



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Data in Brief

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/dib](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/dib)



### Data Article

# Data on corrosive water in the sources and distribution network of drinking water in north of Iran



Javad Alimoradi<sup>a</sup>, Dariush Naghipour<sup>a</sup>, Hossein Kamani<sup>b</sup>,  
Ghorban Asgari<sup>c</sup>, Mohammad Naimi-Joubani<sup>a</sup>,  
Seyed Davoud Ashrafi<sup>a,d,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> School of Health, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

<sup>b</sup> Health Promotion Research Center, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran

<sup>c</sup> Social Determinants of Health Research Center (SDHRC), Department of Environmental Health Engineering, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran

<sup>d</sup> Research Center of Health and Environment, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article history:

Received 12 December 2017

Received in revised form

20 December 2017

Accepted 28 December 2017

Available online 4 January 2018

##### Keywords:

Drinking water  
Corrosive water  
Scaling potential  
Amlash  
Rudsar

#### ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the parameters of scaling and corrosion potential of drinking water in sources and distribution networks of water supply in two cities of north of Iran. The results of Amlash water samples analysis in winter revealed that the average values of Langelier, Ryznar, Aggressive, Pockorius, and Larson- skold indices was  $-1.31$ ,  $9.73$ ,  $11.5$ ,  $9.74$  and  $0.24$ , respectively, but, in summer they were  $-1.51$ ,  $10.71$ ,  $11.36$ ,  $10.72$  and  $0.25$ , respectively. For Rudsar, the results of water samples analysis in winter illustrated that the average values of Langelier, Ryznar, Aggressive, Pockorius, and Larson was  $-1.12$ ,  $9.69$ ,  $11.33$ ,  $9.19$  and  $0.16$ , respectively, while, in summer they were  $-1.05$ ,  $10.04$ ,  $11.92$ ,  $10.18$  and  $0.19$ , respectively. The beneficial of this data is showing the clear image of drinking water quality and can be useful for preventing the economical and safety problems relating to corrosion and scaling of drinking water.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

\* Corresponding author at: School of Health, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran.  
E-mail address: [d\\_ashrafi@yahoo.com](mailto:d_ashrafi@yahoo.com) (S.D. Ashrafi).

## Specifications Table

<b>Subject area</b>	Environmental Sciences
<b>More specific subject area</b>	Drinking water chemistry
<b>Type of data</b>	Table and figure
<b>How data was acquired</b>	Measurements of all parameters was done according to standard methods based on Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Hardness parameters, alkalinity, calcium, bicarbonate and chloride were measured by titration method. Digital pH meter (Metrohm) was applied for pH analyzing. Sulfate was measured using Hach DR5000 spectrophotometer. Temperature was determined by digital thermometer. TDS was measured by scaling method.
<b>Data format</b>	Raw, analyzed
<b>Experimental factors</b>	The data were obtained monthly in both cold and warm season, winter and summer, and the pH and temperature measured in the place other samples after taking as standard method were stored in a dark place at 4 °C temperature and transferred to laboratory under 3 hours.
<b>Experimental features</b>	All the above mentioned parameters were acquired and the levels of all indices were calculated.
<b>Data source location</b>	Guilan Province, North of Iran, Iran (Fig. 1).
<b>Data accessibility</b>	All data are available within this article.

## Value of the data

- The data shown here can be helpful for water and wastewater companies, water resources and treatment management, and for who related with water quality engineering and management.
- The materials and ingredient of pipes, fittings and valves in distribution networks solved due to corrosive water and make some health, aesthetic and economic problems. So that, the determination of corrosion and scale potential of drinking water using reliable methods is useful for preventing of these problems.
- The zoning of the Langelier, Ryznar, Aggressive, Pockorius, and Larson indices was done to make a clear picture of the corrosion and scaling potential in the water resources and distribution network in these study area.

## 1. Data

The subject of safe drinking water is important topic in the world [1–5]. The data of this paper present the information about the saturation situation of water supply quality for both season of winter and summer. Five stability indices, Langelier, Ryznar, Aggressive, Pockorius, and Larson were calculated using especial equations which summarized in Table 1. In the winter for Amlash county the mean values of pH, temperature, TDS,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , ALK,  $\text{SO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  were 7.56, 11.43 °C, 156.64, 170.91, 138.38, 23.68, 17.46 and 50.69 mg/L, respectively. But, in the summer season the mean values for those parameters were 7.65, 18.18 °C, 209.97, 173.52, 141.91, 28.28, 16.71 and 34.51 mg/L, respectively (Table 2). In the other case, Rudsar county, in the winter the mean values of pH, temperature, TDS,  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , ALK,  $\text{SO}_4^-$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$  and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  were 7.31, 11.04 °C, 248.2, 213.39, 174.34, 21.68, 13.52 and 91.97 mg/L, respectively. But, in the summer season the mean values for those parameters were 7.91,

**Table 1**

Equations and classifications of Langelier, Ryznar, Aggressive, Pockorius, and Larson-skold indices [8,9].

Index	Equation	Value	Water situation
Langelier saturation	$LSI = pH - pH_5$ $pH_5 = (9.3 + A + B) - (C + D)$ $A = (\log[TDS] - 1) / 10$  $B = -13.2(\log(^{\circ}C + 273)) + 34.55$ $C = \log [Ca^{+2} + CaCO_3] - 0.4$ $D = \log [Alkalinity \text{ as } CaCO_3]$	$LSI < 0$ $LSI = 0$ $LSI > 0$	Corrosive Equilibrium Scaling
Ryznar stability	$RSI = 2pH_5 - pH$	$RSI < 5.5$ $5.5 < RSI < 6.2$ $6.2 < RSI < 6.8$ $6.8 < RSI < 8.5$ $RSI > 8.5$	Heavy scale formation Some scale Non-scaling or corrosive Corrosive Extremely corrosive
Aggressive	$AI = pH + \log [(Ca^{+2}) (Alk)]$	$AI < 10$ $10 < AI < 12$ $AI > 12$	Highly corrosive Moderate corrosive Scaling
Puckorius scaling	$PI = 2pH_5 - pHeq$  $pHeq = 1.465 \log (Alkalinity) + 4.54$ $Alkalinity = [HCO_3^-] + 2[CO_3^{2-}] + [OH^-]$	$PSI > 7$  $PSI < 6$	Corrosive  Scaling
Larson-skold	$LS = [C_{(Cl)} + C_{(SO_4)^{2-}}] / [C_{(HCO_3)} + C_{(CO_3)^{2-}}]$  C = Concentration (mg/L)	$LI > 1.2$  $1.2 > LI > 0.8$ $LI < 0.8$	Corrosive  Moderate corrosive Low corrosive

