



Ultra Design and Research Company

WATER TEST CATALOG

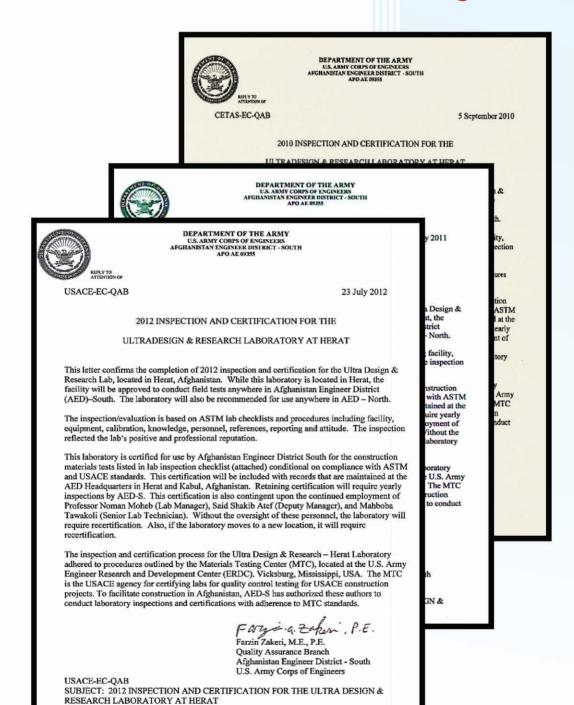
Verifies compliances and prevents risks



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USACE Lab Certificate for Ultra Design



LABORATORY DEPARTMENT

Introduction:

Ultra Design Construction Material Testing Laboratory is an AISA and USACE registered, independent testing laboratory providing expert chemical and physical analyses for construction materials and related items.

Our water quality test department established in 2011 and by now has two year experience of water quality testing in major projects of Afghanistan, Our professional team with USA reagents and equipment represents the best quality test results in the region.



fig. 1: Water test department



fig. 2: Conductivity

Ultra Design Lab Department Capabilities

- Bitumen test
- Cement test
- Rock test
- Aggregate test
- Geotechnical investigation
- **→** Water test
- Concrete test
- Steel test
- Soil test
- Mix designs



fig. 3: Water test equipments



fig. 5: Water quality test kit



fig. 4: Specialist conducting test

We test the follwings

Water Available Test

		-	
No	Test	No	
01	Sample Preparation	22	Manganes
02	Aluminum	23	Nickel
03	Alkalinity	24	Nitrate
04	Ammonia a MR	25	Dissolved
05	Ammonia a LR	26	Ozone
06	Bromine	27	PH
07	Calcium	28	Phosphate
08	Free Chlorine	29	Silica
09	Total Chlorine	30	Sulfate
10	Chlorine Dioxide	31	Zinc
11	Chromium Vi HR	32	Dissolved
12	Chromium Vi LR	33	Hydrazine
13	Color of Water	34	Phosphor
14	Copper LR	35	Nitrogen
15	Cyanuric Acid	36	Chlorine
16	Fluoride	37	Colorime
17	Calcium Hardness	38	Conductiv
18	Magnesium Harness	39	Dissolved
19	Iodine	40	Ion Analy
20	Iron	41	Turbidity
21	Magnesium		

No	Test
97-1-1-1 A	av isa
22	Manganese
23	Nickel
24	Nitrate
25	Dissolved
26	Ozone
27	PH
28	Phosphate
29	Silica
30	Sulfate
31	Zinc
32	Dissolved Oxygen
33	Hydrazine
34	Phosphorus
35	Nitrogen
36	Chlorine
37	Colorimetery
38	Conductivity
39	Dissolved Oxygen
40	Ion Analyses
41	Turbidity

Some Lab Photo

US Army corps of engineers lab visit for certification



fig. 6: US Army corps of engineers lab visit for certification 2012



fig. 7: US Army corps of engineers lab visit for certification 2010

What is conductivity and why is it important?

Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to pass an electrical current. Conductivity in water is affected by the presence of inorganic dissolved solids such as chloride, nitrate, sulfate, and phosphate anions (ions that carry a negative charge) or sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and aluminum cations (ions that carry a positive charge). Organic compounds like oil, phenol, alcohol, and sugar do not conduct electrical current very well and therefore have a low conductivity when in water. Conductivity is also affected by temperature: the warmer the water, the higher the conductivity. For this reason, conductivity is reported as conductivity at 25 degrees Celsius.

pH/EC/TDS/Temperature Meters



Automatic one or two point calibration

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- Multi-level LCD display The meters display the current measurement simultaneously with the current temperature.
- On-screen tutorial messages for calibration and setup
- HOLD The HOLD button freezes readings on the display for manual recording.
- Automatic Temperature Compensation
- BEPS(Battery Error Prevention System) alerts the user in the event that low battery power could adversely affect readings
- Measure pH, EC/TDS and temperature with one probe
- Battery % displayed on startup
- Easy to clean and keep clean



There are several factors that determine the degree to which water will carry an electrical current. These include:

- 1) the concentration or number of ions;
- 2) mobility of the ion;
- 3) oxidation state (valence) and;
- 4) temperature of the water.

