



Chain-of-Custody Water Testing and Well Yield Testing

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has an environmental laboratory certification program for water testing labs to ensure data accuracy.

The complete list of water testing laboratories accredited by the MSDH can be found online at https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/14,1112,188.html.

Some laboratories are accredited for many water testing parameters, while others may only be accredited for a few, such as bacteria. When discussing water testing with a state-accredited laboratory, confirm that they hold current state accreditation for all of the water test parameters you are interested in testing on your water supply.

Any water testing done to legally document water quality before a nearby activity or land use change (e.g., gas drilling, mining, construction) should be collected by professionals and delivered to a state-accredited water lab. This type of testing is often referred to as “chain-of-custody” or “third-party water testing.” All individuals who handle the sample are documented on the chain-of-custody form to show that only unbiased professionals had access to the sample. This process also ensures that the sample is collected using proper protocols and analyzed using correct methods.

Each laboratory determines which lab employees or independent consultants are qualified to collect and submit samples to their laboratory. Using this chain-of-custody process ensures that the water quality results will be more useful in any potential legal proceedings related to the contamination of drinking water supplies by nearby activities. Chain-of-custody testing is also used in some real estate transactions.

Not all state-accredited laboratories offer chain-of-custody services. Potential water testing clients seeking this service should confirm with each laboratory that they can, in fact, provide it.

To document the yield of a well before a land use change, a homeowner can contract with a well driller or other professional rather than a water quality testing laboratory. Yield testing results will vary depending on the technique used and natural hydrologic changes. A list of licensed well drillers can be found at <https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/permits/water-well-drillers/forms/>.



MISSISSIPPI STATE
UNIVERSITY™

EXTENSION

Publication 3375 (POD-10-24)

By **Jason R. Barrett**, PhD, Associate Extension Professor and Associate Director, Water Resources Research Institute.

Copyright 2024 by Mississippi State University. All rights reserved. This publication may be copied and distributed without alteration for nonprofit educational purposes provided that credit is given to the Mississippi State University Extension Service.

Produced by Agricultural Communications.

Mississippi State University is an equal opportunity institution. Discrimination in university employment, programs, or activities based on race, color, ethnicity, sex, pregnancy, religion, national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, genetic information, status as a U.S. veteran, or any other status protected by applicable law is prohibited.

Extension Service of Mississippi State University, cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture. Published in furtherance of Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914. ANGUS L. CATCHOT JR., Director