19.46 °C, 271.04, 197.96, 162.14, 24.35, 15.23 and 68.32 mg/L, respectively (Table 3). The data revealed that in both season of winter and summer all of the water supply of Amlash were low corrosive to extremely corrosive according to Langelier, Ryznar, Pockorius, and Larson indices, but, all of the water supply except one case of sampling point in the winter, were neutral according to Aggressive index (Table 4). In the case of Rudsar, the data revealed that in both season of winter and summer all of the water supply were low corrosive to extremely corrosive according to Langelier, Ryznar, Pockorius, and Larson indices, but, all of the water supply except one case of sampling point in the winter, and six case of sampling point in the summer were neutral according to Aggressive index (Table 5). Zoning map of five calculated indices in Amlash and Rudsar were shown in Figs. 2-6 and Figs. 7-11, respectively.

## 2. Experimental design, materials and methods

### 2.1. Study area description

The selected study area were Amlash (Population; 18,580) and Rudsar (Population; 93,970) county, located in Guilan, the major province in north of Iran, which shown in Fig. 1 [6]. In the both county of Amlash and Rudsar, the climate is warm and temperate and in winter, there is much more rainfall than in summer. The average annual rainfall in Amlash and Rudsar is 1162 and 1178 mm, respectively. In addition, the average annual temperature in both county is 15.8 °C. Most of the water distribution network in Amlash and Rudsar are made of metal materials with the length of 97 and 400 km, respectively.

**Table 2**  
Values of analyzed parameters and calculated indices in two seasons in Amlash.

	pH	Temp°C	TDSmg/L	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	ALKmg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Cl <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Ca <sup>2+</sup> mg/L	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
<b>Winter</b>													
AW1	7.38	9.69	175.4	216.54	176.44	25.47	18.13	61.69	0.14	9.6	11.42	9.15	-1.1
RAW3	7.01	13.53	113.54	109.81	79.49	25.34	15.06	35.92	0.36	10.94	10.52	10.55	-1.96
AW4	7.42	14.74	205.03	231.24	188.99	14.64	43.06	56.8	0.25	9.93	11.45	9.48	-1.25
AW5	7.51	13.67	186.28	121.06	98.48	27.54	15.86	54.51	0.36	10.45	11.23	10.51	-1.46
AW6	7.57	10.29	182.56	165.54	134.22	35.67	18.25	44.32	0.32	10.02	11.34	9.94	-1.22
AW7	8.18	8.31	114.06	141.05	115.36	27.5	15.57	53.21	0.3	8.98	11.97	9.61	-0.39
AW8	7.61	8.9	165.54	212.89	172.44	21.04	13.04	62.86	0.16	9.24	11.65	9.04	-2.44
AN	7.52	14.39	161.1	147.99	123.7	20.77	9.63	43.68	0.2	10.34	11.25	10.26	-1.41
RAN	7.9	9.42	106.31	192.12	156.38	15.15	8.57	43.26	0.12	8.09	12.67	9.18	-0.57
Min	7.01	8.31	106.31	109.81	79.49	14.64	8.57	35.92	0.12	8.09	10.52	9.04	-2.44
Max	8.18	14.74	205.03	231.24	188.99	35.67	43.06	62.86	0.36	10.94	12.67	10.55	-0.39
Mean	7.56	11.43	156.64	170.91	138.38	23.68	17.46	50.69	0.24	9.73	11.5	9.74	-1.31
St.Dev.	0.32	2.58	36.3	44.15	37.61	6.6	10.17	9.29	0.09	0.86	0.58	0.59	0.63
<b>Summer</b>													
AW1	7.55	18.38	237.48	180.48	147.69	34.29	15.73	37.08	0.27	10.84	11.28	10.68	-1.64
RAW3	7.32	17.98	168.62	136.75	111.66	28.56	14.88	33.8	0.31	11.07	10.89	10.85	-1.87
AW4	7.56	18.14	256.09	205.87	168.38	29.61	31.46	38.18	0.29	10.43	11.67	10.49	-1.28
AW5	7.72	18.3	260.21	199.8	164	32.38	20.78	37.04	0.28	10.7	11.47	10.66	-1.49
AW6	7.45	18.28	227.27	169.09	137.5	39.03	19.44	37.51	0.34	10.96	11.14	10.74	-1.75
AW7	7.62	18.24	269.73	188.19	154.16	30.85	16.77	40.99	0.25	10.74	11.41	10.62	-1.56
AW8	7.54	18.76	193.27	189.93	154.99	28.82	12.56	47.1	0.21	10.43	11.4	10.23	-1.44
AN	7.95	17.19	150.18	124.95	102.1	17.26	9.43	18.71	0.22	10.94	11.2	11.43	-1.49
RAN	8.15	18.4	126.96	166.7	136.72	13.79	9.36	20.19	0.14	10.31	11.85	10.8	-1.08
Min	7.32	17.19	126.96	124.95	102.1	13.79	9.36	18.71	0.14	10.31	10.89	10.23	-1.87
Max	8.15	18.76	269.73	205.87	168.38	39.03	31.46	47.1	0.34	11.07	11.85	11.43	-1.08
Mean	7.65	18.18	209.97	173.52	141.91	28.28	16.71	34.51	0.25	10.71	11.36	10.72	-1.51
St.Dev.	0.25	0.42	52.12	27.49	22.6	7.97	6.8	9.29	0.06	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.23

**Table 3**

Values of analyzed parameters and calculated indices in two seasons in Rudsar.

