Reliable Home Inspection Service

reliablehomeinspectionservice.com
887-993-9100
info@reliablehomeinspectionservice.com

Water Test Price List (DE,PA & MD)

We cannot select a water test for you but we offer these recommendations. At a minimum, you should request what was required by the local government when the well was new and also verify with your mortgage company that the test will satisfy the needs for your mortgage. Please allow three to five business days for results in most cases.*

PACKAGE TESTS

THE WATER TESTS OPTIONS LISTED ARE A SAMPLING OF TESTS AVAILABLE. IF YOU NEED TO TEST FOR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE, PLEASE CALL.

If there is a water treatment system installed in the property, please let our office know immediately and provide the location. The water test sample will be drawn from the source with the water treatment system.

If there is not a water treatment system, or we have not been made aware of the presence of a system, the water test sample will be drawn from a location in the home at the discretion of the technician.

FHA/VA LOAN/REFINANCE: $250

Total Coliform Bacteria, E. Coli Bacteria, pH, Iron, MBAS, Nitrate/Nitrate, Ist Draw Lead, 2nd Draw Lead, Total Solids

Homeowners Basic: $215.00

Total Coliform Bacteria, Nitrate, pH, Hardness

Homeowners Special: $235.00

Total Coliform Bacteria, pH, Nitrate, Hardness, Iron, Manganese

Homeowners Plus: $275.00

Total Coliform Bacteria, pH, Nitrate, Hardness, Iron, Manganese, Ist Draw Lead, 2nd Draw Lead

Homeowners Deluxe : $600.00

***Please allow 10 to 12 business days for results**

Bacteria – total coliform/colilert, Lead, pH, Nitrate, Surfactants (mbas), Chloride, Iron, Copper, Hardness, Turbidity, Volatiles scan (epa 524)**

****VOC SCAN (VOLITILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN WATER):**
Please allow two weeks turnaround time FOR THIS PORTION OF THE TEST**

- Benzene
- Carbon Tetrachloride
- I, 2 – Dichloroethane
- O – Dichlorobenzene
- para- Dichlorobenzene
- I,I – Dichloroethylene
- cis- I,2 – Dichloroethylene
- trans- I,2 – Dichloroethylene
- Dichloromethane
- Ethylbenzene
- Monochlorobenzene
- Styrene
- Tetrachloroethylene
- Toluene
- I,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene
- I,I,I – Trichloreothane
- I,I,2 – Trichloreothane
- Trichloroethylene
- Xylenes (total)

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Marlin Deluxe: $550

Bacteria, pH, Nitrate, Total Solids, Manganese, Iron, Chloride, VOC scan

Pufferfish Panel: $375

Bacteria, Turbidity, Color, Odor, pH, Ist Draw Lead, Nitrate/Nitrite as N, Iron, Manganese, Chloride, MBAS

Catfish Complete: $300

Bacteria, Turbidity, Color, Odor, pH, Nitrates/Nitrite as N, Iron, Manganese, Chloride, MBAS, Total Hardness

Horseshoe Crab Special: $220

Bacteria, pH, Nitrate, Iron, Chloride

SINGLE ITEM TESTS

THE WATER TESTS OPTIONS LISTED ARE A SAMPLING OF TESTS AVAILABLE. IF YOU NEED TO TEST FOR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE, PLEASE CALL.

Bacteria Only: $150

Total Coliform Bacteria & E. Coli Bacteria

Fluoride:$160

Fluoride in drinking well water

Radon Water Test: $250

Tests for elevated radon gas levels in the property's water. The EPA recommends testing your water for radon if you are on a private well AND HAVE ELEVATED RADON LEVELS IN YOUR HOME.

Glossary

E. Coli Bacteria

Escherichia coli are a large and diverse group of bacteria. Although most strains of E. coli are harmless, others can make you sick. Some kinds of E. coli can cause diarrhea, while others cause urinary tract infections, respiratory illness and pneumonia, and other illnesses. Still other kinds of E. coli are used as markers for water contamination (Source: CDC.gov).

