



GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Prey Veng - Peam Chor - Kampong Prasat (78F)



Kampong Prasat is located in the district of Peam Chor. The population of this commune is approximately 5698 (2004). Groundwater sample collection occurred in May 2007 and consisted of the sampling of 15 tube wells throughout the commune. The attached figure presents the location of Kampong Prasat within Prey Veng as well as groundwater sample locations and exceedances of health-impacting contaminants (when applicable).

Groundwater Quality Rating

The groundwater quality rating for Kampong Prasat is 78F. Therefore, the general safety of deep aquifer groundwater is 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

Fluoride - Elevated concentrations of Fluoride were observed within the commune. The estimated probability of encountering unacceptable concentrations of Fluoride (>1.5 mg/L) in tube wells is 37%, based on the observed data. At concentrations greater than 1.5 mg/L, Fluoride can cause dental fluorosis and at concentrations greater than 4 mg/L, skeletal fluorosis can occur.

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 96%, 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.