	pH	Temp °C	TDS mg/L	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	ALK mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Cl <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Ca <sup>2+</sup> mg/L	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
<b>Winter</b>													
RON	7.18	11.53	243.25	186.18	152.39	20.94	10.53	76.73	0.17	10.16	10.16	9.61	-1.48
KN	7.12	12.42	327.87	224.49	184.1	18.84	8.17	77.19	0.12	10.06	11.43	9.32	-1.47
RHN	7.75	11.77	133.5	173.45	141.21	20.38	11.08	46.08	0.18	9.61	11.56	9.67	-0.92
VN	7.25	11.89	335.59	244.95	199.55	20.43	18.47	116.62	0.15	9.8	11.61	9.14	-0.13
CHN	6.89	12.26	323.43	224.55	183.94	25.23	13.65	110.41	0.17	10.28	11.2	9.32	-1.69
TR	7.81	10.17	137.32	183.49	149.83	18.77	5.92	49.82	0.13	9.3	9.39	9.39	-0.74
ROW1	7.53	8.45	195.81	212.12	173.1	28.64	15.17	96.54	0.2	9.05	11.75	8.76	-0.76
ROW2	7.23	7.93	164.35	230.78	188.61	19.76	13.44	102.6	0.14	8.99	11.51	8.35	-0.88
ROW4	7.7	11.06	207.93	215.28	176.27	22.13	9.59	105.19	0.15	9.08	11.96	8.94	-0.69
KW1	6.65	11.17	317.87	223.67	182.88	28/5	11.23	98.19	0.17	10.53	10.9	9.33	-1.93
KW2	7.11	11.03	307.01	241.36	196.88	24.72	12.05	107.57	0.15	9.85	11.44	9.07	-1.36
KW3	6.73	11.19	292.88	258.04	210.83	20.47	14.04	107.13	0.13	10.18	11.08	8.97	-1.72
RHW2	7.48	12.85	170.66	227.89	186.21	17.8	17.76	94.14	0.14	9.3	11.72	8.92	-0.91
RHW3	7.1	13.28	158.42	223.68	182.99	21.19	12.87	99.58	0.15	9.61	11.36	8.87	-1.25
RHW4	7.34	8.23	178.16	220.6	179.88	21.67	12.45	96.06	0.15	9.09	11.57	8.59	-0.87
VW1	7.69	9.81	313.91	204.97	167.49	17.29	21.58	101.37	0.19	9.41	11.91	9.3	-0.86
VW2	7.27	10.53	292.26	210.18	171.5	23.87	15.23	86.86	0.18	9.93	11.42	9.4	-1.33
CHW2	7.52	11.16	301.17	194.24	158.99	22.48	15.42	93.84	0.19	9.78	11.68	9.53	-1.13
CHW3	7.67	13.2	314.47	154.63	125.83	25.77	18.23	81.61	0.28	10.13	11.68	10.19	-1.23
Min	6.65	7.93	133.5	154.63	125.83	17.29	5.92	46.08	0.12	8.99	9.39	8.35	-1.93
Max	7.81	13.28	335.59	258.04	210.83	28.64	21.58	116.62	0.28	10.53	11.96	10.19	-0.13
Mean	7.31	11.04	248.2	213.39	174.34	21.68	13.52	91.97	0.16	9.69	11.33	9.19	-1.12
St.Dev.	0.34	1.57	74.25	25.74	21.1	3.3	3.83	18.86	0.35	0.46	0.62	0.42	0.43
<b>Summer</b>													
RON	7.81	20.15	236.07	173.42	142.39	20.15	9.08	51.31	0.16	10.4	11.67	10.52	-1.29
KN	7.92	20.86	338.86	208.23	170.83	24.08	12.58	85.04	0.18	10.04	12.08	10.15	-1.06
RHN	8.03	18.32	139.93	163.45	134.16	16.96	5.67	22.55	0.13	10.43	11.5	10.8	-1.2
VN	7.78	18.41	351.11	202.19	165.77	24.11	18.17	70.94	0.21	10.3	11.84	10.29	-1.25
CHN	7.62	17.99	313.3	201.2	162.66	24.73	17.87	77.05	0.21	10.27	11.71	10.11	-1.32
TR	7.78	17.62	140.96	166.65	136.61	15.11	7.91	23.46	0.14	10.58	11.29	10.7	-1.39
ROW1	7.92	20.02	244.79	200.76	163.33	28.79	22.1	75.14	0.25	9.87	12	10.01	-0.97
ROW2	8.07	19.98	221.34	213.25	173.88	26.15	12.22	80.99	0.19	9.5	12.22	9.75	-0.71
ROW4	8.07	19.89	235.14	207.42	169.44	24.38	12.79	85.1	0.18	9.52	12.23	9.8	-0.72
KW1	7.83	19.3	315.08	202.13	170.27	26.34	12.3	78.54	0.19	10.07	11.95	10.09	-1.12
KW2	8.7	20.09	330.82	192.8	157.61	29.62	16.72	88.33	0.24	9.24	12.84	10.19	-0.26
KW3	7.82	20.05	315.33	214.79	175.77	26.35	18.54	86.2	0.21	10	11.99	9.99	-1.09
RHW2	7.93	19.16	211.86	210.06	171.66	24.44	14.44	80.55	0.18	9.58	12.07	9.7	-0.82
RHW3	7.76	19.25	188.02	206.59	168.99	26.17	21.51	76.71	0.23	9.71	11.87	9.67	-0.97