Total Coliform Bacteria

Coliform bacteria are microbes found in the digestive systems of warm-blooded animals, in soil, on plants, and in surface water. These microbes typically do not make you sick; however, because microbes that do cause disease are hard to test for in the water, “total coliforms” are tested instead. If the total coliform count is high, then it is very possible that harmful germs like viruses, bacteria, and parasites might also be found in the water (Source: CDC.gov).

pH

The pH level tells you how acidic or basic your water is. The pH level of the water can change how your water looks and tastes. If the pH of your water is too low or too high, it could damage your pipes, cause heavy metals like lead to leak out of the pipes into the water, and eventually make you sick (Source: CDC.gov).

Hardness (Hard Water)

Water hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water. Hard water is high in dissolved minerals, largely calcium and magnesium. Depending on the hardness of your water, after using soap to wash you may have felt like there was a film of residue left on your hands. In hard water, soap reacts with the calcium (which is relatively high in hard water) to form "soap scum" (Source: USGS.gov).

Nitrate

Nitrate is naturally found in many types of food. However, high levels of nitrate in drinking water can make people sick. Nitrate in your well water can come from animal waste, private septic systems, wastewater, flooded sewers, polluted storm water runoff, fertilizers, agricultural runoff, and decaying plants. High levels of nitrate or nitrite can decrease the ability of your blood to carry oxygen to your tissues. Infants younger than 6 months may be particularly at risk. Related symptoms can include decreases in blood pressure, increased heart rate, headaches, stomach cramps, and vomiting (Source: CDC.gov).

Lead

Lead is a toxic metal that is persistent in the environment and can accumulate in the body over time. Risk will vary depending on the individual, the chemical conditions of the water, and the amount consumed. Lead can enter drinking water when a chemical reaction occurs in plumbing materials that contain lead. This is known as corrosion – dissolving or wearing away of metal from the pipes and fixtures. This reaction is more severe when water has high acidity or low mineral content. You cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water (Source: CDC.gov).

Glossary

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

VOCs are industrial and fuel-related chemicals that may cause bad health effects at certain levels. Which VOCs to test for depends on where you live. Contact your local health or environmental department, or the EPA to find out if any VOCs are a problem in your region (Source: CDC.gov)

Copper

Copper (Cu) is an element and metal. It is essential for people to ingest small amounts of copper everyday in food and water. Ingesting too much or too little copper can lead to illness and/or disease. Ingesting a high amount of copper, usually in drinking water, can cause vomiting, nausea, abdominal pain, and/or diarrhea. Ingesting higher than recommended amounts of copper every day over time, such as in water can lead to severe illness, such as kidney and liver damage (Source: CDC.gov).

Iron

Iron is mainly present in water in two forms: either the soluble ferrous iron or the insoluble ferric iron. Water containing ferrous iron is clear and colorless because the iron is completely dissolved. When exposed to air in the pressure tank or atmosphere, the water turns cloudy and a reddish brown substance begins to form. Iron is not hazardous to health, but it is considered a secondary or aesthetic contaminant (Source: CDC.gov).

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring substance found in many types of rocks and soil. Well water may sometimes be contaminated with sufficiently high levels of manganese to create a potential health hazard. Illnesses involving the kidneys and urinary tract have been observed in laboratory rats fed very high levels of manganese. These illnesses included inflammation of the kidneys and kidney stone formation (Source: CDC.gov).

MBAS

The MBAS (methylene blue active substances) index is an analytical convention (a method-defined parameter) used for water quality control purposes. It measures surfactants (detergent and foaming agents) and other substances that react with methylene blue under specified conditions (Source: ISO.org).

Chloride & Chlorine

Chlorination is the process of adding chlorine to drinking water to kill parasites, bacteria, and viruses. Different processes can be used to achieve safe levels of chlorine in drinking water (Source: CDC.gov) The presence of chlorine in the water sample will result in the sample to be rejected for analysis by the lab.

