



## ANALYSIS REPORT

<b>Client:</b>	Pigeon Rock Water Supply Company Limited	<b>Lab No:</b>	1843200	DWAPv1
<b>Contact:</b>	John Carr C/- Pigeon Rock Water Supply Company Limited 1 Pigeon Rock Road Cornish Point Cromwell 9384	<b>Date Received:</b>	14-Sep-2017	
		<b>Date Reported:</b>	22-Sep-2017	
		<b>Quote No:</b>		
		<b>Order No:</b>		
		<b>Client Reference:</b>		
		<b>Submitted By:</b>	Jason Oliphant	

### Sample Type: Aqueous

Sample Name:		PRWSC 13-Sep-2017 2:30 pm	Guideline Value	Maximum Acceptable Values (MAV)
Lab Number:		1843200.1		
Routine Water + E.coli profile Kit				
Escherichia coli	MPN / 100mL	< 1	-	< 1
Routine Water Profile				
pH	pH Units	8.1	7.0 - 8.5	-
Total Alkalinity	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	280	-	-
Free Carbon Dioxide	g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	4.9	-	-
Total Hardness	g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	310	< 200	-
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	mS/m	63.1	-	-
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	µS/cm	631	-	-
Approx Total Dissolved Salts	g/m <sup>3</sup>	420	< 1000	-
Total Boron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.034	-	1.4
Total Calcium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	80	-	-
Total Copper	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.0053	< 1	2
Total Iron	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.023	< 0.2	-
Total Magnesium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	26	-	-
Total Manganese	g/m <sup>3</sup>	< 0.00053	< 0.04 (Staining) < 0.10 (Taste)	0.4
Total Potassium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	2.3	-	-
Total Sodium	g/m <sup>3</sup>	19.1	< 200	-
Total Zinc	g/m <sup>3</sup>	0.031	< 1.5	-
Chloride	g/m <sup>3</sup>	13.2	< 250	-
Nitrate-N	g/m <sup>3</sup>	1.47	-	11.3
Sulphate	g/m <sup>3</sup>	35	< 250	-

**Note:** The Guideline Values and Maximum Acceptable Values (MAV) are taken from the publication 'Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2008)', Ministry of Health. Copies of this publication are available from <http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/drinking-water-standards-new-zealand-2005-revised-2008>

The Maximum Acceptable Values (MAVs) have been defined by the Ministry of Health for parameters of health significance and should not be exceeded. The Guideline Values are the limits for aesthetic determinands that, if exceeded, may render the water unattractive to consumers.

Note that the units g/m<sup>3</sup> are the same as mg/L and ppm.



### **pH/Alkalinity and Corrosiveness Assessment**

The pH of a water sample is a measure of its acidity or basicity. Waters with a low pH can be corrosive and those with a high pH can promote scale formation in pipes and hot water cylinders.

The guideline level for pH in drinking water is 7.0-8.5. Below this range the water will be corrosive and may cause problems with disinfection if such treatment is used.

The alkalinity of a water is a measure of its acid neutralising capacity and is usually related to the concentration of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide. Low alkalinities ( $25 \text{ g/m}^3$ ) promote corrosion and high alkalinities can cause problems with scale formation in metal pipes and tanks.

The pH of this water is within the NZ Drinking Water Guidelines, the ideal range being 7.0 to 8.0.

With the pH and alkalinity levels found, it is unlikely this water will be corrosive towards metal piping and fixtures.

The high alkalinity of this water may cause an increase in the pH in the root zones of plants which are irrigated using this water.

### **Hardness/Total Dissolved Salts Assessment**

The water contains a moderate amount of dissolved solids and would be regarded as being very hard.

There will be difficulty in forming a lather with soap, and a 'scum' will form in baths, showers, etc.

The high value for hardness (200 is considered excessive) indicates that this water may promote scale build-up in pipes and cylinders, and that irrigation systems using this water may be prone to scale build-up and blockage of narrow irrigation capillaries and jets.

### **Nitrate Assessment**

Nitrate-nitrogen at elevated levels is considered undesirable in natural waters as this element can cause a health disorder called methaemaglobinaemia. Very young infants (less than six months old) are especially vulnerable. The Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2008) suggests a maximum permissible level of  $11.3 \text{ g/m}^3$  as Nitrate-nitrogen ( $50 \text{ g/m}^3$  as Nitrate).

Nitrate-nitrogen was detected in this water but at such a low level to not be of concern.

