bottle- this will give a sample with little to no air bubble. You do not have to get it right the first time.

Do the same to fill the second sample bottle with treated water. Write "T" for treated on the bottle. The treated sample should be from inside the house, after the last piece of filter equipment (if you have a filtration system). Note: If you do not have a treatment system and only have a raw sample to provide, sending two sample bottles is not necessary.

Make sure to tape the lids and place samples in a plastic bag to avoid leaking during shipping. Fill out the Water Test Form and along with the water samples send by USPS Priority Mail, UPS or FEDEX. We recommend Priority Mail as it is relatively inexpensive and will get here quickly. Pack sample bottles in a box along with the completed Water Test Form and mail to:

Attn: Water Testing Clean Water Systems & Stores, Inc.

2806-A Soquel Avenue Santa Cruz, CA 95062

Test Results Include: Iron, Manganese, Hardness, pH, ORP, Total Dissolved Solids, and Tannins (if requested)

Visit the link below for the Water Test Form to include along with your samples:

https://www.cleanwaterstore.com/technical/water-treatment-manuals/Water-Sample-Test-Instructions.pdf