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# HEALTH<sup>®</sup> METRIC

Making the complex simple

# WELL WATER TEST

pH  
 Manganese  
 Coliform/E. Coli  
 Nitrate & Nitrite  
 Hydrogen Sulfide  
 Total Hardness  
 Total Alkalinity

**2** MINUTES EASY TESTING\*

**MADE IN THE USA**

\*COMPARES YOUR WATER TO EPA STANDARDS

## HYDROGEN SULFIDE PROCEDURE

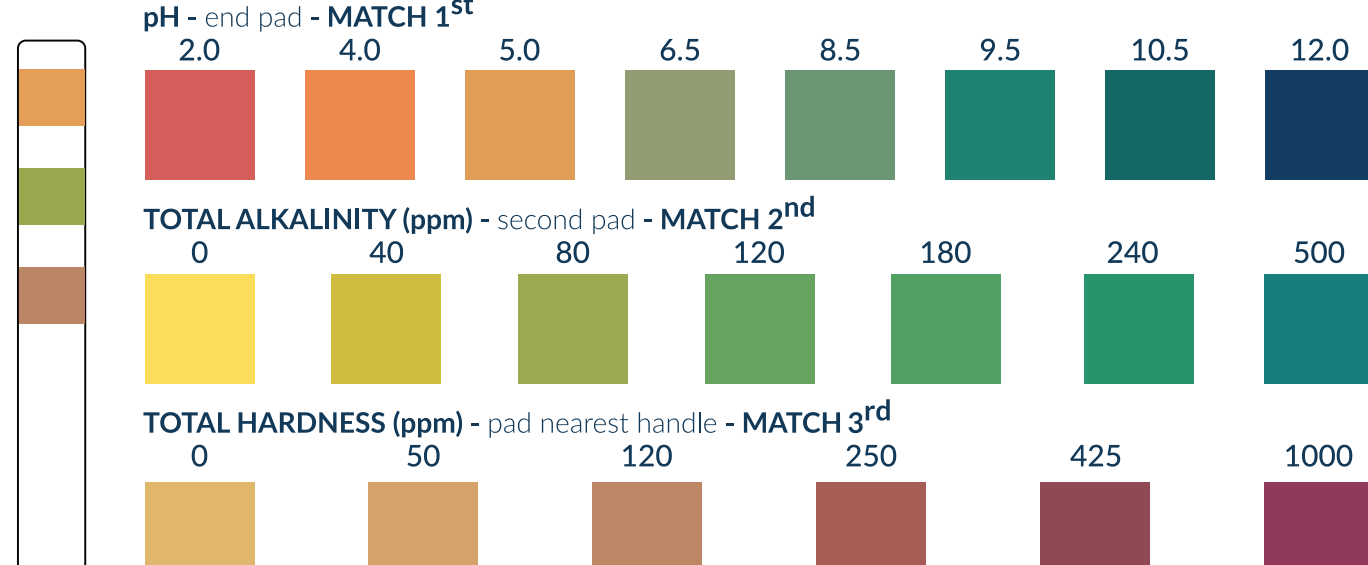
1. Fill the small clear vial to the top line with water.
2. Dip one Strip into the water sample for 20 seconds with a gentle, steady up and down motion.
3. Remove and discard the strip.
4. Viewing from the top, slide the vial containing the water sample from one circle to the next until the best color match is found.

**Note:** This product contains a very small amount of a lead acetate, please be sure to flush the waste water down the drain.



## PH, TOTAL ALKALINITY & TOTAL HARDNESS PROCEDURE

1. Dip one strip into a 200 ml (8 oz.) water sample. Gently swirl the strip for 5 seconds.
2. Remove and shake strip once to remove excess water.
3. Wait 20 seconds, then match to the color chart below. Complete color matching in 10 seconds.



## MANGANESE PROCEDURE

### Sample Preparation Steps

1. Fill the semi-clear large vial to the top line with water (about 5ml). (See Fig. 1)
2. Dip the Mn Strip #1 into the vial for 20 seconds with a constant, gentle back and forth motion. Discard the strip.
3. Dip one Mn Strip #2 into the vial for 20 seconds with a constant, gentle back and forth motion. Discard the strip.

**CAUTION:** Contains 40mg Cyanide (CAS 151-50-8). Avoid contact with skin and eyes. DO NOT ingest or expose to acids. [Read Safety Data Sheet.](#)

### Color Development Steps

4. Dip one Mn strip #3 into the vial for 30 seconds with a constant, gentle back and forth motion.
5. Remove the strip and shake once to remove excess water.
6. Wait 3 minutes, then match the color chart.