Table 3 (continued)

	pH	Temp °C	TDS mg/L	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	ALK mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Cl <sup>-</sup> mg/L	Ca <sup>2+</sup> mg/L	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
RHW4	7.95	20.36	198.98	216	176.72	24.12	19.93	73.83	0.2	9.61	12.06	9.73	-0.82
VW1	7.8	19.22	350.7	215.61	175.88	23.84	20.45	71.92	0.2	10.21	11.9	10.19	-1.2
VW2	7.84	20.25	362.7	204.62	167.83	23.69	16.54	47.26	0.19	10.67	11.73	10.72	-1.41
CHW2	7.96	19.43	328.07	195.73	160.83	26.67	14.26	58.79	0.21	10.3	11.93	10.48	-1.16
CHW3	7.78	19.44	326.76	166.41	136.11	27.01	16.34	64.48	0.26	10.52	11.72	10.64	-1.36
Min	7.62	17.62	139.93	163.45	134.16	15.11	5.67	22.55	0.13	9.24	11.29	9.67	-1.41
Max	8.7	20.86	362.7	216	176.72	29.62	22.1	88.33	0.26	10.67	12.84	10.8	-0.26
Mean	7.91	19.46	271.04	197.96	162.14	24.35	15.23	68.32	0.19	10.04	11.92	10.18	-1.05
St.Dev.	0.22	0.86	73.31	17.42	14.19	3.59	4.61	19.55	0.03	0.41	0.32	0.37	0.29

**Table 4**  
The condition of drinking water in view of scaling and corrosion indices in Amlash.

Sampling point	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
<b>Winter</b>					
AW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RAW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW5	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW6	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW7	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW8	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RAN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
<b>Summer</b>					
AW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RAW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW5	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW6	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW7	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AW8	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
AN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RAN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive

**Table 5**  
The condition of drinking water in view of scaling and corrosion indices in Rudsar.

Sampling point	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
<b>Winter</b>					
RON	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
N	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
VN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
TR	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Highly corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
KW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
KW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
KW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
VW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
VW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
<b>Summer</b>					
RON	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
KN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
VN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHN	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
TR	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
ROW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
KW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
KW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive

Table 5 (continued)

Sampling point	LSI	RSI	AI	PSI	LI
KW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
RHW4	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Scaling	Corrosive	Corrosive
VW1	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
VW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHW2	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive
CHW3	Corrosive	Extremely corrosive	Moderate corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive



Fig. 1. Study area; Amlash and Rudsar County, Guilan Province, north of Iran.

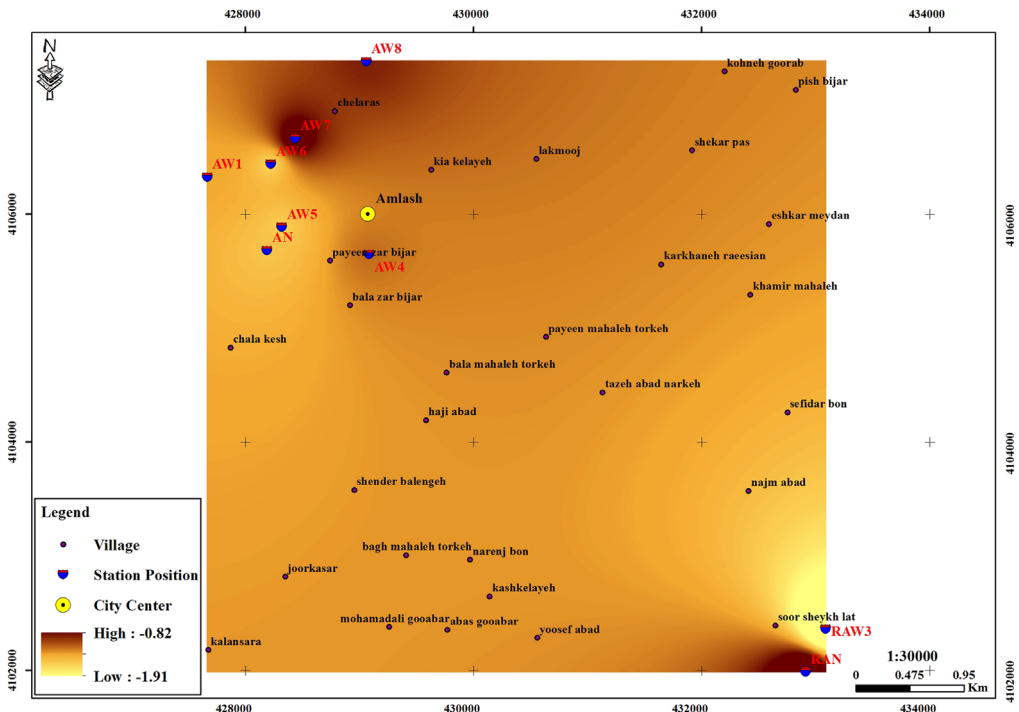


Fig. 2. Zoning map of Langelier index in Amlash.



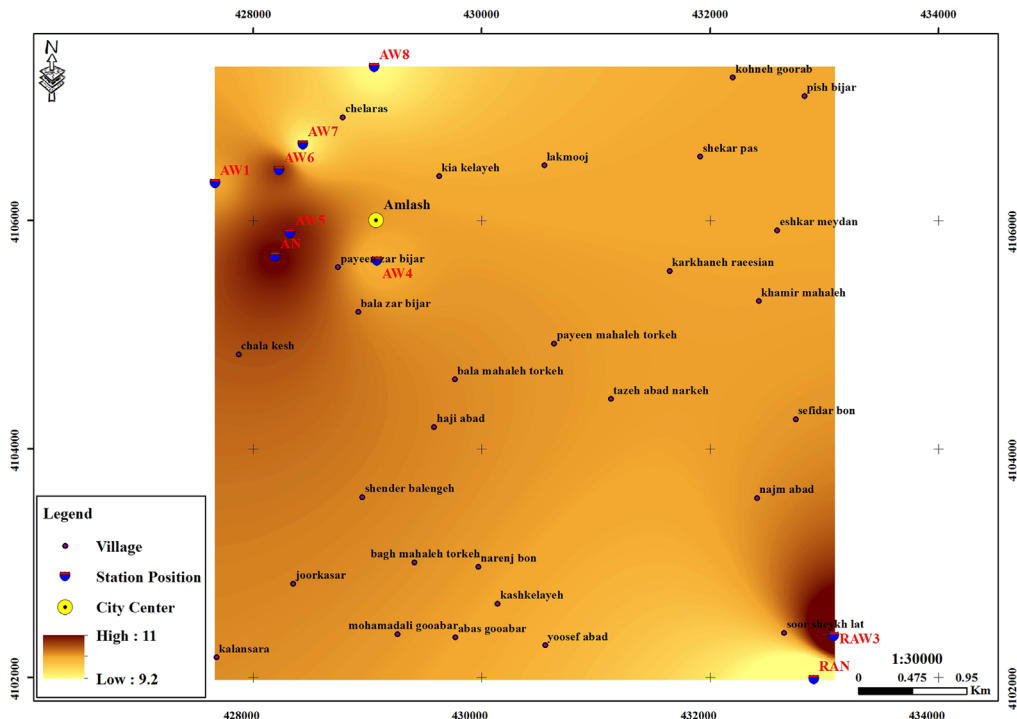


Fig. 3. Zoning map of Ryznar index in Amlash.

