Atlantic Blue Water Services

Contaminant Testing List: Atlantic Blue Laboratory 2023		
Description	**MCL**	**Pass / Fail**
	MCL= Parameter Range	**P / F / ND / NA**
	Not Present / Present	**ND- Non Detected / NA- Not Available**
****Total Coliform:** Coliforms are naturally present in the environment. Not a health threat in itself necessarily; how ever it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.	**Not Present / Present**	
****E. Coli:** Coliforms which are present in feces; fecal coliforms. E. Coli only comes from humans, animals and other red blooded organisms.	**Not Present / Present**	
Alkalinity: Alkaline water has a ph of (8) or above. Strongly alkaline substances, such as lye, can have a pH of (14.)	**pH of (7 -8) or Higher!!!**	
Ammonia: Ammonia may be present in drinking water because of disinfection with chloramines. Ammonia is found at high levels in many agricultural areas where ground waters the primary drinking water source. Higher concentrations of ammonia can produce strange smells and taste.	**(0.25 - 32.5) mg/L**	
Chlorides (Cl2): Chlorides are a naturally occurring element that is common in most natural waters. They are most often found as a component of salt (Sodium-Chloride), or in some cases in combination with (Potassium or Calcium.) Chlorides are measured by a technique similar to water hardness testing known as (Drop Count) using (gpg- grains per gallon.)	**(0 - 250) gpg**	
Chlorine (Cl): Water additive used to control microbes. Highest levels of chlorine which is considered safe to consume is (0.8) ppm	**(0 - 0.8) ppm**	
Copper (Cu): Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Highest level of copper (1.3) pmp	**(0-1.3) ppm**	
Fluoride (F): Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Highest parameter level of Fluoride is (4.0 mg/L) Fluorides can develop from erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	**(0 - 4.0) mg/L**	
Hardness: Is the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water. Has a parameter (Drop Count) range between (1-		
Iron (Fe): Rain Water as it infiltrates the soil and underlying geological formations dissolves iron, causing it to sepp into aquifers that serve as sources of groundwater for wells. Although present in drinking water, iron is seldom found at concentrations greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 10 parts per million (ppm.) However, as little as (0.3 mg/L) can cause water turn a reddish-brown color.	**(0 - 0.3) mg/L**	
Lead (Pb): Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Lead has a reference range which can reach a limit no higher than (0.015 mg/L.)*	**(0 - 0.015) mg/L**	
Manganese (Mn): Is a common element found in minerals, rocks, and soil. Manganese is found naturally in groundwater. The US EPA recommends that the general population should not ingest water with manganese concentrations greater than 1 mg/L fir more than a total 10 days per year. Much higher levels of manganese levels in water can result in noticeable staining & taste complaints.	**(0 - 0.5) mg/L**	
Nitrate: (Measured as Nitrogen) Nitrates has a reference range which can reach a limit no higher than (10 mg/L.)* Nitrates often are the by-products of run-off from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.	**(0.1 - 10.0) mg/L**	
Nitrite: (Also measured as nitrogen) Run-off from fertilizer usage, leaking from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of matural deposits.	**(0.002 - 0.3) mg/L**	

Description	MCL	Pass / Fail
Ph: The ph of most drinking water lies within the range (6.5 - 8.5)* normal drinking water generally has a neutral pH of (7)* Natural waters can be of lower pH, because acid rain og higher pH limestone degeneration. The pH of an aqueous sample is usually measured electrometrically with a glass electrode; (Spectrometer.) Many (Municipal or City) water suppliers; voluntarily test the pH of their surrounding sector of city limits water for evidence of current, or active pollutants.	**(6.5 - 7.0) ****	
Sulfate (SO): Sulfate parameters levels per the E.P.A standard guide lines range from (0 - 250) mg/L. Sulfate levels higher than 250 mg/L can give water a bitter taste, or medicine like flavor. High sulfate levels may also corrode plumbing, particularly copper piping. In areas where sulfate levels are exceedingly elevated its a good practice to use plastic based piping for plumbing where corrosion will be more resistant.	**(0 - 250) mg/L**	
Tannis / Lignins: Are decayed organic matter that has dissolved into water. Tannins give water an unappealing appearance, taste, and smell. Water consisting of tannins may not directly pose any health or safety risk when consumed. How ever it can create some unique problems in ones plumbing system.	**No Parameter in Place**	
TDS (Total Dissolved Solids): Represents the total concentration of dissolved substances in water. Parameter levels between consist between (50-150 ppm) is considered as most suitable for consumption. (TDS) is made up of inorganic salts, as well as a small amount of organic matter. Common inorganic salts which can be found in water include: (magnesium, potassium, and sodium) which are all cations, and carbonates, nitrates, bicarbonates, chlorides & sulfates are all considered anions. these minerals can originate from a few sources, both natural and from human activity. If the (TDS) level exceeds (1,000 ppm), the water is labeled as unsafe and unfit for human consumption. PPM equals parts per million.	**(0 - 500) ppm**	
Turbidity (NTU): (NTU) is the standard unit of measure for turbidity and stands for (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit.) It is used by measuring the cloudiness levels of a given sample of water. Safe parameter levels consist of levels no higher then (0.3 NTU.) Higher water quality standards usually pertain to limits not exceeding (0.1 NTU) Turbidity is often used to indicate water quality & filtration effectiveness; such as whether, or not disease-causing organisms are present.	**< 10 NTU**	
NOTES: 1.) *EPA SUGGESTED STANDARD: 0-1 gpg = Soft Water; 2-6 gpg = Moderately Hard Water; 6-9 gpg =Hard Water; 9+ gpg = Extremely Hard Water 2.) mg/L = milligrams per liter (equivalent to parts per million (ppm)) 3.) MPN/ 100 ml = Most Probable Number [of viable bacteria] per 100 ml of sample. 4.) gpg = grains per gallon 5.) NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units 6.) MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level 7.) **Results less than or within the MCL/SMCL range are considered satisfactory and within potable limits at the time of sampling. 8.) ND = None Detected; NT = Not Tested 9.) Sample collected by a certified sampler, analyzed as received		