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HUD Package - \$225

Total Coliform Bacteria - This is the most common test for contamination. Coliform bacteria should not be found in drinking water. When present it indicates that the water supply has some connection with an unsanitary source. Septic waste and contaminated surface water are common.

Nitrogen-Nitrate/Nitrite - Nitrate is one of the components of the nitrogen cycle. There are numerous sources of nitrates including natural deposits. High nitrate levels are often found in agricultural areas due to fertilization of the soil. Other sources of nitrates include decaying organic material such as is found in septic tanks. Excessive nitrates causes a serious and sometimes fatal blood disorder known as Methemoglobinemia, a blood disorder in infants (Blue Babies). The maximum acceptable Nitrate level is 10 mg/L as N and Nitrite is 1mg/L maximum.

Hardness - Hardness is the total of the calcium and magnesium (expressed as calcium carbonate). While hardness minerals are generally considered to be beneficial to human health, excessive levels can cause damage to plumbing systems, especially where the water is heated. Very low levels can indicate that the water is corrosive. As a general guide line the levels are: 0-50 ppm = soft, 51-100 ppm = moderately hard, 101-170 ppm = hard, and 171+ ppm = very hard. To convert hardness from mg/L to grains per gallon, divide by 17.1.

Iron - Natural waters often contain iron. While it is generally considered a beneficial mineral, excessive levels of iron can cause a bad taste and severe staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. Maximum acceptable level is - 0.3 ppm.

Manganese - Natural waters often contain manganese. While it is generally considered a beneficial mineral, excessive levels of manganese can cause a bad taste and severe staining of laundry and plumbing fixtures. Maximum acceptable level is - 0.05 ppm.

pH - In household water, pH is used as an indicator of the corrosive tendencies of the water supply. Low pH numbers indicate that the water is acidic. Acidic water is typically corrosive and can cause damage to any metal part of a plumbing system. This often results in elevated levels of metals such as lead, copper, and cadmium. High pH numbers indicate alkaline water. Alkaline water coupled with a high hardness level may exhibit unacceptable scaling in the plumbing system. Acceptable pH range is from 6.5 to 8.5. If your pH is 6.5 or less, we suggest that you perform a test for toxic corrosion by-products (i.e. lead, copper, and cadmium).

Lead - Lead in drinking water has been in the public spotlight for a number of years. It has been linked with numerous health disorders from lead poisoning to a reduction in intelligence quotient scores. A "first draw" and a "flushed line" sample are included. If your "flushed line" is significantly lower, you can greatly reduce your lead intake by running the water for a few minutes before taking your drinking water. If both samples are over the limit, either bottled water or water treatment should be considered. Limit 0.015 mg/L

Sodium – No Designated Limit Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 250 mg/L of sodium should not be used by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Alkalinity - Alkalinity is the ability of water to resist a change in acidity, typically due to carbonate dissolved in the water. Typical potable water has an alkalinity of 50-250 mg/L. There is no limit for alkalinity, and there are no listed health effects.

Turbidity – Indicator of general potability, 5 NTU limit. Manufacturer's recommendations for ultraviolet light installation to treat for bacterial contamination may vary and be as low as 1 NTU.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.
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