

How to read the results:

Coliform Bacteria

Absent. Reading is rated satisfactory. This indicates that NO coliform bacteria growth was observed in the sample submitted for analysis.

Present. Would be an unsatisfactory result, which would mean that total coliform organisms were present in the sample. Coliform bacteria are not harmful itself, but presence indicates the possible presence of pathogens (health-harming agents). This water should NOT be used for human consumption until rechecked.

***E.coli* bacteria**

Absent. Reading is rated satisfactory. This indicates that NO E-coli bacteria growth was observed in the sample submitted for analysis.

Present. The water may be contaminated with microorganisms that can cause disease which represents a serious health concern. Drinking water which contains *E.coli* should NOT be used for human consumption unless properly disinfected before use.

Nitrates

Nitrate levels may NOT exceed 10mg/L . Results that exceed these levels are unsatisfactory.

High levels of nitrate in drinking water may cause methemoglobinemia, or blue baby syndrome, in infants up to six months of age: sometimes older depending on the maturity of the infant. Water levels that exceed the above listed should NOT be used for infant formula preparation, breast-feeding mothers, or any form of ingestion by an infant. Boiling the water will NOT reduce the levels of nitrate or make it suitable for infants. It will concentrate the nitrate and increase the levels.

Please realize the levels of nitrates will fluctuate depending on the season, amount of rainfall, pump age and snow cover.

Arsenic

Below (<) 10ppb or 0.010 mg/L (milligrams per liter). The water is safe to drink.

At or Above (\geq) 10 ppb or 0.010 mg/L the water is unsafe to drink, but don't panic! Change the drinking water supply. Reverse Osmosis, whole house filters or bottled water are common options. If below (<) 300 ppb or 0.300 mg/L the water is safe for uses other than consumption like hand washing, bathing and laundry.

Above (>) 300 ppb or .300 mg/L Water should not be used as a potable water source (water used as part of in connection with drinking, food processing or preparation, crop irrigation, bathing, showering, pools, spas, aquatic venues, hand washing, or oral hygiene).

Manganese Levels of Concern in Drinking Water

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has developed a health advisory level (HAL) for manganese in drinking water of 0.3 mg/L which is intended to be protective of life-time exposure for the general population.

The US EPA recommends that infants up to 6 months of age should not be given water with manganese concentrations greater than 0.3 mg/L for more than a total of 10 days per year, nor should the water be used to make formula for more than 10 days per year.