EES DRINKING WATER

- Routine Well Water Analysis (Coliform, Anion and Cation) \$30.00
- Regulatory Drinking Water Analysis (Coliform and Anion)......\$23.00

• Coliform only:

- Routine (Up to 72 hrs)\$15.00
- 24 hr Qualitative\$16.00
- 24 hr Quantitative\$18.00

• Chemistry Only

0	Anion			 \$1	2.00
0	Anion	and	Cation	 \$1	6.00

RECREATIONAL WATER

- Pool/Spa\$20.00
- Coliform only:
 - Routine (Up to 72 hrs)\$15.00
 - 24 hr Qualitative\$16.00
 - 24 hr Quantitative\$18.00
- Standard Plate Count10.00



SAGINAW COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH www.saginawpublichealth.org

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> > Rev. 10/15

THE SAGINAW COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ABORATOR' WATER TESTING The Laboratory Services Division of Saginaw County Department of Public Health performs Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis on drinking water to determine the water quality.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends yearly testing of private well water.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Initial testing of drinking water looks for coliform organisms. If present, further testing is done to determine if E.coli is one of the coliform organisms found.

COLIFORM ORGANISMS

A group of bacteria found in the intestinal tract of warm blooded animals, surface water, some soils, and decaying vegetation

A POSITIVE RESULT

- May indicate that the water is not properly protected from contamination
- Does not meet the State standards for drinking wate

E. COLI

An organism that originates from mammal or bird intestinal tracts.

A POSITIVE RESULT

- Means it is more likely that the water contains disease-causing organisms resulting from fecal contamination
- Does not meet the State standards for drinking wate

CHEMICAL

ANIONS CHLORIDE

Chloride is found in most water supplies. Higher levels can impart a salty taste. Chloride also affects the rate of corrosion affecting some metals used in water handling systems.

FLUORIDE

Adequate levels of fluoride in drinking water are effective in fighting tooth decay. Fluoride levels may be used by dentists to determine if fluoride supplements are necessary. Too much fluoride may cause discoloration in developing teeth.

NITRATE & NITROGEN

Nitrate can get into water if a well is improperly constructed or located near a contamination source such as: sewage disposal systems, run-off from barnyards or fertilized fields, or industrial wastes. Nitrate may also be naturally occurring in the soil. Too much nitrate can cause nitrite poisoning, especialy in unborn babies, infants, and children.

SULFATE

Sulfate occurs naturally in drinking water. High sulfate concentrations may have laxative effects. Sulfur-oxidizing bacteria pose no known human health risk.

CATIONS HARDNES

"Hard" water is high in dissolved minerals, specifically calcium and magnesium. Hard water is not a health risk, but a nuisance. Problems associated include increased deposits, discolored water, staining, and a salty taste.

IRON

Not considered hazardous to health. Iron is essential for good health because it transports oxygen in your blood. Problems associated include taste, discoloration, corrosion, and sediment.

SODIUM

Sodium is naturally found in drinking water, and when added to water it softens the water. High sodium levels can cause distaste and corrosion. Persons on restricted salt diets may wish to use this information in estimating their sodium intake from water when consulting their physician.

SWIMMING POOLS & PONDS

Private & public swimming pools, ponds, bathing beaches and other recreational waters are tested for bacteria.

- Obtain a collection bottle from the laboratory with the proper preservative
- Return water to the laboratory:

POOLS

- Monday only, 8:00 a.m. 12:00 p.m.
- Results available Friday after 4:00 p.m

PONDS BATHING BEACHES & OTHER

- Tuesday Thursday before 3:00 p.m.
- Results available 24 hours after sample recieved by laboratory

STEPS TO FOLLOW TO HAVE YOUR DRINKING WATER TESTED

- Obtain a sterile collection bottle and instructions from the Laboratory: Weekdays 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m.
- Collect the sample from your cold water tap following the instructions
- Keep the sample cold until it is returned to the Laboratory
- Deliver the sample to the Laboratory within 24 hours of collection. Samples are accepted Mon, Tues, & Weds only, 8:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. (subject to change during holidays)
- Call or visit the laboratory within a week of submittal to recieve results