



APPLICATION FOR WATER SAMPLES

Fee Paid _____

Date _____

Receipt # _____

Name: _____ Daytime Phone Number: _____

Address:(Mailing) _____

Address Of Well: _____

Directions: _____

Choose Type Of Sample Desired:

Existing Wells

	Initial Sample Fee	Resample Fee
Bacteriological (Coliiform & E.-Coli)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$10.00
Inorganic (Metals & Arsenic)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20.00
Petroleum/VOC	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40.00
Pesticide	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$40.00
Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20.00
Sulfur Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/> \$35.00	<input type="checkbox"/> \$20.00

New Well Follow-Up Samples:

Bacteriological / Nitrate	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30.00
Inorganic	<input type="checkbox"/> \$55.00

Type of treatment system if any _____

Owner/Tenant Signature _____

Comments: _____

Bacteriological - Samples are examined for the presence of the coliform group of bacteria, which are indicators of fecal contamination. Water is not examined for pathogenic bacteria, as the prospect of isolating them from water is very remote. Open wells, unprotected springs, or any water source with visible evidence of contamination are unsafe for drinking purposes, regardless of laboratory findings.

Inorganic Chemicals - These samples are routinely analyzed for alkalinity, arsenic, calcium, chloride, copper, hardness, lead, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, fluoride, and zinc.

Nitrates/Nitrites - These samples also fall under the category of inorganic chemicals, but we can also sample for these separately. Nitrates/nitrites can be found in areas near hog farms, chicken houses, or heavy fertilization.

Petroleum/VOCs - Petroleum products fall into two categories: 1) solvents and gasoline; and 2) heavy oils and greases. If the suspected petroleum contaminant is a solvent or gasoline, request a Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) sample. If the suspected contaminant is a heavy oil or grease, request a petroleum sample.

Pesticides/Herbicides - Pesticide sampling may be important in areas where someone is applying products to kill pests, such as rodents, mites, mosquitoes, etc. Herbicide sampling may be important in areas where someone is applying products to kill weeds and other plants that grow where they are not wanted.

Sulfur/sulfate-reducing bacteria - Generally only important when you smell a "rotten egg" odor.