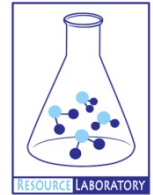




# **GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT**

## ***Kandal - Lvea Aem - Preaek Kmeng (90F)***



Preaek Kmeng is located in the district of Lvea Aem. The population of this commune is approximately 2313 (2004). Groundwater sample collection occurred in November 2006 and consisted of the sampling of 20 tube wells throughout the commune. The attached figure presents the location of Preaek Kmeng within Kandal as well as groundwater sample locations and exceedances of health-impacting contaminants (when applicable).

### **Groundwater Quality Rating**

The groundwater quality rating for Preaek Kmeng is 90F. Therefore, the general safety of deep aquifer groundwater is very good and the aesthetic quality of the water is poor, according to the contaminants measured and samples collected. The following two sections describe all major health and aesthetic contaminants that exceeded drinking water standards in at least one sample within the commune.

### **Contaminants of Potential Concern – Health**

Arsenic - Elevated concentrations of Arsenic were observed within the commune. The estimated probability of encountering unacceptable concentrations of Arsenic (>50 ppb) in tube wells is 1%, based on the observed data. Long-term (5 to 10 year) exposure to elevated concentrations of Arsenic can cause arsenicosis (debilitating skin disease), increased risks of contracting cancer, as well as other negative health impacts.

### **Contaminants of Potential Concern – Aesthetic**

Iron - Elevated concentrations of Iron were observed within the commune. The estimated probability of encountering potentially unacceptable concentrations of Iron (>1 mg/L) in tube wells is 100%, based on the observed data. At elevated concentrations, Iron causes water to be cloudy and unpleasant to drink. An odor may also be encountered at high concentrations. Iron can also stain laundry, food (can cause discoloration of cooked rice), and leave deposits. Aeration allows oxygen to enter the water and react with Iron to form a compound which is insoluble in water. The newly formed solids will slowly settle to the bottom or can be removed more rapidly by filtration. Performing these procedures may reduce the concentration of Iron in water but follow-up testing is recommended to ensure water quality standards are met.

