



NEILSON RESEARCH CORPORATION

| RUSH STATUS |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Standard 5 Business Days |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Business Days (75% Surcharge) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Business Days (100% Surcharge) |

CLIENT CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Bacteria Bottle #: _____

Additional Bottle #: _____

NRC Number: _____

Date Received: ____ / ____ / ____

Time Received: ____: ____ am/pm

Received By: _____

Temperature: ____°C On Ice: Yes No

SAMPLE SITE ADDRESS &

Same as above

Name: _____

Physical Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Payment: \$ _____

Cash Credit Card Check# _____ Invoice

REPORTING OPTIONS

Email Report Mail Report Fax Report

| | Collection Date | Collection Time | Matrix | Source (Well, Spring, Creek) | Treatment (UV Light, Chlorinator, Water Softener) | Collected By | Faucet Location (Kitchen, Well, Bath) |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Bacteria Bottle | | | | | | | |
| Additional Bottle (Only use if different Collection Time or Location) | | | | | | | |

TESTING REQUESTED

| | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coliform Bacteria (Present/Absent) | <input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria QT (Number Result) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Real Estate Package (Coliform Bacteria, Arsenic & Nitrate) | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead and Nitrite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Top 35 Package | <input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic Only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> Nitrate Only |

MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS – COLIFORMS
SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS AND TEST INFORMATION

Proper sampling techniques are extremely important in obtaining accurate water quality information. Use only sterile sample containers provided by Neilson Research Corporation. DO NOT remove the cap from bottle until ready to fill. DO NOT rinse the sample container. It contains a small amount of sodium thiosulfate as a preservative.

SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

- Use only sterile sample bottle provided by NRC. Do not use if bottle is open or damaged, or if sterile neck seal is broken or missing.
- Select a tap that is frequently used, but avoid the kitchen sink faucet if possible. Remove any aerators, hose attachments, or purification devices.
 1. Allow the water to flow full force for 3-5 minutes.
 2. Turn water down to pencil-size stream and allow it to run for another 1-2 minutes.
 3. Note the 100 mL and 120 mL marks on the sample bottle. The tablet must remain in the container. DO NOT RINSE THE CONTAINER.
 4. Carefully open the bottle, keeping hands away from the inside of the cap, bottle, and the bottle rim. If you must set the cap down during sample collection, take care to protect its sterility.
 5. Fill the container until water level is between the 100 mL and 120 mL lines on bottles. DO NOT UNDERFILL. A minimum of 100 mL sample is required. If overfilled, DO NOT POUR OUT EXCESS. If the sample is above the 120 mL fill line, there may be an additional charge to adjust the volume.
 6. Replace the cap on the container and place it in a cooler with ice for transport.
 7. Complete the top half of the form enclosed with the container. Legibly print your name and mailing address in the lower box as it will appear in the window of the return envelope.
- Sample must be received within 24 hours after sample is taken. All samples must be kept cold and brought to the laboratory in a cooler and on ice. Samples that are too warm or frozen may be refused.
- Analysis time is 24 hours, and the results will be mailed directly to the address noted in the lower portion of the report form.
- Rush analysis (18 hours) is available at an additional charge.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Bacteria is found in most all natural water whether from surface or shallow ground sources. These bacteria are harmless to humans and essential to the breakdown of natural organic materials found in water. However, when the water source contains bacteria that come from human or animal waste, the water can cause illness.

Because these bacteria are difficult and time consuming to isolate and identify, microbiologists have developed the "total coliform test" to simplify the task. The presence of coliform bacteria in a water supply shows possible pollution that may contain disease causing organisms. The total coliform group can survive longer in water than most disease causing organisms and are easier to identify. Therefore, safe water contains no total coliform bacteria. The microbiologist uses one of several methods to determine if coliform bacteria are present in water and reports the results as total coliform present or absent.

E. coli Bacteria

This test differentiates between *E. coli*, a fecal coliform found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals, and coliform bacteria from other sources. Drinking water contaminated with *E. coli* is considered an EXTREME HEALTH HAZARD.

Treatment

If your water system fails the bacteriology test, we recommend that you resample from another sample point, or perform a "batch chlorination" of your well and distribution system. For further information or chlorination instructions, please visit our website at www.nrclabs.com.