



Analysis Report For:				Copy To:		
Thom Schiavone Wild Blue Group LLC 8090 Running Valley Rd Stroudsburg PA 18360						
LAB ID	SAMPLE ID:	REPORT DATE:	DATE SAMPLED	TIME SAMPLED:	SAMPLE TYPE:	COUNTY
W18224	██████████	5/7/2019	4/30/2019	11:30 AM	Drinking Water	Monroe

WATER ANALYSIS
Aesthetics/Corrosivity Report Package with Lead (WD03)

Analysis	Units	Your Test Results	Drinking Water Standard ¹		Method
			Standard	Type	
Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN ² per 100 mL	None detected ³	0	Health	SM 9223B
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	MPN ² per 100 mL	None detected ³	0	Health	SM 9223B
pH	-	7.22	6.5 - 8.5	Aesthetics	SM 4500-H+ B
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	< 20	500	Aesthetics	SM 2540C
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	mg/L	9	-	Aesthetics	SM 2340B
	grains per gallon (gpg)	1			
Corrosivity/Scaling Index @ 25 °C	-	-2.67 Potentially Corrosive	Noncorrosive	Aesthetics	SM 2330B
Copper (Cu), running water	mg/L	0.02	1.0, 1.3	Aesthetics, Health	EPA 200.7
Copper (Cu), first draw	mg/L	0.04	1.0, 1.3	Aesthetics, Health	EPA 200.7
Iron (Fe)	mg/L	0.07	0.3	Aesthetics	EPA 200.7
Manganese (Mn)	mg/L	< 0.005	0.05	Aesthetics	EPA 200.7
Lead (Pb), running water	mg/L	< 0.003	0.015	Health	EPA 200.5
Lead (Pb), first draw	mg/L	< 0.003	0.015	Health	EPA 200.5
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	2.5	-	-	EPA 200.7
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	0.7	-	-	EPA 200.7
Total Alkalinity	mg CaCO ₃ /L	8.1	-	-	SM 2320B

Water is Potentially Corrosive.

For more details on your water test results, please see the description of each parameter on the back of this report and any fact sheets that may have been included with your results.

If you have any questions on your test report, please contact Peter Wulfhorst, Penn State extension educator, at 570-296-3400 or ptw3@psu.edu or Bryan Swistock, extension associate, at 814-863-0194 or brs@psu.edu.

¹USEPA has established public drinking water standards based on potential health effects (primary standard) or aesthetic effects such as taste, odor and color (secondary standard). For more detail, see description for each analysis on back of report.

²Probable number of colonies per 100 mL of water

³Detection limit: 1 MPN per 100 mL

Understanding your Water Analysis Report

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA: Most coliform bacteria are harmless, but their presence in water indicates that there is a pathway for potentially harmful bacteria to enter and contaminate your well. Coliform bacteria can get into a well from surface water, insects or animals. To be safe to drink, your water should have no detectable coliform bacteria.

E. COLI BACTERIA: *E. coli* is one of the bacteria included in the total coliform bacteria test result (see above). *E. coli* only occur in animal and human wastes. Their presence is more serious than total coliform bacteria and they are more likely to cause illness. The presence of *E. coli* in wells can usually be traced to nearby septic systems, streams, pet wastes or runoff from barnyards. To be safe to drink, your water should have no *E. coli* present.

pH: The pH of drinking water should be between 6.5 and 8.5. Low pH water may cause corrosion of your plumbing system potentially exposing you to copper and/or lead and causing plumbing leaks. Low pH water problems can be solved by installing an acid neutralizing filter or by using approved plastic plumbing materials. High pH water is rarely a problem other than a slight taste to the water that may be removed with a carbon filter if desired.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS: The total amount of substances dissolved in water is referred to as the total dissolved solids (TDS) content of water. Waters high in TDS often contain objectionable levels of dissolved salts such as sodium chloride. Thus, high TDS may indicate the presence of other water quality problems. The recommended secondary drinking water standard of 500 mg/L TDS exists because high quality waters generally have lower TDS levels.

HARDNESS: Hardness does not pose a health threat, but does cause aesthetic problems by decreasing the life of hot water heater elements, reducing soap lathering and making laundry difficult to clean. Moderate levels are beneficial because they inhibit plumbing system corrosion. Removal of hardness by using a water softener is necessary only if the water is causing aesthetic problems. Use of water softeners may result in undesirable levels of sodium in drinking water and may increase system corrosion. While there are no drinking water standards for hardness, a water hardness of about 90 to 100 mg/L provides excellent corrosion control and is usually aesthetically acceptable.

CORROSIVITY/SCALING: CORROSIVITY is a term used to describe the potential of water to dissolve materials with which it comes into contact. It is a problem in homes with copper or galvanized pipes, lead solder joints and brass plumbing fixtures since corrosive water may cause increases in copper and lead concentrations in drinking water. In rare cases, such as when inferior plastic pipe is used, corrosive water may dissolve PVC plastic plumbing causing vinyl chloride contamination. Symptoms of corrosive water problems include a metallic taste, bluish-green stains in sinks, and in severe cases, leaks in plumbing system. Because corrosive water is not a health concern by itself, there is only a secondary or recommended standard that water be noncorrosive. SCALING is a term used to describe the potential of water to precipitate calcium carbonate. Scaling does not pose a health threat, but can ruin hot water heater elements, reduce soap lathering and make laundry difficult to clean.

COPPER: Copper usually originates from corrosion of copper plumbing in the home. Copper has a secondary drinking water standard of 1.0 mg/L because it causes a bitter, metallic taste in water and a blue-green stain in sinks and bath tubs. Copper levels above 1.3 mg/L are a health concern because they may cause severe stomach cramps and intestinal illnesses.

IRON: Iron is naturally occurring in groundwater in PA that may be worsened by mining activities. Iron does not occur in drinking water in concentrations of health concern to humans. The secondary drinking water standard for iron is 0.3 mg/L because it causes a metallic taste and orange-brown stains that make water unsuitable for drinking and clothes washing.

MANGANESE: Manganese is a naturally occurring metal that can be worsened by mining activities. Manganese does not constitute a health hazard at concentrations normally found in drinking water. However, even small amounts of manganese may impart objectionable tastes or blackish stains to water which is the reason for the recommended drinking water standard of 0.05 mg/L.

LEAD: Lead nearly always originates from lead solder or plumbing fixtures with lead impurities. Lead levels should be less than 0.015 mg/L. Levels above this can cause many health problems, especially in young children. Lead can often be removed from water by just running the water for a minute or two to get fresh water from the well. When lead levels are elevated, a comparison of first flush lead to running water lead can be used to assess if lead originates from the household plumbing or an outside source. See enclosed publication for more details.

CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM, ALKALINITY: These parameters are used in the determination of hardness and corrosivity. There are no primary or secondary drinking water standards for these parameters.