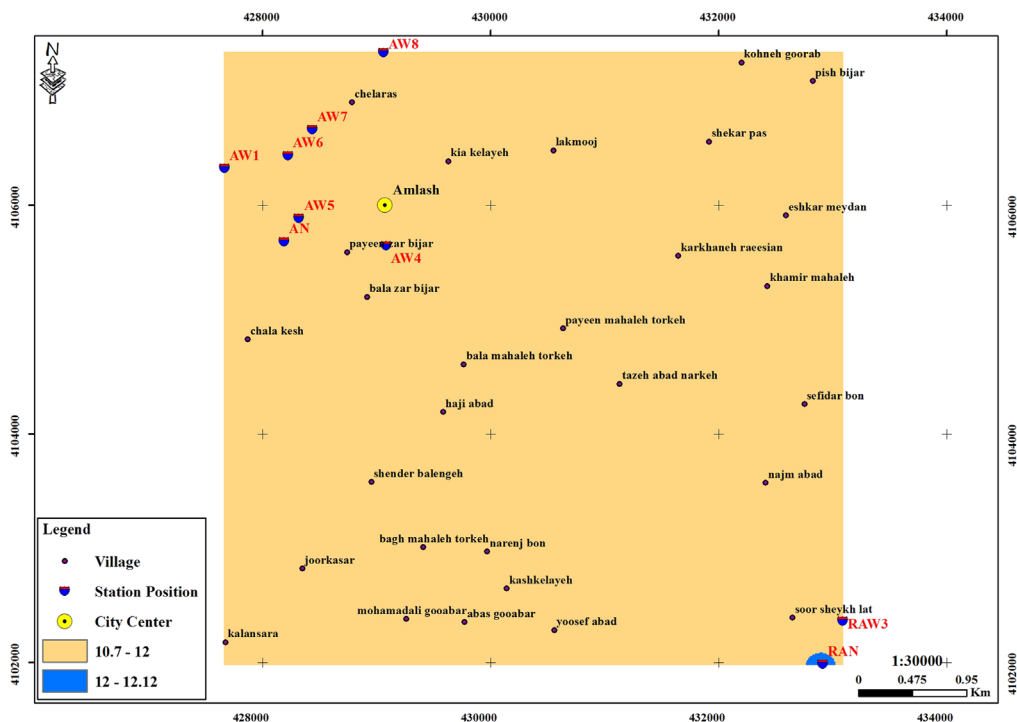


Fig. 4. Zoning map of Aggressive index in Amlash.

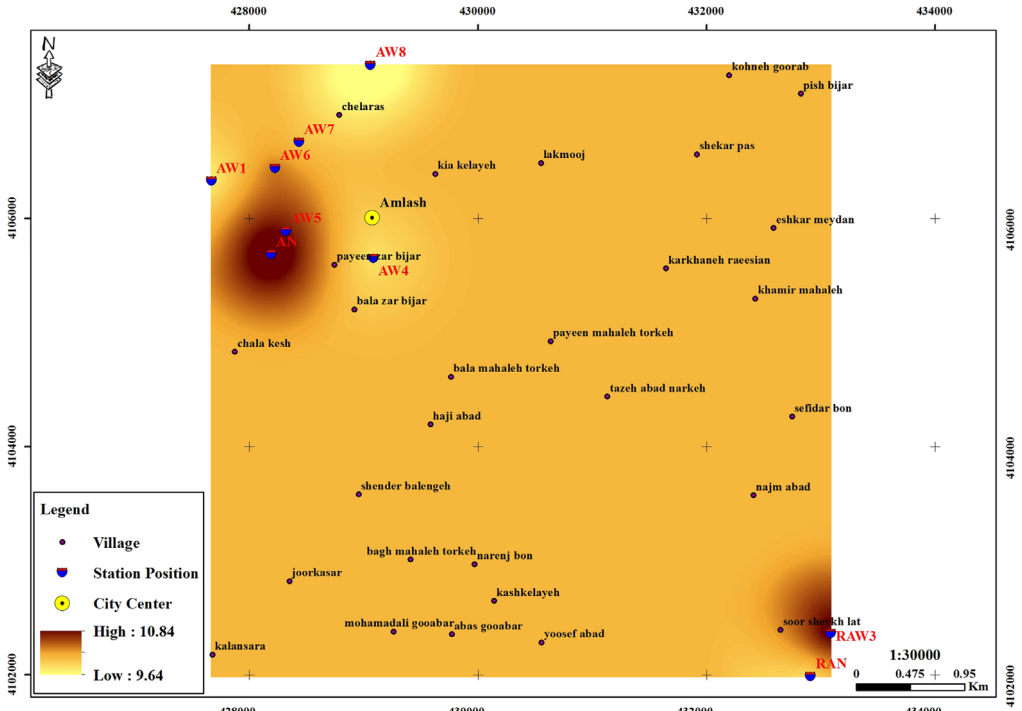


Fig. 5. Zoning map of Pockorius index in Amlash.

