



Wastewater Research and Testing Laboratory

The extensively equipped laboratory and team of scientists at CETCO provides innovative products and wastewater treatment programs for industrial, municipal, pipeline and oil production wastewater.

CETCO performs a wide range of instrumental and wet-chemical analyses using state-of-the-art analytical equipment. Our commitment to research and development continues to drive us as a leader in water treatment.

Features & Benefits

- Cost-effective treatment options
- Various specialized line of products offered
- Unsurpassed customer support
- Knowledgeable team of scientists
- Ensures compliance with federal, state and local disposal standards

Laboratory Capabilities Include

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Water is pulled through a pre-weighed glass filter by a vacuum pump. The filter is then dried and the final weight is recorded in parts per million (ppm); 100 mls of water is required for the test.

Fat, Oil and Grease (FOG)

Hexane extraction infrared analysis is based on EPA method 1664 with results recorded in ppm; 100 mls of water is required for the test.

Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Metals Analysis

Water is digested with acid in a microwave, filtered and then analyzed with an ICP Spectrometer, which is capable of determining the presence of concentration of most metals.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

A spectrophotometer is used to measure the chemical oxygen demand in water. Results are recorded in ppm and 20 mls is required for the test.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Measures level of total organic carbon in water. TOC is a more direct and convenient expression of total organic content than the BOD or COD but does not provide the same information nor replace these tests.

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)

Determines the ability of elements to leach from sludge. Sludge, acid and deionized (DI) water are mixed overnight and the resulting solution is filtered.

X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)

Identifies mineral components of a solid (i.e. bentonite, limestone, diatomaceous earth, etc.). Two grams of material are required but the test is non-destructive so the material can be returned or reused.

X-Ray Florescence (XRF)

Identifies percentage of an element present in a solid. Results are recorded as a percentage, and two grams of the solid are required for the test.

Thermo-Gravimetric Analysis (TGA)

Measures and identifies the organic components in a solid. A small amount of material is slowly heated and its weight loss is measured. Results are recorded as a percentage and less than one gram is required for testing.