Resistance, which is an electrical measurement expressed in ohms, is the opposite of conductivity. Conductivity is then expressed in reciprocal ohms. A more convenient unit of measurement in the chemical analysis of water is micromhos. The specific conductance or conductivity measurement is related to ionic strength and does not tell us what specific ions are present.

What is turbidity and why is it important?

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity how much the material suspended in water decreases the passage of light through the water. Suspended materials include soil particles (clay, silt, and sand), algae, plankton, microbes, and other substances. These materials are typically in the size range of 0.004 mm (clay) to 1.0 mm (sand). Turbidity can affect the color of the water.

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Higher turbidity increases water temperatures because suspended particles absorb more heat. This, in turn, reduces the concentration of dissolved oxygen (DO) because warm water holds less DO than cold. Higher turbidity also reduces the amount of light penetrating the water, which reduces photosynthesis and the production of DO. Suspended materials can clog fish gills, reducing resistance to disease in fish, lowering growth rates, and affecting egg and larval development. As the particles settle, they can blanket the stream bottom, especially in slower waters, and smother fish eggs and benthic macroinvertebrates. Sources of turbidity include:



Digital Refractometers, Portable and Benchtop Photometers







Digital Refractometers

HANNA offers digital refractometers for analysis in wine, food, natural and artificial seawater analysis and ethylene and propylene glycol.

- Dual level LCD
- IP65 waterproof protection
- · Results in less than 1.5 seconds

Portable Photometers

HANNA has extended the portable photometer line to include new single and multiparameter portable photometers.

- CAL CHECK[™] Calibration and Verification
- GLP (Good Laboratory Practice)
- BEPS (Battery Error Prevention System)

Benchtop Photometers

HANNA has expanded it's benchtop photometer line including COD. Log and recall readings

- On-screen tutorials
- Contextual help at the touch of a button
- PC compatible via USB

- Soil erosion
- Waste discharge
- Urban runoff
- Eroding stream banks
- Large numbers of bottom feeders (such as carp), which stir up bottom sediments
- · Excessive algal growth.

Turbidity is a measure of the relative clarity of water: the greater the turbidity the murkier the water. The amount of suspended matter in water will reduce the penetration of light into the water. As light decreases, so does photosynthesis by deeper plants. That decreases the plant growth for food for herbivores and also results in decreases in oxygen production. High turbidity can also make it difficult for predators that use sight to see and capture their prey. A rain event leading to high turbidity can also lead to bad fishing until the water clears back up again. High turbidity may be caused by soil erosion, waste discharge, urban runoff, abundant bottom feeders (such as carp) that stir up bottom sediments or algal growth.

What is PH and why is it important?

Although it is sometimes overlooked, pH may very well be one of the most critical variables of water quality parameters within a healthy aquarium environment. It is important to understand the correct range for different setups. For example, maintaining a pH in the range of 8.1 to 8.4 in marine systems will offer a natural, antiseptic effect, helping fish resist illness and also keep coral from calcifying at an accelerated speed. If the pH is in constant fluctuation, or is fixed at a position that is too high or low, it can be harmful to the organisms in your aquarium. This is only one reason why testing your pH is so important. Observed changes can also give you early warning that other water parameters may be endangering the health of your marine aquarium.

Testers and Monitors



pH Monitors

Ideal for growers, pH monitors are supplied with advanced, nonclogging double junction pH electrodes that will withstand the most aggressive environments. Measurements are highly accurate and can be verified with manual or automatic calibration, which can be performed in one or two points. Should the pH exceed a user selected limit, an incorporated LED will alert the user with a flashing light. This feature allows even inexperienced users to successfully monitor parameters. The LED alarm, and pH value can be set through trimmers on the instrument.

By using quality testing equipment to closely monitor your pH, and by correcting the problem expediently, you greatly improve your chances for keeping a thriving and healthy reef system. For best results, testing with a pH kit should occur twice weekly; you can also invest in an electronic pH monitor for ease and convenience. Monitors display a continuous LCD readout of pH levels; some have an alarm feature that alerts you when the levels stray from the desired range.



Testers and Monitors

ORP Monitors

HANNA has developed oxidation reduction monitors especially for swimming pool and spa facilities where specific monitoring is needed. Casings incorporate a large, bright led indicator that will flash if measurements fall below the user selected value, enhancing the control and maintenance of water.

