

What Other Testing is Available?

Please Call 352-201-4644 for pricing.

Primary Inorganic Contaminants – These contain substances that if in high enough amounts could lead to health issues. Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs) are elements or compounds found in water supplies and may be natural in the geology or caused by activities of man through mining, industry or agriculture. It is common and normal to have trace amounts of many Inorganic Contaminants in water supplies. Amounts above the Maximum Contaminant Levels may cause a variety of damaging effects to the liver, kidney, nervous system circulatory system, blood, gastrointestinal system, bones, or skin depending upon the inorganic contaminant and level of exposure. Some Inorganic Contaminants are more damaging to infants and pregnant women.

This group tests for:

- Nitrate
- Nitrite
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Cyanide
- Fluoride
- Lead
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Selenium
- Sodium
- Antimony
- Beryllium
- Thallium

Secondary Contaminants – These are more aesthetic based that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in water. As examples, iron and manganese can lead to staining of fixtures and a metallic taste. Sulfate can lead to a rotten egg odor.

This group tests for:

- Aluminum
- Chloride
- Copper
- Fluoride
- Iron
- Manganese
- Silver
- Sulfate
- Zinc
- Color

- Odor
- pH
- Total Dissolved Solids
- Foaming Agents

Volatile Organic Compounds – Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are organic compounds that will volatilize into the atmosphere under "normal" conditions. Many of these compounds have common household and industrial application or are a byproduct of chemical processes. VOCs are commonly used as solvents and are found in paint, cleaning agents, fuels, inks, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

These compounds are generally man made and do not occur naturally in ground or surface water. They most often enter water through improper or illegal waste disposal, accidental releases and leaking storage tanks. Once these compounds enter an aquifer, they tend to persist for long periods of time in a non-aqueous state and act as a continual source of the contaminant in groundwater. Many of these compounds have been found to be toxic, several being known carcinogens (cancer causing).

This group tests for:

- 1,2,4 – Trichlorobezene
- cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- Xylenes (total)
- Dichloromethane
- o-Dichlorobenzene
- para-Dichlorobenzene
- Vinyl Chloride
- 1,1-Dichloroethylene
- trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- Carbon tetrachloride
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- Trichloroethylene
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Chlorobenzene
- Benzene
- Toluene
- Ethylbenzene
- Styrene

Synthetic Organic Compounds – Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) are organic (carbon based) chemicals that are less volatile than Volatile Organic Compounds. SOCs are used as pesticides, herbicides, defoliants, fuel additives and as ingredients for other organic compounds. They are all man made. SOCs are generally toxic and can have substantial health impacts from both acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) exposure. Many are known carcinogens (cancer causing).

This group tests for:

- Endrin
- gamma-BHC (Lindane)
- Methoxychlor
- Toxaphene
- Dalapon
- Diquat
- Endothall
- Glyphosate
- Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
- Oxamyl
- Simazine
- Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Picloram
- Dinoseb
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Carbofuran
- Atrazine
- Alachlor
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor Epoxide
- 2,4-D
- Silvex (2,4,5-TP)
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Benzo(a)pyrene
- Pentachlorophenol
- PCBs
- 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane
- Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
- Chlordane (technical)