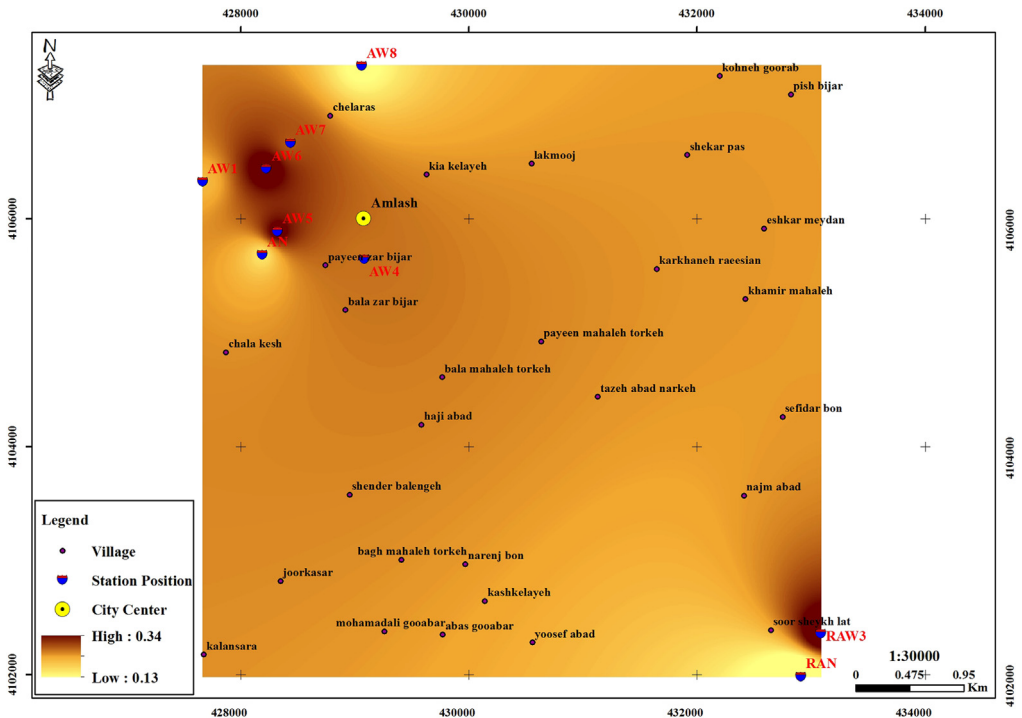


Fig. 6. Zoning map of Larson-skold index in Amlash.

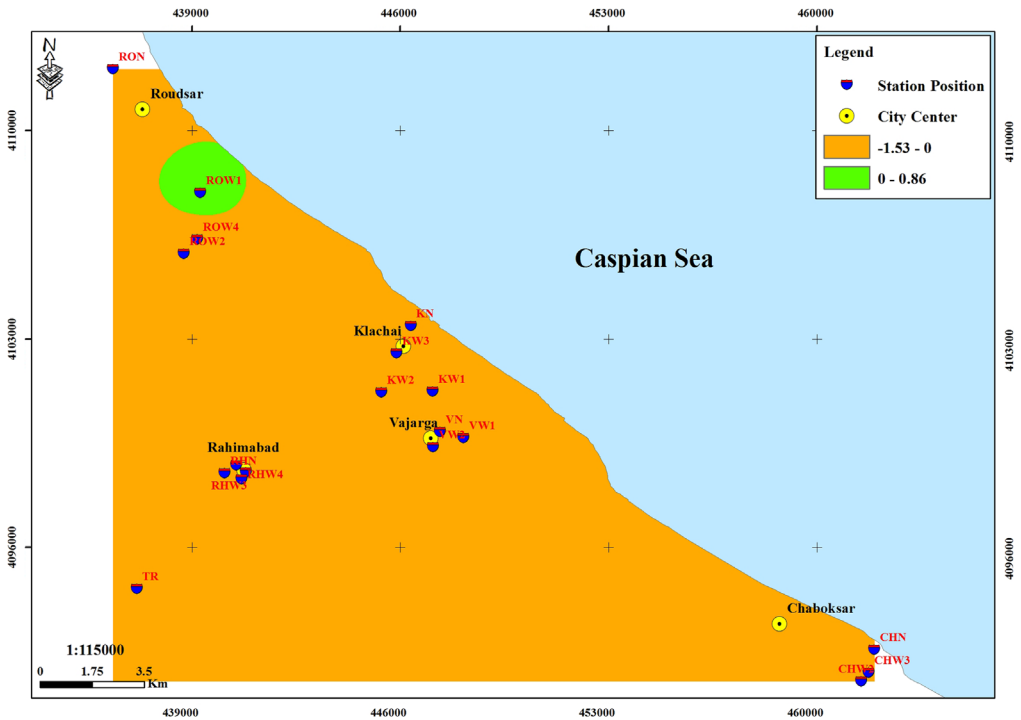


Fig. 7. Zoning map of Langelier index in Rudсар.

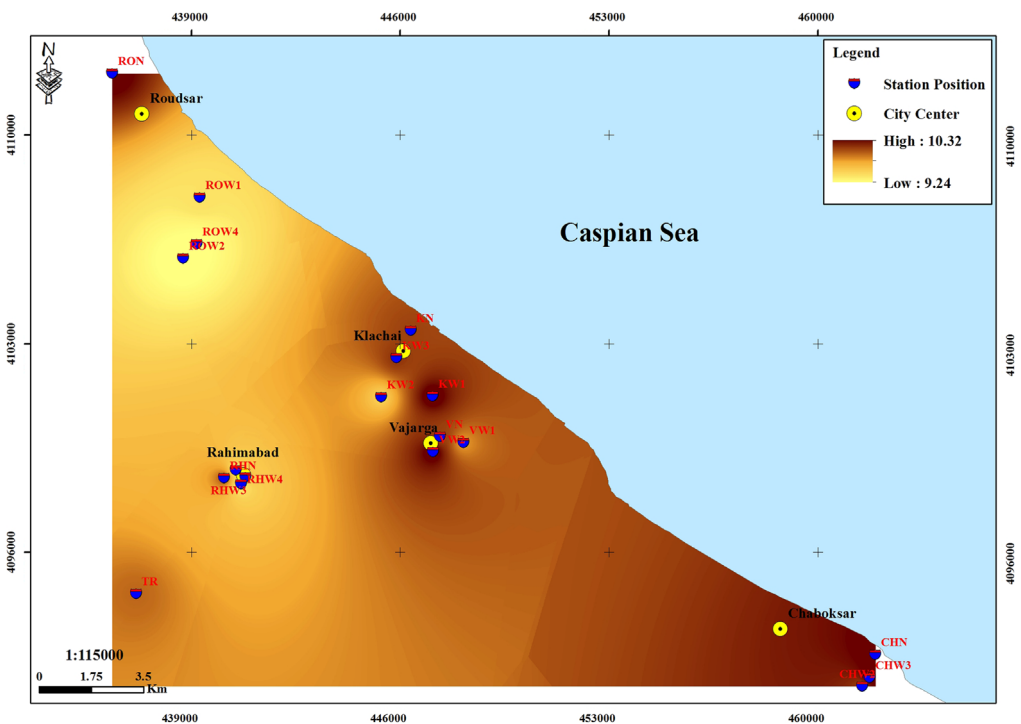


Fig. 8. Zoning map of Ryznar index in Rudсар.

