



**PT PAM LYONNAISE JAYA | PALYJA**

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**ANALYSIS OF WATER QUALITY**  
**PALYJA Laboratory – Certified ISO 17025: 2005**

Date: 30 Maret 2013

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Parameter	Unit	Count	Maximum Allowed
Total Klor	mg/l	0.6	-
Klor Bebas	mg/l	0.6	-
Kekeruhan	NTU	0.7	25
Coliform Tinja	Kol/100 ml	0	-
Total Coliform	Kol/100 ml	0	10 (peripaan)
pH	unit pH	7.0	6.5 - 9.0
Khlorida	mg/l	8	600
Warna	TCU	<9	50
Jml. Zat Padat Terlarut	mg/l	50	1,500
Zat Organik (KMnO4)	mg/l	1	10
Kesadahan	mg/l	40	500
Besi	mg/l	<0.0795	1.0
Mangan	mg/l	<0.0399	0.5
Sulfat	mg/l	16	400
Ammonium	mg/l	0.33	-
Nitrit, Sebagai N	mg/l	0.03	1

**Conclusion: The water sample is in accordance to the law 416/1990 for Clean Water Permenkes 416/1990.**

## What is a report of analysis of water quality?

It is a report that provides information about the source of clean water and compares the various features and components of the standards imposed by legislation. PALYJA's laboratory conducts analysis of clean water according to a monthly schedule in different areas of the western part of Jakarta. Clean water samples were taken from 30 fixed sampling points determined on the fields of water supply and from the water production facilities.

## How is structured the analysis report on clean water?

This report contains analysis on water indicators of organoleptic, physico-chemical units and bacteriological measurement values obtained the maximum permissible values and reference analysis.

Clean water: water for human utilization in its natural state or processed form used for food preparation or other domestic purposes, regardless of its origin and mode of delivery, and that water used for food production, processing, preservation or marketing of products for human consumption.

- **Color** : in water is dissolved substances such as minerals or organic.
- The **smell** and **taste** of water are given by changing its characteristics (the existence of substances dissolved minerals and gases).
- **Turbidity** is characterized by its lack of transparency, given the existence of fine particles in suspension.
- **pH** is the index that defines the acidity of the water.
- **Conductivity** of all salts dissolved in water shows.
- **Chlorine** is the amount of free residual chlorine remaining in water after disinfection to protect the health.
- The **ammonia**, **nitrites** and **nitrates** indicate changes in water quality over time due to specific pollution sources such compounds.
- **Iron** is a natural component of water in the form of compounds (usually baking iron).
- **Oxidizability** is all organic and inorganic substances oxidisable in water.
- **Total hardness** of water gives it the characteristics of compounds of calcium and magnesium in solution. Water hardness is usually expressed in degrees of German hardness.
- **Aluminum** is naturally present in water and induced process following treatment for drinking water production.
- **Coliform bacteria**, **Escherichia coli**, **enterococci**, **Clostridium perfringens** are present in the environment of organisms whose presence in liquid water may cause illness.

\* This parameter in the water composition is not a risk factor when the value exceeded the maximum allowable weight.