

WESTON, FLORIDA 33326  
"Environmental Protection Products"

Or visit us on the Internet at: [www.prolabinc.com](http://www.prolabinc.com)  
COMMENTS PLEASE CALL (800) 427-0550  
IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR  
Nitrates: 0 to 5 parts per million  
Nitrate: 0 to 50 parts per million  
Copper: 0 to 5 parts per million  
Iron: 0 to 5 parts per million  
Total Hardness: 0 to 425 parts per million  
Total Chlorine: 0 to 10 parts per million  
Total Alkalinity: 0 to 24 parts per million  
pH: 2.0 to 12.1  
Nominal Sensitivity



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS INSIDE

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

**HOW DO YOU FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE A WATER QUALITY PROBLEM?**  
private wells.  
230 million people in the United States. Between 20 and 40 million Americans get their water from  
called "aquifers". Using both surface water and groundwater, 79,000 water utilities supply water to  
The other half comes from ground water which is in underground streams and huge underground basins  
About half of our drinking water supply comes from surface water such as streams, rivers and lakes.

**WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?**  
contaminants in the water are hazardous to human health, you should not drink the water.  
good. Although your water may appear colorless and safe, it can contain harmful contaminants. If any  
in the water are relatively harmless, and the water is aesthetically pleasing, the water is considered  
Water quality is determined by the amount of contaminants in your drinking water. If the contaminants

**WHAT IS WATER QUALITY?**  
If any contaminants are in your water.  
a wide range of health problems and even immediate death. For this reason, it is very important to know  
While some contaminants and concentration levels are considered safe, others may be capable of causing  
it is essential for all life on earth. Although your water may taste good, it may contain many contaminants.  
covers 70% of our planet and is the largest single component of the human body. In safe, healthful form,  
Water consists of one (1) oxygen atom bonded to two (2) hydrogen atoms (expressed as H<sub>2</sub>O). It

**WHAT IS WATER?**  
been linked to a wide array of deadly diseases.  
Drinking water is so important to life, and yet some contaminants are so potentially harmful, it is  
worthwhile to try to drink the safest and most healthful water possible. Poor water quality has

# PROFESSIONAL WATER QUALITY TEST KIT



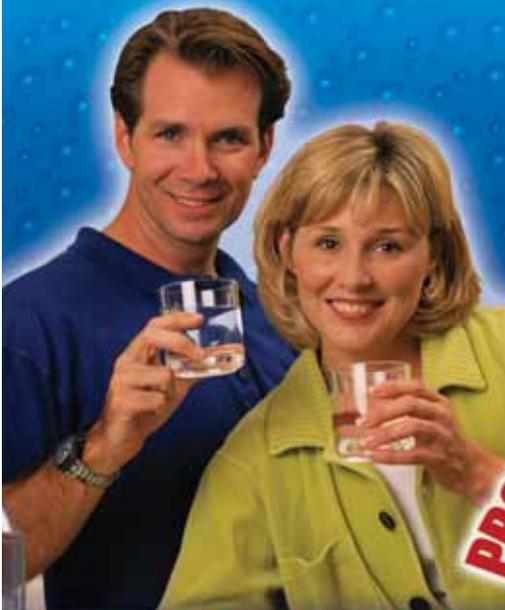
"Home Safety Test Kits"

Rated # 1



# WATER QUALITY

## DO IT YOURSELF TEST KIT



- Safe and Easy to Use
- Reliable Results Instantly!
- Laboratory Tested for Accuracy

**PROTECT YOUR FAMILY!**

Check Your Water for:

- pH (Acidity)
- Total Alkalinity
- Total Chlorine
- Total Hardness
- Hydrogen Sulfide
- Iron
- Copper
- Nitrates
- Nitrites
- Iron
- Bacteria

**FREE Lead in Water Test Kit!**

See Details Inside the Package

Contains 2 of Each Test

# Water Quality Test Kit

Product #WQ105



# PROFESSIONAL WATER QUALITY TEST KIT

The **PRO-LAB™ Professional Water Quality Test Kit** contains eight (8) individually foil wrapped, laboratory grade test strips (patented), allowing you to perform two (2) of each test in order to determine the quality of your water. There are also directions on this page, to check for two (2) additional contaminants, iron bacteria and hydrogen sulfide. Each test has its own directions. For accurate results, you must follow the directions exactly.

**pH** is a measure of the acidic or basic character of water. Results below 7 indicate acidity and above 7 indicates alkalinity. Water with low pH can be corrosive to plumbing fixtures, hot water systems, and leave red stains on galvanized pipe, blue-green stains on copper, and may also release harmful amounts of lead into your water from solder joints and pipes.

**Total Alkalinity** is the ability of water to resist change in pH. A low total alkalinity may cause your water to appear cloudy and contribute to scaling. When the total alkalinity is too high the pH tends to be high as well.

