WATER QUALITY TEST KIT

Uncontaminated drinking water is essential for good health, yet it can contain contaminants that are potentially harmful. The US EPA does not regulate private drinking water. Greater than 20% of ground water wells contain at least 1 (one) contaminant at levels that are a potential health concern. Your family deserves the safest and healthiest water possible.

WHAT IS WATER QUALITY?

Although your drinking water may look and taste good, it may contain harmful contaminants. While some contaminants and concentration levels are considered safe, others may be capable of causing a wide range of health problems. For this reason, it is very important to know the amount and kinds of contaminants that are in your drinking water. Water quality is determined by the amount of contaminants in your drinking water. If the contaminants in your water are relatively harmless, the water is considered safe to drink. If any contaminants in the water are hazardous to human health, you should not drink the water.

WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

About half of our drinking water supply comes from surface water such as streams, rivers and lakes. The other half comes from water found underground. Using both surface water and groundwater, 140,000 water utilities supply water to 320 million people in the United States. More than one-third of Americans receive their drinking water from wells.

HOW DO YOU FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE A WATER QUALITY PROBLEM?

To find out if the water in your home, school or office is safe to drink, you must test. **The *PRO-LAB*® Water Quality Test Kit** is the most complete and accurate instant water test available to the consumer. The NON-TOXIC laboratory grade test strips provide quick and reliable results.

If you would like to have a professional water inspection, go to www.inspectorseek.com and an IAC2 / INTERNACHI home inspector can identify the source of a potential problem in your home, school or office water supply.

NOMINAL SENSITIVITY

pH: 2.0 to 12.1
Total Alkalinity: 0 to 24 parts per million
Total Chlorine: 0 to 10 parts per million
Total Hardness: 0 to 425 parts per million
Iron: 0 to 5 parts per million
Copper: 0 to 5 parts per million
Nitrate: 0 to 50 parts per million
Nitrites: 0 to 5 parts per million

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS INSIDE • KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS PLEASE CALL (954) 384-4446 OR VISIT US ON THE INTERNET AT:
WWW.PROLABINC.COM

"Home Safety Test Kits"
WESTON, FLORIDA, 33326
MADE IN U.S.A.
PL7600 25M 12/15

PRO-LAB®

#1 BRAND

WATER QUALITY

WATER QUALITY TEST KIT

Product #WQ105
Made in USA

WATER QUALITY TEST KIT

The *PRO-LAB*® Water Quality Test Kit contains eight (8) individually foil wrapped, laboratory grade test strips, allowing you to perform two (2) of each test in order to determine the quality of your drinking water.

pH is a measure of the acidic or alkaline property of water. Water with low pH (< 6.5) will cause corrosion of both copper (blue-green staining) and galvanized plumbing, which can lead to serious damage to plumbing and equipment, especially water heaters. Water with a low pH can also release harmful amounts of lead into your water from solder joints, pipes, and fixtures.

Total Alkalinity is the ability of water to neutralize acidity. A low total alkalinity may cause your water to have and objectionable taste, contribute to scaling on your dishes, fixtures and shower walls. High alkalinity can also cause excessive skin dryness and cause the pH to be high as well. Low alkalinity can cause an excess of lead to be in your water.

Total Chlorine affects the taste and odor of your water and may irritate your skin and eyes. Chlorine is used to disinfect water in both private and public water systems. Disinfecting your well with excessive amounts of chlorine may react with organic matter to form trihalomethanes, which may have adverse health effects when present in high amounts.

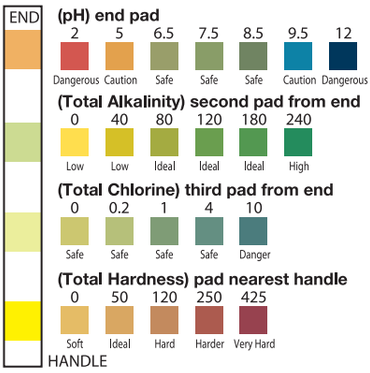
Total Hardness is a measure of dissolved minerals, specifically calcium and magnesium in your water. Hard water, over 121 parts per million, tends to form scale on the inside of pipes, shortening the life of plumbing. It can cause ugly staining on fixtures and cause hidden scale buildup, costing significant amount of money to fix before you realize it. Hard water can interfere with the cleaning effectiveness of detergents, causing laundry to look dingy and feel scratchy. Hair can feel dull and lifeless and be hard to manage. Hard water can deposit on inside of pipes and restrict water flow.

pH, TOTAL ALKALINITY, TOTAL CHLORINE, TOTAL HARDNESS TEST DIRECTIONS

1. Fill a glass with approximately eight (8) fluid ounces of cold (not hot) water.

2. Take one test strip of each pH, Total Alkalinity, Total Chlorine, Total Hardness and dip it in the water sample for five (5) seconds. Gently swish for 5 seconds.

3. Remove the test strip from the water sample and gently SHAKE ONCE to remove excess water. Wait an additional twenty (20) seconds and then match to closest color. Complete color matching within ten (10) seconds.



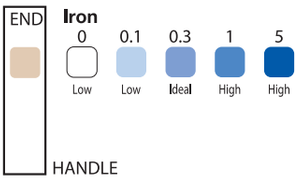
Iron can be dissolved in your drinking water and is essential to good health. However, iron levels about 0.3 parts per million can cause staining your plumbing fixtures and stain laundry reddish-brown, orange, or yellow.

IRON TEST DIRECTIONS

1. Fill a glass with approximately four (4) fluid ounces of cold (not hot) water.

2. Take one Iron test strip and dip it in the water sample for five (5) seconds with a gentle back-and-forth motion.

3. Remove the test strip from the water sample and match to closest color after two (2) minutes.



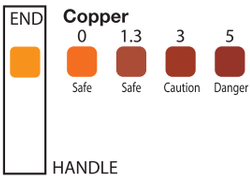
Copper is commonly found in drinking water in small amounts. However, high copper levels can cause upset stomach, diarrhea, and headaches. The presence of copper also affects the taste of water and may stain your porcelain toilets and sinks. Too much copper is toxic to aquarium fish.

COPPER TEST DIRECTIONS

1. Fill a glass with approximately four (4) fluid ounces of cold (not hot) water.

2. Take one Copper test strip and dip it in the water sample for thirty (30) seconds with constant, gentle back-and-forth motion.

3. Remove the test strip from the water sample and match to closest color at two (2) minutes.



Nitrate/Nitrite in drinking water comes from agricultural and urban runoff, fertilizer, poorly maintained septic systems, animal sewage, and natural deposits. Too much nitrate can cause “Blue-Baby Syndrome“ and can be fatal in infants less than 6 months old. Pregnant, expecting and nursing women should avoid drinking water high in nitrates.

NITRATE/NITRITE TEST DIRECTIONS

1. Fill a glass with approximately four (4) fluid ounces of cold (not hot) water.

2. Take one Nitrate/Nitrite test strip and dip it in the water sample for two (2) seconds without any motion.

3. Remove the test strip from the water sample, DO NOT SHAKE, and match to closest color at one (1) minute.