**Note:** Dispose of used liquid sample and Mn Strip #2 in accordance with local environmental laws since both contain a small amount of Cyanide.

**Interferences:** Similar color development may occur if other +2 valence metals, such as Aluminum, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, or Zinc, are present in the sample.

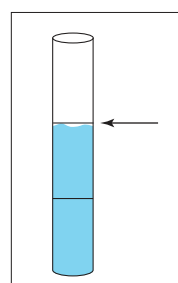
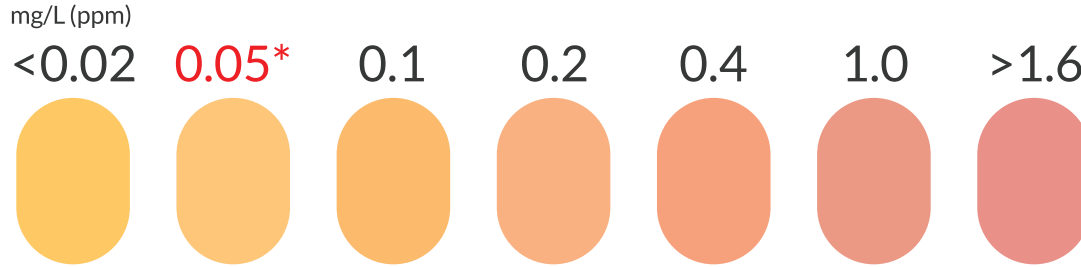


Fig. 1

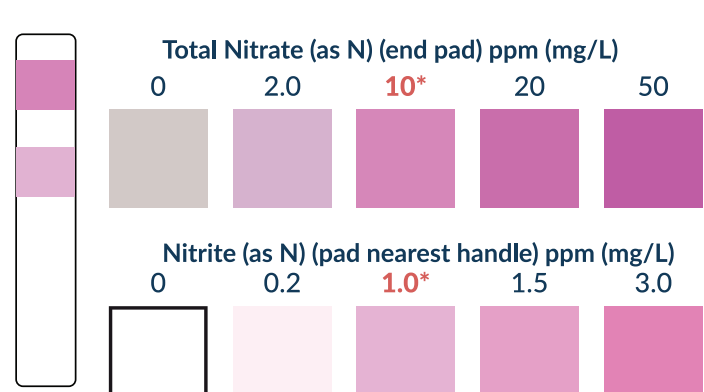


\*USEPA Maximum Contaminant Level

## BACTERIA TEST PROCEDURE

Follow the test procedure on the bottle. Keep out of reach of children.

## NITRATE & NITRITE PROCEDURE



1. Dip one strip into a 50 ml (2 oz.) water samples for 2 seconds.
2. Remove and wait 1 minute. (Wait 2 minutes if the water temperature is below 55°F.)
3. Match to the color chart.

"Contaminant" or Parameter	EPA Maximum Level Mg/L (ppm)	Source	Health Effects
Nitrate	10.0	Fertilizers & animal waste	Blue baby syndrome (Age 6 and below). Nausea, weakness, dizziness.
Nitrite	1.0	Fertilizers & animal waste	Blue baby syndrome (Age 6 and below). Nausea, weakness, dizziness.
Coliform Bacteria	Negative result	Bacterial contamination	Gastrointestinal illnesses such as severe diarrhea and nausea
<b>Recommended level</b>			
Manganese	0.05	Minerals and groundwater contamination	Bitter, metallic taste
Hydrogen Sulfide	0	Sulfur gas forming in water supply or water heater	Causes rotten egg odor and bad taste
pH	6.5-8.5	Alkalinity, water treatment, chemicals CO <sub>2</sub> in water supply	Acidic pH causes pipe corrosion and heavy metal leaching from plumbing
Total Alkalinity	75-150	Minerals	Low alkalinity is associated with acidic pH and corrosion
Total Hardness	10-100	Minerals	Causes mineral scale, clogs faucets, damages water heaters

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place away from excess heat (below 80°F / 27°C). Keep away from pets and children.

**Got a question?** Visit [www.health-metric.com/wellwater](http://www.health-metric.com/wellwater) for FAQs and helpful videos. Alternatively, contact us at [support@health-metric.com](mailto:support@health-metric.com) for help!