

# Easy Well Water Test Kit Instructions



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

See “Ideal Range” column below. Your tests should fall within these Ideal Range parameters and your water may require some treatment if it falls outside the range below.

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

Please note, these water tests and test kits are for educational purposes only, and to help diagnose aesthetic water quality problems. If you suspect your water is contaminated or is causing health problems consult with your local health dept. and have testing done at a State certified laboratory.

Allow water to run from tap for several minutes and follow enclosed instructions. Rinse the test bottle thoroughly with the water to be tested between in each of the tests. Instructions are included with each test.

Vial with blue cap is used for the Manganese, Sulfate, Hydrogen Sulfide & pH Tests.

Test Date_____	Range	Ideal Range	Write Your Results Here	Notes
Alkalinity	0 - 240 ppm	20 - 200 ppm		
Copper	0 - 3.0 ppm	Less than 1.3 ppm		
Chlorine	0 - 5.0 ppm	Less than 2.0 ppm		
Hardness	0 - 425 ppm	50 - 150 ppm		
Hydrogen Sulfide	0 - 3.0 ppm	0 ppm		
Iron	0 - 5.0 ppm	0 - 0.3 ppm		
Manganese	0.05 - 1.0 ppm	0 - 0.05 ppm		
Nitrate	0 - 50 ppm	Less than 10 ppm		
Nitrite	0 - 10 ppm	Less than 1.0 ppm		
pH	4 - 12	7 - 8.5		
Sulfate	0 - 500 ppm	0 - 250 ppm		
Total Dissolved Solids	0 - 9999 ppm	0 - 500 ppm		

Does cold well water have rotten-egg sulfur odor?

Does hot water have rotten-egg sulfur odor?

Check toilet flush tank and note condition: (Rust? Sediment in bottom? Color of Sediment? Bubbly or frothy?)

Questions? Enter your results online, visit <http://www.cleanwaterstore.com/test-results/>.

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## Alkalinity/pH/Hardness Test Strip

1. Rinse then fill vial with white cap to 1/4" from top
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 an additional pH test kit, that uses drops. This is more accurate and allows you to test many times for pH.

## pH Test (Drops)

1. Fill vial with **blue** cap with 5 mL of water
2. Add 5 drops of pH reagent
3. Compare color with chart on instruction card

## Hydrogen Sulfide Test

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

**The amount of Alkalinity that should be in our water is approximately 20-200 mg/L.**

Alkalinity is a measure of the capacity of water to neutralize acids or hydrogen ions. Alkalinity can sometimes be referred as "Carbonate hardness". Alkalinity acts as a buffer if any changes are made to the water's pH value. The Alkalinity in the water will help keep the water's pH stabilized.

Some alkalinity is good to have in our water because it keeps the water from being corrosive. Alkalinity is basically dissolved minerals in the water that help neutralize the water we drink.

**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

**Hydrogen sulfide in water causes a 'rotten-egg' or sulfur odor.**

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.

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## Iron Test

1. Rinse then fill vial with white cap to 1/4" from 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 strip 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

**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.

## Manganese Test

1. Fill vial with blue cap with 5 mL of water
2. Dip MN #1 test strip into a water sample for 20 seconds with a constant but gentle back and forth motion then discard strip
3. Dip MN #2 test strip into a water sample for 20 seconds with a constant but gentle back and forth motion then discard strip\*
4. Dip MN #3 test strip into a water sample for 30 seconds with a constant but gentle back and forth motion then discard strip (approx. 2 strokes/sec)
5. Wait 3 minutes the compare color with chart on icard

**\*CAUTION:** Contains 40mg of Cyanide. DO NOT Ingest and avoid contact with eyes and skin. Keep out of reach of children

**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.

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## Total Chlorine/Copper/Nitrate/Nitrite Test Strip

1. Rinse then fill the vial with the white cap to 1/4" from 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.

## Sulfate Test

1. Fill vial with the **blue** cap with 5 mL of water
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

## TDS Meter

### **How to Use It:**

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

**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.

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.

**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.

**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.

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Easy Well Water Test Kit Instructions Rev 062618 Questions? [support@cleanwaterstore.com](mailto:support@cleanwaterstore.com) or call 888-600-5426