**Total Chlorine** consists of both free chlorine and combined (already reacted) chlorine. Free 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. However, during the disinfection process, excessive amounts of chlorine may react with decaying organic matter to form trihalomethanes, which can cause cancer.

**Total Hardness** is a measure of calcium and magnesium in your water. Hard water over 125 parts per million tends to form scales inside pipes creating a barrier between lead solder and the water itself thereby helping to prevent lead from entering into your drinking water. Low hardness, (soft water), less than 54 parts per million, can be corrosive to your plumbing.

**pH, Total Alkalinity, Total Chlorine, Total Hardness Test Directions**

- Fill a glass with approximately eight (8) ounces of cold/warm (not hot water).
- Take one pH, Total Alkalinity, Total Chlorine, Total Hardness test strip and dip it in the water sample for five (5) seconds with constant, gentle back-and-forth motion.
- Remove the test strip from the water sample and 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.



**(pH) end pad**

2	5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	12
Dangerous	Caution	Safe	Safe	Safe	Caution	Dangerous

**(Total Alkalinity) second pad from end**

0	40	80	120	180	240
Low	Low	Ideal	Ideal	Ideal	High

**(Total Chlorine) third pad from end**

0	0.2	1	4	10
Safe	Safe	Safe	Safe	Danger

**(Total Hardness) pad nearest handle**

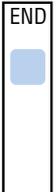
0	50	120	250	425
Soft	Ideal	Hard	Harder	Very Hard

HANDLE

**Iron** is a mineral found in the ground, which can be in your drinking water. Iron is essential to good health, however iron levels about .3 parts per million can cause brown, orange, or yellow color stains to your plumbing fixtures and laundry.

**Iron Test Directions**

- Fill a glass with approximately four (4) ounces of cold/warm (not hot water).
- Take one Iron test strip and dip it in the water sample for five (5) seconds with constant, gentle back-and-forth motion.
- Remove the test strip from the water sample and match to closest color at two (2) minutes.



**Iron**

0	0.1	0.3	1	5
Safe	Safe	Safe	Caution	Danger

HANDLE

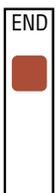
**Iron Bacteria** is another form of iron that may be present in your water system. Iron bacteria is commonly found in toilet flush tanks as a brown, slimy residue. The test for iron bacteria does not require a test strip, to determine if you have a problem just follow the next two (2) steps:

- Turn on the hot water only. While the water is on, check the color and odor. If iron bacteria is present, your water will most likely have a red tint and have a foul sewer odor.
- Turn on the cold water only. If the water's color or odor changes, there is a good chance that you have an iron bacteria problem.

**Copper** is a metal, which is commonly found in your drinking water. Small amounts are generally not a problem. However, copper levels above 1 part per million can cause jaundice, pancreatitis, poisoning of the red blood cells, gastrointestinal problems and anemia. The presence of copper also affects water's taste and may stain your porcelain toilets and sinks.

**Copper Test Directions**

- Fill a glass with approximately four (4) ounces of cold/warm (not hot water).
- Take one Copper test strip and dip it in the water sample for thirty (30) seconds with constant, gentle back-and-forth motion.
- Remove the test strip from the water sample and match to closest color at two (2) minutes.



**Copper**

0	1.3	3	5
Safe	Safe	Caution	Danger

HANDLE

**Nitrate/Nitrite Nitrogen** is a chemical resulting from fertilizer, sewage (human waste), animal waste and other geological elements. Concentrations over 10 parts per million for nitrates and 1 part per million for nitrites, can cause a condition known as "Blue Baby Syndrome"; a poisoning of the blood which reduces the amount of oxygen available to infant children and also the fetus of pregnant women. It can be fatal.

**Nitrate/Nitrite Test Directions**

- Fill a glass with approximately four (4) ounces of cold/warm (not hot water).
- Take one Nitrate/Nitrite test strip and dip it in the water sample for two (2) seconds without any motion.
- Remove the test strip from the water sample, DO NOT SHAKE, and match to closest color at one (1) minute.



**Nitrate**

0	2	10	50
Safe	Safe	Safe	Danger

**Nitrite**

0	0.25	1	5
Safe	Safe	Safe	Danger

HANDLE

**Hydrogen Sulfide** is a gas, that can be detected by its rotten-egg odor. The test for Hydrogen Sulfide does not require a test strip, to determine if you have a problem just follow the next two (2) steps:

- Turn on the cold water and immediately check for the rotten-egg odor over a two (2) minute period.
- Perform the same check on the hot water only.

Results: If you smell the rotten-egg odor on both the hot and cold water, you probably have a hydrogen sulfide problem, if the odor is only on either the hot or cold water, and not both, then more than likely hydrogen sulfide is not a problem.