

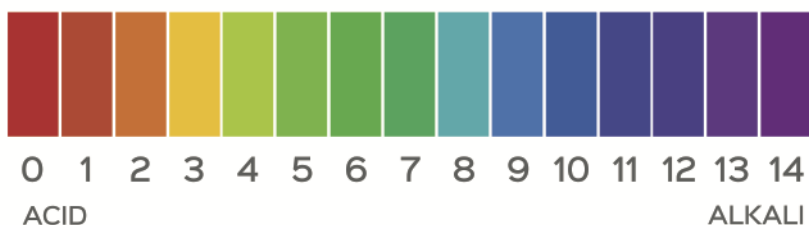


Easy Well Water Test Kit  
Pro + Bacteria, Lead

## EASY WELL WATER TEST KIT INSTRUCTIONS

*Professional results in your own home*

### PH SCALE



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.

*First, Allow water to run from the tap for 4-5 minutes. 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/](http://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
- 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
<b>Alkalinity</b>	0 - 240 ppm	20 - 200 ppm		
<b>Iron</b>	0 - 5.0 ppm	0 - 0.3 ppm		
<b>Nitrate</b>	0 - 50 ppm	Less than 10 ppm		
<b>Nitrite</b>	0 - 10 ppm	Less than 1.0 ppm		
<b>Copper</b>	0 - 3.0 ppm	Less than 1.3 ppm		
<b>Chlorine</b>	0 - 5.0 ppm	Less than 2.0 ppm		
<b>pH</b>	4-12	7-8.5		
<b>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</b>	0 - 999 ppm	0 - 500 ppm		
<b>Manganese</b>	.05 - 1.0 ppm	0 - .05 ppm		
<b>Sulfate</b>	0 - 500 ppm	0 - 250 ppm		
<b>Hydrogen Sulfide</b>	0-3.0ppm	0 ppm		
<b>Hardness</b>	0 - 425 ppm	50 - 150 ppm		
<b>Coliform Bacteria</b>	Positive/ Negative	Negative		
<b>Lead</b>	Positive/ Negative	Negative		

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

## Testing Instructions 4-10

① 8-Way Test Pack -----	4-5
a. Alkalinity/pH/Hardness Test Strip-----	4
b. Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite Test Strip-----	4
c. Iron Test Strip -----	5
② pH Test (Drops) -----	5
③ TDS Meter -----	6
④ Manganese Test -----	6
⑤ Sulfate Test -----	7
⑥ Hydrogen Sulfide Test -----	7
⑦ Hardness Test (Drops) -----	8
⑧ Coliform Bacteria Test-----	9
⑨ Lead Test -----	10

## Testing Parameters Quick-Facts ----- 11-15

① 8-Way Test Pack -----	11
② pH Test (Drops) -----	12
③ TDS Meter -----	12
④ Manganese Test -----	12
⑤ Sulfate Test -----	13
⑥ Hydrogen Sulfide Test-----	13
⑦ Hardness Test (Drops) -----	14
⑧ Coliform Bacteria Test-----	14
⑨ Lead Test-----	15

## Safety Data Sheets (SDS)----- 16-20

Buffer Powder, Citrate type (Manganese Test)-----	16
Sodium Periodate (Manganese Test)-----	17
Hardness Solution 1-----	18
Hardness Solution 2-----	19
Hardness Solution 3-----	20

## Order Additional Testing Supplies: Info Sheet -----21

## FAQ -----22

## In-House Water Testing Exclusive Offer-----23

# 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 **IMMEDIATELY** compare test strip color with **chlorine** color chart
5. Next compare color with **copper** test and after a total 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 clear bottle half full of water to be tested
2. Add 8 drops of pH solution and shake to mix
3. To determine your water's PH, compare to the color standard on box

## 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, then read results 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 20mL vial with white cap with 10 mL of water, one-half full, 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 once ,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 20mL vial with white cap with 10 mL of water, one-half full, 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 three drops 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 OPENING DO NOT REMOVE 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 undisturbed 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 Included) **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.*

## 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 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.





Issue Date 23-Jan-2019

Revision Date 25-Jan-2019

Version 1.4

**1. Identification**Product Identifier**Product Name** Buffer Powder Citrate TypeOther means of identification**Product Code(s)** 2107669Recommended 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) 669-3050Emergency 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** - WarningHazard statementsH315 - Causes skin irritation  
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation  
H402 - Harmful to aquatic life**2107669 - Buffer Powder Citrate Type****Revision Date** 25-Jan-2019

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.