A failing pH can be an indication of excess ammonia and/or nitrite resulting from a dead organism, decaying food or plants within the system; it could also be linked to a deficiency of calcium, magnesium or alkalinity. Each of these conditions either produces acids, or is an indication of a mineral imbalance that is harmful to aquarium organisms.

The pH should be tested regularly to maintain ideal conditions and also to foresee any dangerous ammonia or nitrate spikes. The investment in time and test equipment will reward your aquarium with happy, healthy, flourishing inhabitants.

What is Alkalinity and why is it important?

Alkalinity is a measure of the capacity of water or any solution to neutralize or "buffer" acids. This measure of acid-neutralizing capacity is important in figuring out how "buffered" the water is against sudden changes in pH.

Alkalinity should not be confused with pH.pH is a measure of the hydrogen ion (H+) concentration, and the pH scale shows the intensity of the acidic or basic character of a solution at a given temperature. The reason alkalinity is sometime confused with pH is because the term alkaline is used to describe pH conditions greater than 7 (basic).

The most important compounds in water that determine alkalinity include the carbonate (CO32-) and bicarbonate (HCO3-) ions. Carbonate ions are able to react with and neutralize 2 hydrogen ions (H+) and the bicarbonate ions are able to neutralize H+ or hydroxide ions (OH-) present in water. The ability to resist changes in pH by neutralizing acids or bases is called buffering.

Alkalinity is important to aquatic organisms because it protects them against rapid changes in pH. Alkalinity is especially important in areas where acid rain is a problem.



Alkalinity Test Kit



Alkalinity Phenolphthalein and Total

Alkalinity is the quantitative capacity of a water sample to neutralize an acid to a set pH. This measurement is very important in determining the corrosive characteristics of water due primarily to hydroxide, carbonate and bicarbonate ions. Other sources of alkalinity can be from anions that can be hydrolyzed such as phosphates, silicates, borates, fluoride and salts of some organic acids. Alkalinity is critical in the treatment of drinking water, wastewater, boiler & cooling systems and soils.

The HANNA alkalinity test kit makes monitoring easy, quick and safe. The compact size gives the user the versatility to use the kit anywhere. The design makes the kit easy to handle and, except for alkalinity titrant, practically prevents accidental injury or damage due to spills.

Alkalinity can be measured as phenolpthalein alkalinity and total alkalinity. The phenolpthalein alkalinity is determined by neutralizing the sample to a pH of 8.3 using adilute hydrochloric acid solution, and a phenolpthalein indicator. Since bicarbonate ions can be converted to carbonic acid with additional hydrochloric acid, the phenolpthalein alkalinity measures total hydroxide ions, but only half of the bicarbonate contribution.

Conductivity and TDS Testers





- · Choose from TDS or EC
- Direct or cable probe connection
- · Automatic calibration
- Automatic Temperature

Compensation

The Primo series of testers provide a fast and dependable way to measure the total dissolved solids or conductivity in your water samples. It is ideally suited for the rigorous demands of water quality professionals. Many professionals use the cabled version of the Primo when demonstrating the before and after results of conditioning and filtration systems.

Temperature is compensated automatically to ensure the readings are consistent to the standard or reference temperature.

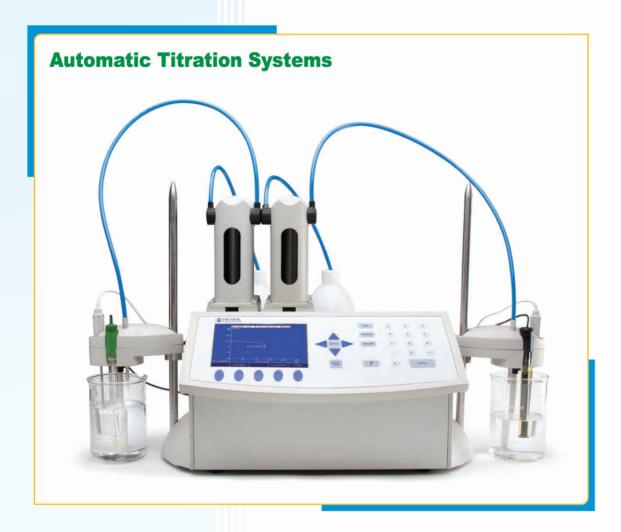
Operating and routine maintenance has never been easier. Primo uses a single button at the top of the meter. Press it once and the meter is powered and ready for use. Press and hold the button for a few seconds and Primo automatically enters calibration mode. Simply open a sachet of calibration solution, dip the probe in, and within seconds the meter recognizes the calibration solution and calibrates itself!

pH, ISE, Conductivity, DO and Temperature Portable Meters

Most pH, ISE, EC and DO portable instrumentation has been updated and redesigned. Features for most models include on-screen tutorials to guide users through operation and calibration, BEPS (Battery Error Prevention System) and waterproof casings.







