



Northern Lake Service Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYTICAL LABORATORY

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As recommended by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, private well owners are responsible for testing and maintaining their well. Unlike public water systems, private well owners are not required to regularly test their wells or correct water-quality problems. It is your choice to decide which tests to do and actions to take.

Kit Ordering Information

- ❖ Call our Client Service department at 800-278-1254 OR visit our website for safe, secure online ordering at www.nlslab.com. Pick up a kit at either of our locations, Crandon or Waukesha, or we can ship you a kit for a \$20 fee. **Don't see it on our list? Contact our client service department for more information.**

Home Testing Kits

- ❖ **Hardness/Iron: *Iron and Hardness***

Water described as "hard" is high in dissolved minerals, specifically calcium and magnesium. Hard water is not a health risk, but a nuisance because of mineral buildup on fixtures and poor soap and/or detergent performance.

- ❖ **Small: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli & Nitrate***

Total Coliform Bacteria - Every well should be tested once a year and when you notice a change in taste, color, or smell.
Nitrate - Newly constructed wells and wells that have not been tested during the past 5 years should be tested before the well water will be used by a woman who is or may become pregnant or for infants less than 6 months of age.

- ❖ **Basic: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli, Nitrate, Arsenic***

Total Coliform Bacteria & Nitrate - See Small Testing Kit for more information about this testing.
Arsenic - Every well should be tested once. If arsenic was present in previous tests, you should test once a year.

- ❖ **Medium: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli, Nitrate, Nitrate + Nitrite, Nitrite, Arsenic, Lead***

This list of testing is frequently required for obtaining or applying for VA loans.

- ❖ **Anions Scan: *Fluoride, Chloride, Nitrate, Nitrite, Nitrate + Nitrite, and Sulfate***

Determining common anions in drinking water is an important way to determine the quality of your water. Some of these anions have negative health effects while others affect the odor, color and other aesthetic characteristics of your drinking water. These anions may occur naturally or may have leached into the drinking water from many activities such as salting roads in the winter or applying pesticides in the summer.

- ❖ **Full Metals Scan: *Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Calcium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Potassium, Selenium, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Thallium, Tin, Titanium, Uranium, Vanadium, Zinc, Hardness***

Metals can leach into drinking water from household plumbing and service lines, mining operations, petroleum refineries, electronics manufacturers, municipal waste disposal, cement plants, and natural mineral deposits. Metals can contaminate private wells through groundwater movement and surface water seepage and run-off.

- ❖ **Large: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli, Anions Scan, Full Metals Scan, and VOC***

- ❖ **Advanced: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli, Anions Scan, Full Metals Scan, VOC, Glyphosate (Roundup), and SOC***

- ❖ **Premium: *Total Coliform Bacteria, E. coli, Anions Scan, Full Metals Scan, VOC, Glyphosate (Roundup), SOC, and PFAS Compounds with Field Blank***

Specialized Test Kits

❖ **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC):** *List of 60+ compounds including Vinyl Chloride, Benzene, Xylenes, Styrene, Toluene, Trichloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene, Methylene Chloride*

VOCs are found in a variety of commercial, industrial, and residential products, including gasoline, solvents, cleaners, degreasers, paints, inks, dyes, and pesticides. Most VOCs can be detected by odor. When VOCs are spilled or disposed of on or below the land the VOC contaminants can migrate through soil and into the groundwater. Once they enter groundwater, VOCs can remain there for years. These chemicals move with the groundwater and pose a threat to nearby drinking water wells.

❖ **Glyphosate (Roundup):**

Glyphosate is a commonly used herbicide that is used in both aquatic and terrestrial sites. The use of glyphosate-based herbicides that are not approved for aquatic use is very unsafe and is a violation of federal and state pesticide laws. Different formulations of glyphosate are available, including isopropylamine salt of glyphosate (Rodeo[®], Shore-Klear[®], Aquapro[®]) and potassium glyphosate (Refuge[®]).

❖ **Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC):** *List of 23 Agricultural Pesticides and Industrial Chemicals Including: Alachlor (Lasso), Aldrin, Atrazine, Benzo(a)pyrene, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Endrin, BHC gamma (Lindane), Dual (Metolachlor), Metribuzin (Sencor), Simazine*

This analysis list contains currently used and banned herbicides, pesticides, and insecticides as well as common plasticizers that may be found in the home. This analysis should be considered for those living near old or existing farm fields, co-ops, golf courses, ball fields, and landfills as well as any homeowner concerned about potential plasticizers leaching from pressure tanks or other plumbing.

❖ **PFAS Compounds¹ by EPA Method 537.1 Without Field Blank (18 compounds included in analysis):** *EPA Method 537.1, as published, requires the collection of a field blank with the sample. If this testing is for informational purposes only and you choose not to include a field blank, select this option. If you plan on potentially using the data for legal purposes, you should choose the option of PFAS with a Field Blank.*

❖ **PFAS Compounds¹ by EPA Method 537.1 With Field Blank (18 compounds included in analysis):** *EPA Method 537.1, as published, requires the collection of a field blank with the sample. If you plan on potentially using the data for legal purposes, choose this option. The field blank is only analyzed if we find PFAS in your sample. If we do not find PFAS in your sample, we will not analyze the Field Blank and you will be refunded \$175.*

¹Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s. PFAS do not occur naturally and are widespread in the environment. They are found in people, wildlife and fish all over the world. Some PFAS can stay in peoples' bodies for a long time and do not break down easily in the environment.

Single Analyte Kits

❖ **Total Coliform Bacteria/E.coli:** Every well should be tested once a year, and when you notice a change in taste, color, or smell.

❖ **Lead and Copper:** Copper and Lead can get into drinking water either naturally or through the corrosion of copper and lead pipes.

❖ **Lead:** Lead has been found in paint, ceramics, pipes and plumbing materials, solders, gasoline, batteries, ammunition, and cosmetics. Lead can enter drinking water through corrosion of your home's plumbing materials and water lines connecting your home to a water main. In Wisconsin, a 1984 law banned lead solder, but nationally the laws weren't implemented until 1988. Some drinking water fixtures were manufactured with lead until 1996.

❖ **Fluoride:** Fluoride can be present in drinking water as an additive (which promotes strong teeth), erosion of natural deposits, and/or discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

❖ **Nitrate:** Newly constructed wells and wells that have not been tested during the past 5 years should be tested before the well water will be used by a woman who is or may become pregnant or for infants less than 6 months of age.

❖ **Other Metals:** *Choose any from this list of metals: Aluminum, Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Calcium, Cobalt, Chromium, Copper, Iron, Lead, Magnesium, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Nickel, Potassium, Selenium, Silver, Sodium, Strontium, Thallium, Tin, Titanium, Uranium, Vanadium, Zinc*