Issue Date 07-Oct-2018

Revision Date 08-Jan-2019

Version 1.3

**1. Identification**Product identifier**Product Name** Sodium PeriodateOther means of identification**Product Code(s)** 2107769Recommended 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**2107769 - Sodium Periodate****Revision Date** 08-Jan-2019Flame 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<sub>4</sub>

Chemical name	CAS No.	Synonyms	Percent Range
Periodic acid (HIO <sub>4</sub> ), sodium salt	7790-28-5	No information available	100%

**4. First aid measures**Description of first aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air.
<b>Eye contact</b>	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.
<b>Skin contact</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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.
<b>Self-protection of the first aider</b>	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, take precautions to





## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

Product identifier	Hardness Solution #1
Other means of identification	Not available
Recommended use	Water Testing Solution
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer information	Pro Products LLC 6714 Pointe Inverness Way Suite 200 Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7935 US Phone: 260-483-2519 Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Supplier	See above.

## 2. Hazards Identification

Physical hazards	Corrosive to metals	Category 1
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Acute toxicity, dermal	Category 4
	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 1
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
Environmental hazards	Not classified.	
WHMIS 2015 defined hazards	Not classified	
Label elements	 	
Signal word	Danger	
Hazard statement	May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.	



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statement: May be corrosive to metals. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful in contact with skin. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture			
Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Ethanol, 2-amino-, hydrochloride		2002-24-6	5-10*
Monoethanolamine		141-43-5	30-60*

All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

Composition comments: \*CANADA GHS: The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.  
US GHS: The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200.

## 4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Specific treatment (see information on this label). Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
Eye contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result. May cause respiratory irritation.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Keep out of reach of children.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Alcohol resistant foam. Powder. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
Hazardous combustion products	May include and are not limited to: Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen. Ammonia.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
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## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. Product and Company Identification

<b>Product identifier</b>	<b>Hardness Solution #2</b>
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not available
<b>Recommended use</b>	Water Testing Solution
<b>Recommended restrictions</b>	None known.
<b>Manufacturer information</b>	Pro Products LLC 6714 Pointe Inverness Way Suite 200 Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7935 US Phone: 260-483-2519 Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
<b>Supplier</b>	See above.

### 2. Hazards Identification

<b>Physical hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>Health hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>Environmental hazards</b>	Not classified.
<b>WHMIS 2015 defined hazards</b>	Not classified
<b>Label elements</b>	
<b>Hazard symbol</b>	None.
<b>Signal word</b>	None.
<b>Hazard statement</b>	The mixture does not meet the criteria for classification.
<b>Precautionary statement</b>	
<b>Prevention</b>	Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
<b>Response</b>	Wash hands after handling.
<b>Storage</b>	Store away from incompatible materials.
<b>Disposal</b>	Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.
<b>WHMIS 2015: Health Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HHNOC)</b>	None known
<b>WHMIS 2015: Physical Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (PHNOC)</b>	None known
<b>Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)</b>	None known.
<b>Supplemental information</b>	Not applicable.

### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture			
Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Glycerol		56-81-5	30 - 60
Composition comments	Non-hazardous by WHMIS/OSHA criteria		

### 4. First Aid Measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Flush with cool water. Wash with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or is convulsing. Obtain medical attention.
<b>Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed</b>	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
<b>Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	Treat symptomatically.
<b>General information</b>	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Wear rubber gloves and safety glasses with side shields. Keep out of reach of children.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	Treat for surrounding material.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
<b>Specific hazards arising from the chemical</b>	Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters</b>	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.
<b>Fire-fighting equipment/instructions</b>	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
<b>Specific methods</b>	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
<b>General fire hazards</b>	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	May include and are not limited to: Oxides of carbon.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
<b>Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up</b>	Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk.  Large Spills: Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Following product recovery, flush area with water.  Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.  Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public waters.