Ultra Design and Research Company



اهمیت تست آب:

بهداشت و سلامت جامعه رابطه مستقیمی با تهیه آب سالم دارد از آنجایی که آب مهمترین عامل انتقال بیماریها بشمار می آید مسئله آلود گی آب از موضوعاتی است که

یا توسط میزبان واسط موجبات انتقال بیماری را فراهم می کند لذا

از گذشته در زندگی بشر نقش مهمی داشته است آب آلوده یا مستقیما سلامتی انسان را تهدید می کند با توجه به موارد فوق بررسی آلودگی آب از نظر وجود پروتوروئرها و نماتودها و عوامل میکروبی حائز اهمیت می باشد.

بسیاری از مردم تصور می کنند که اگر یک قطره نفت یا روغن در مخازن آب ریخته شود هیچ

اتفاقی رخ نمی دهد و آسیبی به کسی وارد نمی شود. اگر این کار تنها توسط

یک نفر انجام شود اتفاق خاص نمی افتد اما،همیشه اینگونه نیست . اگر هر کدام ارانسانها بخواهند یک قطره نفت یا روغن به مخازن آب اضافه کنند آن وقت چه اتفاقی می

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اصد. مهمترین منابع آب و اهمیت تست آن:

1. منابع آب شهری که قابل استفاده منازل مسکونی و شهروندان میباشد.

2 آب جاه های اکثر پروژه های ساختمانی که استفاده از آب شامل نمکیات یا عوامل کیمیایی باعث خصارات جبران ناپذیری خواهد شد.

3. آب دریاها و رودخانه ها و دریاچه ها و جوی ها و استفاده بهینه از انها در امور شهری .

بنا بر این شرکت ساختمانی انتر این سعی در این دارد تا با ارائه دادن تست های آب با کیفیت بالا در پیشرفت و ترقی کشور سهیم بوده و به عنوان عضو موثری از وطن ایغای وظیفه نماید

معرفی تست های آب قابل اجرا:

بطور طنيه عي، املاحمتمدنيدر آبوجو ددار ند، وليعلاو هبر ايناملاح ببعضيه و انشيميايينر خلالفر أيننتصغيه بهابعلاو همي گر نند، از اينر و استکهنر پاياتنصغههو ينابطور كليقبلاز مصر فابها بدايداز نظر كيفيكنتر لشوند در مور دبعضياز ايناملاحة وضيحاتيدا همي شود

1.تست الومينيوم	9 .تست سليكا	17.تست اهن
2.تست كلسيوم	10.تست سلوير	18.تست پتاسیم
3. تُست سرب	11. تست فلوريد	19. تست سليكا
4. ئىت زنى	12. ئست كوپير	20, ئىت مىں
5. تَسَتَ پِي اج	13. تست مگنزیم	21. تىت سافايت
6. تىت تايترىت	14. تست كلورايد	22. تىت سلقر
7. تمنت القلى و اسيدى	15. تست امونيوم	23. تىت فىغات
8. تست نیکل	16. تست بروماین	24. تىت ارسنېك

تست های نامبرده هر یک تاثیر خاصی بر روی اب داشته که

با تغییر رنگ و بو و مزه اب را از نظر کونمی قابل شرب یا غیر قابل شرب نموده و استفاده نا اکاهانه ان اب باعش ایجاد بیماری های مختلفی خواهد شد.

تاثيرات مخرب

سرپ

سر بیر خالامسور و پیر بدناستانباشتهمی شو دومتاره لیسمبنتیز خیانتیاز قابلتو جهیههاین، فلز ندار د. مسمو میتباسر ب.بههمر اهکمخونی، بی اشتهاییو در دهایعضالایباست. اینموار ضگریاز اییدهجایگز یشندسر بیجایکاسیمدر ترکیباستخو انهاستکهمر کز خونساز پمی باشند. علاو هبر این سرب، عملکر دانز پمهایساز ندههموگلو بینرا مختلمی نماید.

معرفی شرکت:

شرکت ساختمانی الترا دیزاین با بیش از پنج سال سابقه کاری دربخش های ارائه تست و کنترل امور کیفی یا مشتریان در بخش های دولتی و خصوصی شامل ارائه خدماتی به شرح زیر میباشد

الف) تست آبب)تست قیرج)تست ریگ و تست خاک

د)تست های سنگ و سمنت و کانگزته)ارائه جئوتیکنیکال

ی) میکس دیزاین

و هم اکنون برای تکمیل فعالیت های خویش در عرصه کنترل امور کیفییی تست اب را نیز برای همشهریان عزیز خود ارائه مینماید

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