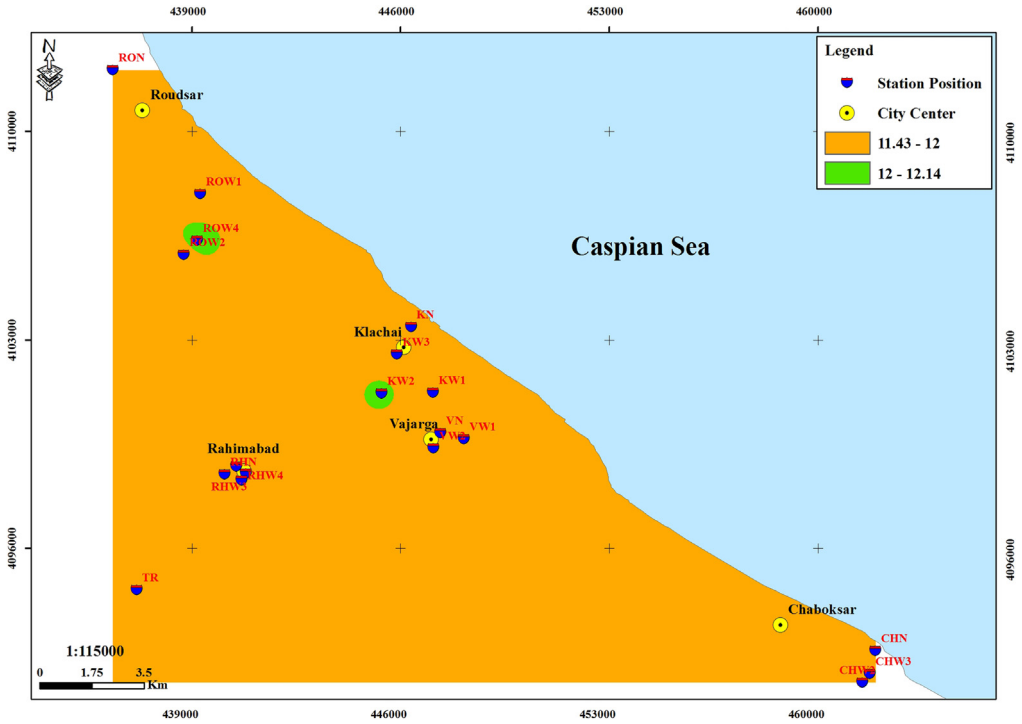


Fig. 9. Zoning map of Aggressive index in Rudсар.

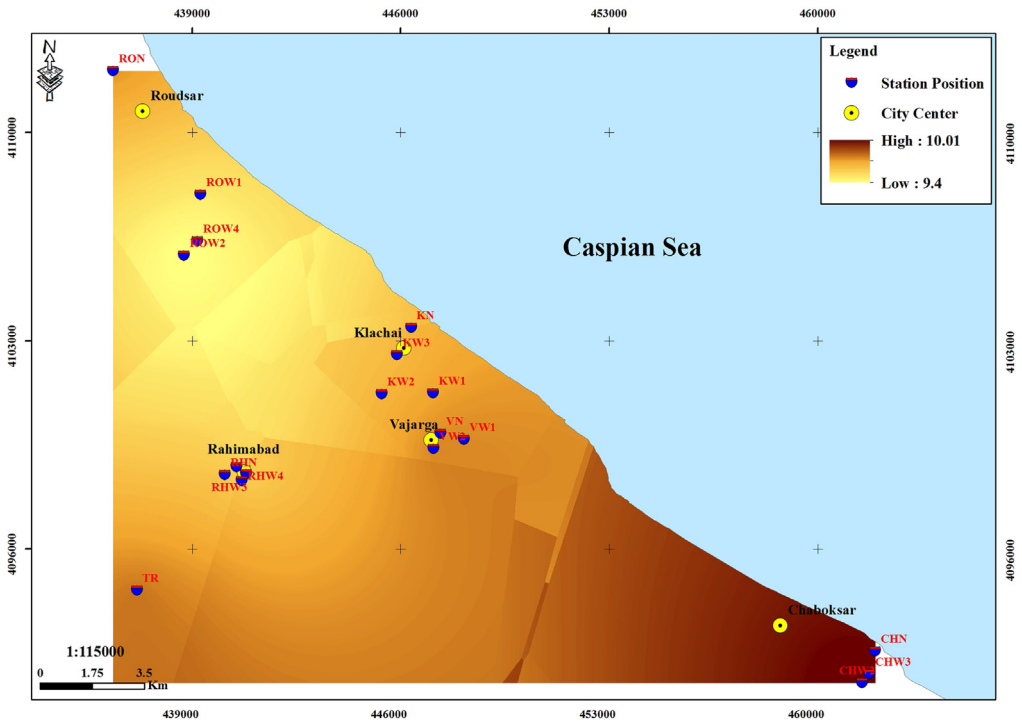


Fig. 10. Zoning map of Pockorius index in Rudсар.

