

Many well-based irrigation systems produce stains and deposits on walls, driveways, sidewalks and even on plants, shrubs and trees. A number of different materials present in well water can cause stains and deposits. Testing the water will determine what material(s) are causing the staining and the best way to take care of it. Materials in the water that can cause staining include Calcium, Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese and Sodium. Other important properties of the water, helpful when designing a filtration and/or treatment system, include Hardness and pH levels.

Rust stain prevention systems do not remove existing stains. Iron oxide, as an inorganic stain, is best removed with an acid. However for health, safety and environmental reasons, its should be considered only as a last resort. There are available excellent biodegradable, grass and plan friendly stain removers. This chemical can be applied with a pump up type sprayer for easy application.



Stain prevention system with 30 gal tank behind well and CPS (Braintree, MA)



Large "Aeration System" for removal of iron (North Reading, MA)



"Clear View" sediment filter with "Manual" flush valve (Wayland, MA)



"Clear View" sediment filter including "Automatic" flush valve" (Canton, MA)



"Pump Screen" installed over submersible pump to limit intake of sediment (Wilmington, MA)



Submersible pump sand separator for sediment isolation and removal from pump intake (Stoughton, MA)

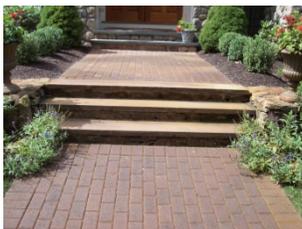


1 micron bag filter mounted after CPS for removal of fine sand and silt from well water (Hopkinton, MA)



Heavy iron stains on sidewalk shown before removal (Wilmington, MA)

**Before and After Photos of Iron Stain Removal**  
(Sudbury, MA)



Front walkway showing iron stains from well water "BEFORE" stain removal process



Front walkway showing iron stains from well water "AFTER" stain removal process