### 7. Handling and Storage

<b>Precautions for safe handling</b>	Avoid prolonged exposure. Use good industrial hygiene practices in handling this material. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.
<b>Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials. Keep out of reach of children.



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

## 1. Product and Company Identification

Product identifier	Hardness Solution #3
Other means of identification	Not available
Recommended use	Water Testing Solution
Recommended restrictions	None known.
Manufacturer information	Pro Products LLC 6714 Pointe Inverness Way Suite 200 Fort Wayne, IN 46804-7935 US Phone: 260-483-2519 Emergency Phone: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
Supplier	See above.

## 2. Hazards Identification

Physical hazards	Not classified.
Health hazards	Not classified.
Environmental hazards	Not classified.
WHMIS 2015 defined hazards	Not classified
Label elements	
Hazard symbol	None.
Signal word	None.
Hazard statement	The mixture does not meet the criteria for classification.
Precautionary statement	
Prevention	Observe good industrial hygiene practices.
Response	Wash hands after handling.
Storage	Store away from incompatible materials.
Disposal	Dispose of waste and residues in accordance with local authority requirements.
WHMIS 2015: Health Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HHNOC)	None known
WHMIS 2015: Physical Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (PHNOC)	None known
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.
Supplemental information	Not applicable.

## 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Mixture			
Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Glycerol		56-81-5	10 - 30
Composition comments	Non-hazardous by WHMIS/OSHA criteria		

## 4. First Aid Measures

Inhalation	If symptoms develop move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.
Skin contact	Flush with cool water. Wash with soap and water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
Eye contact	Flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious or is convulsing. Obtain medical attention.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Direct contact with eyes may cause temporary irritation.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Wear rubber gloves and safety glasses with side shields. Keep out of reach of children.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Treat for surrounding material.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Firefighters should wear a self-contained breathing apparatus.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	No unusual fire or explosion hazards noted.
Hazardous combustion products	May include and are not limited to: Oxides of carbon.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep out of low areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Large Spills: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Following product recovery, flush area with water.  Small Spills: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use.  Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Before attempting clean up, refer to hazard data given above. Small spills may be absorbed with non-reactive absorbent and placed in suitable, covered, labelled containers. Prevent large spills from entering sewers or waterways. Contact emergency services and supplier for advice.
Environmental precautions	Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public waters.

## 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling	Avoid prolonged exposure. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good industrial hygiene practices in handling this material. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When using do not eat or drink. Keep container tightly closed.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials. Keep out of reach of children.



# 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	<b>\$21.95</b> <del>\$35.00</del> List Price
L1003880	pH Test Kit Reagent and Test Bottle	<b>\$15.95</b> <del>\$19.00</del> List Price
L1006690	Coliform Bacteria EZ Test– 1 Test with Warming Pad	<b>\$19.95</b> <del>\$27.00</del> List Price
L1003510	Coliform Bacteria EZ Test– 12 Tests with 12 Warming Pads	<b>\$189.95</b> <del>\$240.00</del> List Price
L1003320	Hydrogen Sulfide Test Kit Low Range– 30 tests in individual packets.	<b>\$29.95</b> <del>\$43.00</del> List Price
L1003070	Sulfate Test Strips ITS: 30 tests in individual packets	<b>\$47.95</b> <del>\$77.00</del> List Price
L1004160	8-way Test Kit	<b>\$10.95</b> <del>\$16.00</del> List Price
L1011520	Hardness Test Kit Pro 50 Tests; 0-50 Grins per Gallon	<b>\$29.95</b> <del>\$45.00</del> List Price
L1006810	CWS TDS Meter	<b>\$19.95</b> <del>\$30.00</del> List Price

## Want a Certified Lab Test with 5 Day Turnaround?

L1011650	The Essential Well Water Lab Test	<b>\$179.00</b> <del>\$299.00</del> List Price
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This SimpleLab 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>