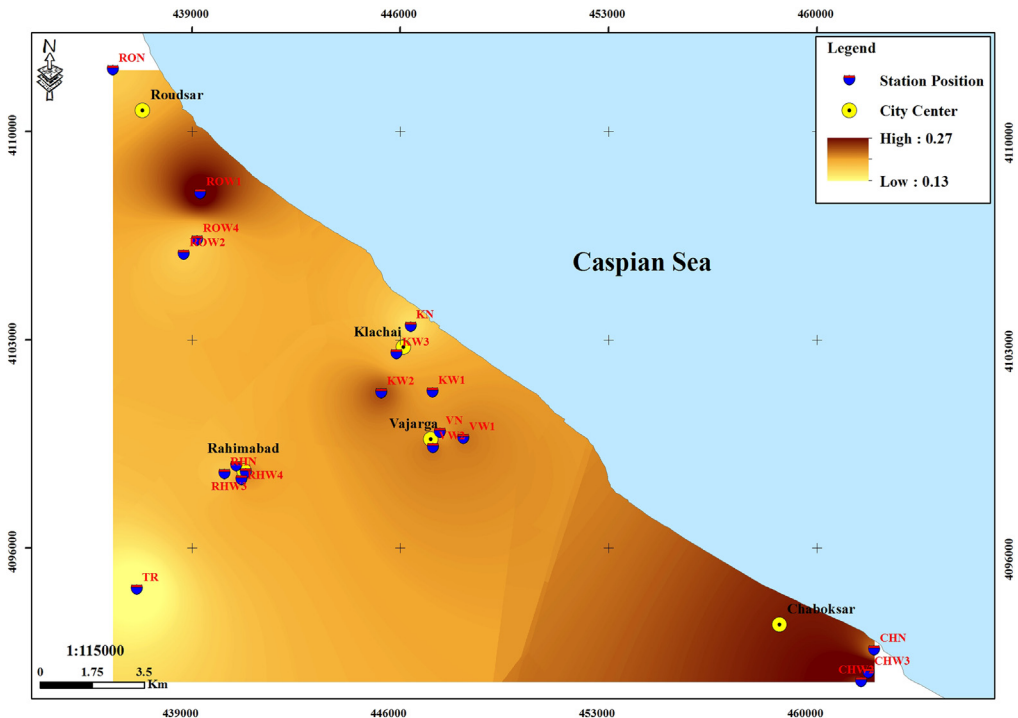


Fig. 11. Zoning map of Larson-skold index in Rudсар.

## 2.2. Sample collection and analytical procedures

This research was a cross-sectional study during two seasons of winter and summer in 2017, and each month one sample was taken from each sample point. Therefore, fifty-two samples (27 in winter and 27 in summer) were taken from nine sample points of Amlash, and one hundred and fifteen samples (57 in winter and 57 in summer) were taken from nineteen sample points of Rudсар. All measurements of the above parameters were carried out according to standard methods manual [7]. The samples were obtained monthly in winter and summer, and the pH and temperature were measured in the sampling place, other samples were stored in a dark cold box (4 °C) and transferred to the laboratory of the school of health within 3 h. Hardness parameters, alkalinity, calcium, bicarbonate, and chloride were measured by titration method according to Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Sulfate was measured using spectrophotometry method and total dissolved solid was measured by scaling method. Statistical analysis of the data was done using Microsoft Excel 2013 and spatial distribution of five calculated indices was done using Arc GIS.

## Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge staff of the Water and Wastewater Company of Amlash and Rudсар, Gilan, Iran.

## Funding sources

This article was a part of master science thesis of the first author that has been registered in Ethics Committee under ID no: IR.GUMS.REC.1395.354, and the finance of this work was provided by Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, Iran. (Grant number; 95112303).

## Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.12.057>.

## References

- [1] H. Kamani, E. Bazrafshan, S.D. Ashrafi, F. Sancholi, Efficiency of Sono-nano-catalytic process of TiO<sub>2</sub> nano-particle in removal of erythromycin and metronidazole from aqueous solution, *J-Mazand-Univ.-Med.-Sci.* 27 (2017) 140–154.
- [2] N. Yousefi, A. Fatehizadeh, K. Ghadiri, N. Mirzaei, S.D. Ashrafi, A.H. Mahvi, Application of nanofilter in removal of phosphate, fluoride and nitrite from groundwater, *Desalin. Water Treat.* 57 (2016) 11782–11788.
- [3] S.D. Ashrafi, S. Nasser, M. Alimohammadi, A.H. Mahvi, M.A. Faramarzi, Optimization of the enzymatic elimination of flu-mequine by laccase-mediated system using response surface methodology, *Desalin. Water Treat.* 57 (2016) 14478–14487.
- [4] S.D. Ashrafi, H. Kamani, A.H. Mahvi, The optimization study of direct red 81 and methylene blue adsorption on NaOH-modified rice husk, *Desalin. Water Treat.* 57 (2016) 738–746.
- [5] S.D. Ashrafi, H. Kamani, J. Jaafari, A.H. Mahvi, Experimental design and response surface modeling for optimization of fluoroquinolone removal from aqueous solution by NaOH-modified rice husk, *Desalin. Water Treat.* 57 (2016) 16456–16465.
- [6] S. Hosseinipour Dizgah, K. Taghavi, J. Jaafari, E. Roohbakhsh, S.D. Ashrafi, Data on pollutants content in the influent and effluent from wastewater treatment plant of Rasht in Guilan Province, Iran, *Data Brief* 16 (2018) 271–275.
- [7] W.E. Federation, A.P.H. Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, American Public Health Association (APHA), Washington, DC, USA, 2005.
- [8] G. Asgari, B. Ramavandi, M. Tarlaniazar, A. Fadaie nobandegani, Z. Berizie, Survey of chemical quality and corrosion and scaling potential of drinking water distribution network of Bushehr city, Iran. *South Med. J.* 18 (2015) 353–361.
- [9] A. Abbasnia, M. Alimohammadi, A.H. Mahvi, R. Nabizadeh, M. Yousefi, A.A. Mohammadi, H. Pasalari, M. Mirzabeigi, Assessment of groundwater quality and evaluation of scaling and corrosiveness potential of drinking water samples in villages of Chabahr city, Sistan and Baluchistan province in Iran, *Data Brief* 16 (2018) 182–192.