State Hygienic Laboratory

OUR IMPACT

www.shl.uiowa.edu

The University of Iowa

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

AIR QUALITY
Statewide monitoring network at 29 sites

WATER QUALITY
Lakes, rivers, streams, impoundments (more than 200 waterways), recreational water and private wells

FOOD SAFETY
Food Emergency Response Network and Rapid Response Team

TOXIN ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT
Contamination evaluation and quantification

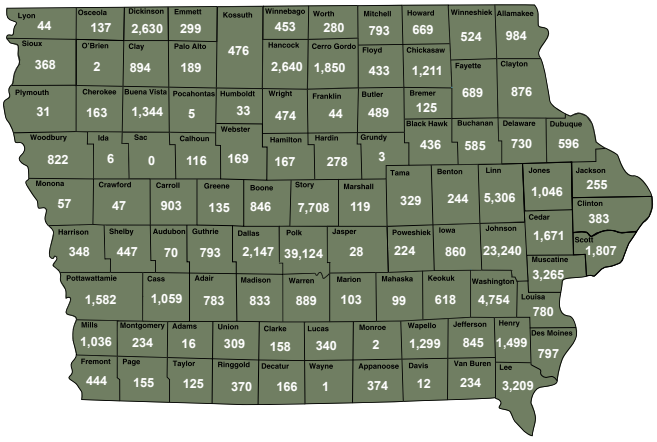
NUCLEAR PREPAREDNESS
State and regional service

MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN IOWA

- SAFEGUARDING HUMAN AND ANIMAL HEALTH
- PREVENTING HEALTH ISSUES SUCH AS:
  - RESPIRATORY
  - NEUROLOGICAL
  - FOODBORNE ILLNESSES
  - CANCER
  - SKIN CONDITIONS
- WATER AND LAND PRESERVATION
- ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY PROTECTION

99 IOWA COUNTIES SERVED

Environmental Health Analyses Performed for Iowa by the State Hygienic Laboratory Fiscal Year 2016 = 145,714*



TOXIN DETECTION

SAFE WATER

CLEAN AIR

FOOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE

NUCLEAR PREPAREDNESS

SOIL QUALITY

OUR IMPACT - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

Collects data from more than 100 monitors at 29 sites in 16 Iowa counties to monitor air quality. Poor air quality may affect the health of those with respiratory conditions, the elderly and the very young.

LIMNOLOGY

Collects and analyzes samples of surface water, wastewater and groundwater throughout Iowa. Limnologists examine the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of aquatic systems and their watersheds. Among the many toxins that limnologists monitor are lead, mercury, pesticides and arsenic.

RADIOCHEMISTRY

Primarily performs analyses of water and soil to determine radioactivity concentrations, but also is capable of analyzing air, food, milk, urine and foliage. Radionuclides can be harmful to human health if inhaled or ingested. The section maintains preparedness for any radiation emergency response incidents.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

Assesses for the toxic chemicals and elements in the environment that are threats to human and animal health. The Hygienic Laboratory analyzes air, soil, water, vegetation and food for potentially toxic organic compounds, such as plasticizers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and industrial chemicals. It also measures minerals and metals in the occupational and natural environment, some of which are harmful to health even with minimal exposure.