### **Boron Assessment**

Boron may be present in natural waters and if present at high concentrations can be toxic to plants.

Boron was found at a low level in this water but would not give any cause for concern.

### **Metals Assessment**

Iron and manganese are two problem elements that commonly occur in natural waters. These elements may cause unsightly stains and produce a brown/black precipitate. Iron is not toxic but manganese, at concentrations above  $0.5 \text{ g/m}^3$ , may adversely affect health. At concentrations below this it may cause stains on clothing and sanitary ware.

Iron was found in this water at a low level.

Manganese was not detected in the water.

Treatment to remove iron and/or manganese should not be necessary.

### **Bacteriological Tests**

The NZ Drinking Water Standards state that there should be no Escherichia coli (E coli) in water used for human consumption. The presence of these organisms would indicate that other pathogens of faecal origin may be present. Results obtained for Total Coliforms are only significant if the sample has not also been tested for E coli.

Escherichia coli was not detected in this sample.

### **Final Assessment**

The parameter Total Hardness did NOT meet the guidelines laid down in the publication 'Drinking-water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (Revised 2008)' published by the Ministry of Health for water which is suitable for drinking purposes.

# SUMMARY OF METHODS

The following table(s) gives a brief description of the methods used to conduct the analyses for this job. The detection limits given below are those attainable in a relatively clean matrix. Detection limits may be higher for individual samples should insufficient sample be available, or if the matrix requires that dilutions be performed during analysis.

Sample Type: Aqueous			
Test	Method Description	Default Detection Limit	Sample No
Routine Water Profile		-	1
Filtration, Unpreserved	Sample filtration through 0.45µm membrane filter. Performed at Hill Laboratories - Chemistry; 101c Waterloo Road, Christchurch.	-	1
Total Digestion	Nitric acid digestion. APHA 3030 E 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012 (modified).	-	1
pH	pH meter. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Chemistry; 101c Waterloo Road, Christchurch. APHA 4500-H <sup>+</sup> B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012. Note: It is not possible to achieve the APHA Maximum Storage Recommendation for this test (15 min) when samples are analysed upon receipt at the laboratory, and not in the field.	0.1 pH Units	1
Total Alkalinity	Titration to pH 4.5 (M-alkalinity), autotitrator. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Chemistry; 101c Waterloo Road, Christchurch. APHA 2320 B (Modified for alk <20) 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1
Free Carbon Dioxide	Calculation: from alkalinity and pH, valid where TDS is not >500 mg/L and alkalinity is almost entirely due to hydroxides, carbonates or bicarbonates. APHA 4500-CO <sub>2</sub> D 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> at 25°C	1
Total Hardness	Calculation from Calcium and Magnesium. APHA 2340 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	1.0 g/m <sup>3</sup> as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	1
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Chemistry; 101c Waterloo Road, Christchurch. APHA 2510 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.1 mS/m	1
Electrical Conductivity (EC)	Conductivity meter, 25°C. APHA 2510 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	1 µS/cm	1
Approx Total Dissolved Salts	Calculation: from Electrical Conductivity.	2 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Boron	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.0053 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Calcium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.053 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Copper	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012 / US EPA 200.8.	0.00053 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Iron	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.021 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Magnesium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.021 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Manganese	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012 / US EPA 200.8.	0.00053 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Potassium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.053 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Sodium	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.021 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Total Zinc	Nitric acid digestion, ICP-MS, trace level. Analysed at 1 Clyde Street, Hamilton. APHA 3125 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012 / US EPA 200.8.	0.0011 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Chloride	Filtered sample from Christchurch. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Nitrate-N	Filtered sample from Christchurch. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.05 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Sulphate	Filtered sample from Christchurch. Ion Chromatography. APHA 4110 B 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	0.5 g/m <sup>3</sup>	1
Escherichia coli	MPN count using Colilert (Incubated at 35°C for 24 hours), or Colilert 18 (Incubated at 35°C for 18 hours), Analysed at Hill Laboratories - Microbiology; 101c Waterloo Road, Hornby, Christchurch. APHA 9223 B (2004), 22 <sup>nd</sup> ed. 2012.	1 MPN / 100mL	1

These samples were collected by yourselves (or your agent) and analysed as received at the laboratory.

Samples are held at the laboratory after reporting for a length of time depending on the preservation used and the stability of the analytes being tested. Once the storage period is completed the samples are discarded unless otherwise advised by the client.

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