Glossary

Color

Color in drinking water can be caused by dissolved and suspended materials, and a brown shade in water often comes from rust in the water pipes. Color in water you see around you can be imparted in two ways: dissolved and suspended components. An example of dissolved substances is tannin, which is caused by organic matter coming from leaves, roots, and plant remains (Source: USGS.gov).

Radon (as pertaining to water)

Radon is an odorless, colorless, tasteless, naturally-occurring radioactive gas formed from the breakdown of uranium and thorium. Exposure to high levels results in an increased risk of lung cancer. Showering, washing dishes, and doing laundry can disturb the water and release radon gas into the air you breathe (Source: CDC.gov).

Turbidity

Turbidity is the measure of relative clarity of a liquid. It is an optical characteristic of water and is a measurement of the amount of light that is scattered by material in the water when a light is shined through the water sample. Excessive turbidity, or cloudiness, in drinking water is aesthetically unappealing, and may also represent a health concern. Turbidity can provide food and shelter for pathogens. If not removed, the causes of high turbidity can promote regrowth of pathogens in the water. (Source: USGS.gov)

Odor

Chlorinous, Bleachy, Chemical, or Medicinal Taste/Odor caused by the addition of chlorine to the water or interaction of that chlorine with a build-up of organic material in your plumbing system.

Sulfurous, Decayed, or Sewage-like Taste/Odor : There are two common causes of a sulfurous, decayed, or sewage-like taste or odor in the water: which are bacteria growing in your drain, or bacteria growing in your water heater.

Musty, Moldy, Earthy, Grassy or Fishy Taste/Odor: There are two common causes of this kind of odor in the water: which are bacteria growing in your drain, or certain types of organisms growing in the public water supply.

Petroleum, Gasoline, Turpentine, Fuel-like or Solvent-like Odor: Although this problem is rare, it is potentially serious. It is possible that a leaking underground storage tank is near your well. Do not use the water (Source: Mass.gov)

Glossary

Total Solids (TDS)

Total solids are dissolved solids plus suspended and settleable solids in water. Higher concentrations of suspended solids can serve as carriers of toxics, which readily cling to suspended particles. A high concentration of total solids will make drinking water unpalatable and might have an adverse effect on people who are not used to drinking such water (Source: Archive.EPA.gov).

Fluoride

A form of the element fluorine that helps prevent tooth decay. Fluoride may be naturally present in drinking water or may be added to it. Fluoride may also be put directly on the teeth, as a gel, toothpaste, or a rinse.

What is Fluoridated Water?
Water fluoridation is the process of adding fluoride to the water supply. The current recommendation for the level of fluoridation is 0.7 ppm, or 0.7 milligrams of fluoride per liter of water, which has been determined to prevent tooth decay without discoloring the teeth.

Can fluoridated water cause cancer?
A 1991 study by the National Toxicology Program, part of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, showed an increased number of osteosarcomas (bone tumors) in male rats given water high in fluoride for 2 years . However, two major comprehensive reviews of studies in both humans and animals published around the same time concluded that there was no association between fluoridated water and cancer.
In one of these comprehensive reviews, published in 1991, the Public Health Service (PHS) concluded, based on a review of more than 50 human epidemiologic studies conducted in the previous 40 years, that optimal fluoridation of drinking water “does not pose a detectable cancer risk to humans,” as evidenced by extensive human epidemiologic data.

Since those extensive reviews, several additional epidemiologic studies have been conducted, with no credible evidence of an association between fluoride levels and osteosarcoma or Ewing sarcoma. Most studies relied on historical estimates of exposure. However, in 2011, researchers examined the possible relationship between fluoride exposure and osteosarcoma in a new way: they measured fluoride concentration in samples of normal bone that were adjacent to a person’s tumor. Because fluoride naturally accumulates in bone, this method provides a more accurate measure of cumulative fluoride exposure than relying on the memory of study participants or municipal water treatment records.

The analysis showed no difference in bone fluoride levels between people with osteosarcoma and people in a control group who had other malignant bone tumors (Source: NIH, National Cancer Institute)