



Testing Suites

Bore Water

Private bores should be tested for faecal contamination (*E. coli*) and chemical quality prior to use. Bore water intended for human consumption (that's drinking, cooking, use in swimming pools or watering edible plants) should be tested for the following parameters:

• **Step 1 testing:**

E. coli
Fluoride
Nitrate
Arsenic
TDS



\$89

If these are satisfactory you may choose to conduct Step 2 testing for a more comprehensive analysis.

• **Step 2 testing:**

Sb, Ba, B, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se, SO₄



\$83

Volatile organic compounds - urban bores ONLY.

They are generally introduced to the environment through careless industrial practices.

Tank Water

By far the greatest potential risk to your health comes from contamination of water with harmful microorganisms such as bacteria and parasites from bird or animal droppings.

E. coli (as an indicator of faecal contamination)



\$37

Tank Water Quality & corrosivity index

The chemical composition of tank water will affect its capacity to dissolve or precipitate minerals. Rainwater tanks can be contaminated from roof or plumbing materials. The common chemical contaminants are iron, lead, zinc and copper. pH and electrical conductivity also provide an idea of the general water quality.



\$90

The Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) is a calculated number used as an indicator of water corrosivity

Fe, Pb, Zn, Cu, pH, eC, TDS, Ca Hardness, Alkalinity, LSI & E.coli