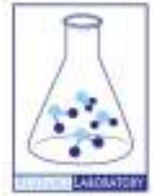




GROUNDWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS REPORT

Kampong Chnang - Sameakki Mean Chey - Peam (82F)



Peam is located in the district of Sameakki Mean Chey. The population of this commune is approximately 6878 (2004). Groundwater sample collection occurred in October 2009 and consisted of the sampling of 22 tube wells throughout the commune. The attached figure presents the location of Peam within Kampong Chnang as well as groundwater sample locations and exceedances of health-impacting contaminants (when applicable).

Groundwater Quality Rating

The groundwater quality rating for Peam is 82F. Therefore, the general safety of deep aquifer groundwater is very good and the aesthetic quality of the water is good, 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.

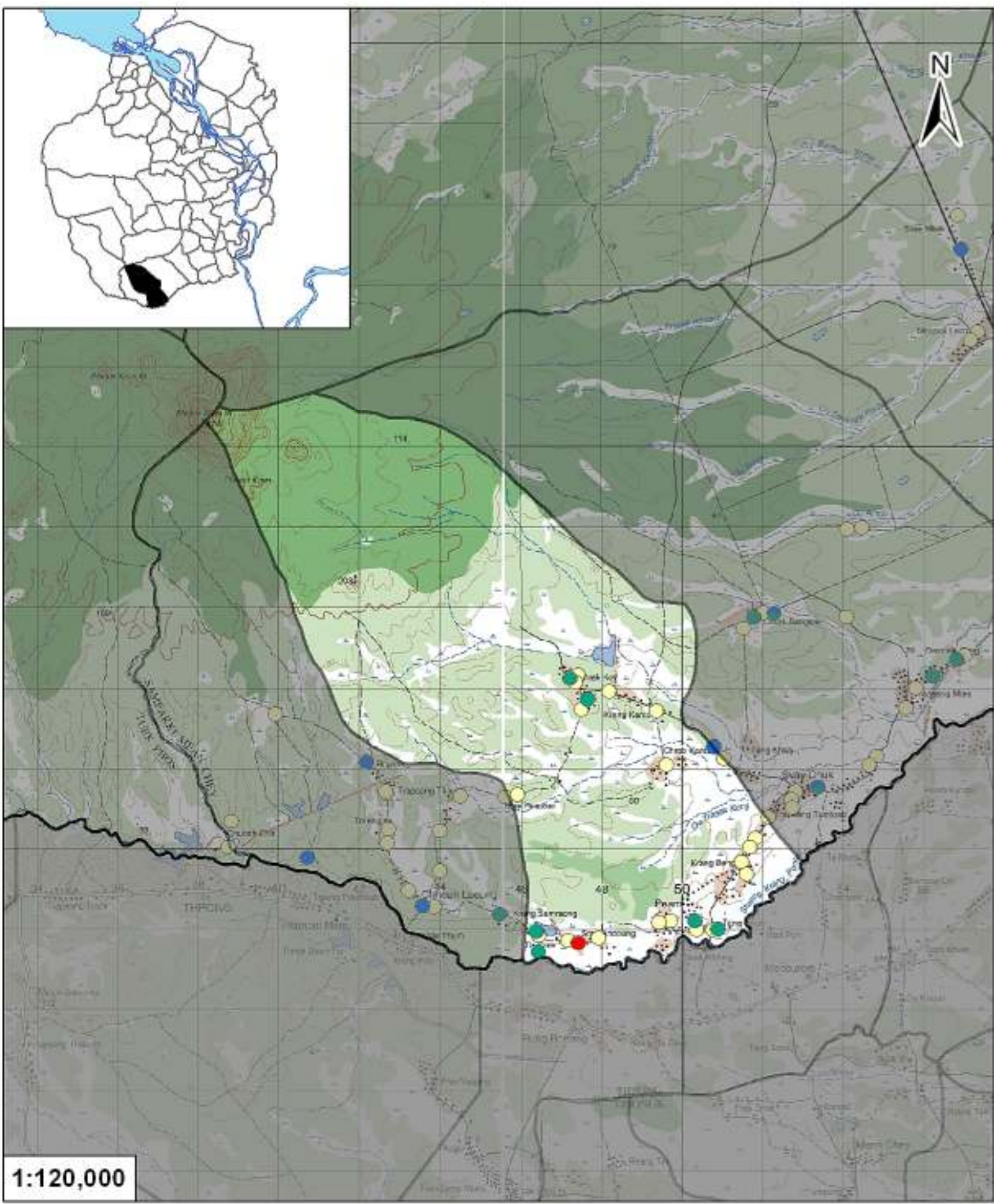
Nitrate - Elevated concentrations of Nitrate were observed within the commune. The estimated probability of encountering unacceptable concentrations of Nitrate (>50 mg/L) in tube wells is 14%, based on the observed data. Short-term exposure to elevated concentrations can cause blue-baby syndrome in infants.

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 29%, 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.

Hardness - Elevated levels of Hardness were observed within the commune. The estimated probability of encountering potentially unacceptable levels of Hardness (>500 mg/L) in tube wells is 39%, based on the observed data. Elevated hardness levels impact the effectiveness of soaps and detergents and can cause scaling on pipes and pans. Contrary to common belief, there is no relationship between consumption of hard water and urinary tract problems and kidney stones.



1:120,000

-  Arsenic
 -  Manganese
 -  Fluoride
 -  Nitrate
 -  No Exceedance
 -  Commune Boundary
 -  Provincial Boundary
- Locations exceeding the Cambodian water quality standards for major health impacting contaminants have been color-coded and arranged such that they do not overlap

Tube Well Sample Locations and Health-Based Exceedances

Peam - Sameakki Mean Chey - Kampong Chhnang - Cambodia

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