



Microbiological Monitoring Options:

Legionella

Legionella is commonly found in surface and ground water. The bacteria can be found in warm-water sources including hot-water systems, fountains and sinks that utilize public water supplies. Legionella can take up to two weeks to develop after exposure and is can be very problematic for compromised immune systems; therefore, should be routinely monitored in hospital and laboratory settings.

Pseudomonas

Pseudomonas bacteria are opportunist pathogens meaning they look for opportunity such as a cut to cause infection. They are frequently found in moist areas such as sinks, antiseptic solutions, and urine receptacles. Weakened immune systems can make this bacteria more problematic.

TC/SPC

Total Coliform/Standard plate count is a procedure for estimating the number of live Heterotrophic bacteria in water. It is used to measure the changes in water quality in various applications including drinking water and wastewater. It is also commonly used as a monitoring method for treatment efficiency in bottled water plants.

Iron Bacteria

Iron bacteria derive their energy from oxidizing iron commonly found in groundwater. There are no health effects associated with the presence of these bacteria, but they can cause aesthetic problems with the water such as taste, odor and staining as well as contribute to corrosion issues.

Sulfate Reducing Bacteria

Sulfate reducing bacteria feed upon sulfur based compounds including sulfate, sulfite, elemental sulfur and thiosulfate. They produce hydrogen sulfide as a by-product, so the "rotten egg odor" is often an indication that these bacteria are present. Other indications include blackening of the water or black slime formed in the back of the toilet tank.

Slime-Forming Bacteria

Slime bacteria is a term used to describe bacteria which produce significant amounts of slime or biofilms. The presence of these bacteria can cause problems with plugging or flow restriction, taste and odor, as well as providing a biofilm for pathogens such as legionella to hide in.

Micro-ID

This analysis will examine the water for all Microbiological contaminants in the sample, looking at yeast, mold and bacteria. Analysis includes identification of all species detected.