



Laboratory Sample Analyses

Alkalinity	Biochemical Oxygen Demand	Chloride Titration	Chlorine Residual	Chemical Oxygen Demand	Solids	Turbidity
Fecal Coliform	Enterococci	Total Coliform	Escherichia coli	Color	Odor	Hardness

Other compounds and elements are analyzed using specialized instruments, such as:

Total Organic Compound Analyzer (TOC) – this instrument oxidizes the organic carbon in a sample, then detects and quantifies the oxidized carbon.

Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer (GCMS) – used to analyze and screen for more than 60 volatile organic compounds that are potentially harmful to human health and the environment. Some of the compounds are listed below:

Bromoform*	Dibromochloro methane*	Bromodichloromethane*	Chloroform*
Chlorobenzene	Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Dichloromethane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
Vinyl Chloride	Methyl-tert-butyl ether	1,1,2-Trichloroethene	Ethylbenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Total Xylenes
1,1-Dichloroethene	Trichloroethene	Styrene	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Toluene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

*Make up Trihalomethanes

Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometer (ICP-OES) – used for the determination of the following materials:

Aluminum	Cobalt	Selenium
Antimony	Copper	Sodium
Arsenic	Iron	Silver
Barium	Lead	Strontium
Beryllium	Magnesium	Thallium
Boron	Manganese	Tin
Cadmium	Molybdenum	Titanium
Calcium	Nickel	Vanadium
Chromium	Potassium	Zinc

Flow Injection Analyzer (FIA) – used to analyze dissolved and total nutrients, such as Nitrate/Nitrite, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Ammonia, and Total Phosphorus.

Ion Chromatograph (IC) – this instrument uses retention time separation technology to analyze Chloride, Fluoride, and Sulfate.