Culligan Water

AJ Billig Company Dan Billig 6500 Falls Rd Baltimore Md 21209 8/26/2024

See below for well yield and testing report for 4033 Osborn Rd Reisterstown Md 21136

Well Yield Test:

• 3.75 Gallons Per Minute

Lab Testing:

- Arsenic 0 ug/L Pass, threshold 10.00 per EPA Limits
- Lead 0 ug/L Pass, threshold 15.00 per EPA Limits
- Nitrates .43 mg/L Pass, threshold 10.00 per EPA Limits
- Nitrites 0 mg/L Pass, threshold 1.00 per EPA Limits
- E. Coli Pass None Detected
- Total Coliform Detected Fail

General Testing:

- Hardness 4 GPG
- Ph 5.575
- Total Dissolved Solids 180 PPM
- Iron .75 PPM

Chris Umbarger Service Manager Culligan Mid Atlantic 717-479-5331



9399 W Higgins Rd Suite

1100

Rosemont, IL 60018

Phone: 877-889-8195 Web: www.culligan.com

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Report Date: 8/29/2024

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Analysis Number: 2409603

Sharp Water Culligan - Shrewsbury, PA

8290 Miller Park Drive

umbarger@culliganma.com

Customer: AJ Billig

4033 Osborn Rd

Reistertown MD, 21136

Control Number:

Account Number: 10004934 Collected By: Steve Symanik Misc: cc:

SAMPLE INFORMATION:

Analysis Type Requested: Silver/Realtor Well Test

Sampled:8/26/2024 at 1:00 PMSupply/Source:Private WellCondition:Untreated WaterReceived:8/27/2024 at 11:42 AMSampling Point:PT TankApplication:Household

This Certificate of Analysis compares the actual test result to national standards as defined in the EPA's Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations.

mg/L (ppm): Unless otherwise indicated, results and standards are expressed as an amount in milligrams per liter or parts per million.

ug/L (ppb): Unless otherwise indicated, results and standards are expressed as an amount in micrograms per liter or parts per billion.

CFU/ml: colony-forming units per milliliter

Reporting Level (RL): The lowest concentration level that the laboratory can detect a contaminant.

ND: The contaminant was not detected above the minimun detection level.

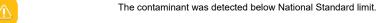
NA: The contaminant was not analyzed.

* - non-TNI accredited parameter ** - IL-IDPH accredited parameter

Status



The contaminant was not detected in the sample above the minimum detection level.



The contaminant was detected above National Standard limit.



<u>Status</u>	Contaminant	Results	<u>RL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Method</u>	EPA Limit	<u>Analys</u>	is Date/Time	Qual
*	Total Arsenic	<1.000	1.000	ug/L	200.8 R5.4	10.00	8/29/2024	at 11:43:00AM	
-	Lead (Pb)	<1.000	1.000	ug/L	200.8 R5.4	15.00	8/29/2024	at 11:43:00AM	
\bigcirc	Nitrate as N	0.43	0.200	mg/L	300.0 R2.1	10.00	8/28/2024	at 12:22:00PM	
F	Nitrite as N	<0.100	0.100	mg/L	300.0 R2.1	1.00	8/28/2024	at 12:22:00PM	
F	E. Coli**	Non-detected			SM9223B Coli-18		8/27/2024	at 11:42:00AM	*
8	Total Coliform**	Coliform Detected			SM9223B Coli-18		8/27/2024	at 11:42:00AM	*

This report can only be reproduced in its entirety. The results reported here are representative of the sample as received in the laboratory. Unless noted holding times and temperature requirements for method 300 are not followed. pH results are out of hold time.

This analysis will not determine whether a water is safe for human consumption.

ANALYTE QUALIFIERS

- H1 Analysis conductied outiside tihe EPA metihod holding time
- H2 Sample received outiside EPA metihod tiemperatiure requirementis
- P Sample received outiside tihe EPA metihod preservative requirementi
- Sample received in an inappropriatie sample contiainer
- Insuficienti sample received firom clienti tio perfiorm tihe analysis per EPA metihod requirementis
- B Analytie was detiectied in an associatied blank ati a concentiration greatier tihan tihe MDL
- M Microbiological analysis initiatied more tihar80 hours after sample collection. Analysis was completed upon clienti approval
- SH The sampler's name and signatiure were noti listied on tihe COC
- SF Sample collection daties and times were noti listied on tihe COC
- A The sample was analyzed by serial dilution
- D The precision betiween tihe sample and sample duplicatie exceeded laboratiory contirol limitis
- I This analytic exceeded secondary source verification critieria lowhigh fior tihe initial calibration This reportied resulti should be considered an estimatied value.
- SS This analytic did not imeeti tihe secondary source verification critieria fior tihe initial calibration reported resulti should be considered an estimated value
- **FS** The sample was filtiered in tihe laboratiory prior tio analysis
- R Resultis confirmed by second analysis
- SC This reporti contiains datia tihati were produced by subcontiractied laboratiory certified fior tihe fields ofi tiesting performed
- **DM** Non-metihod digestion process is fiollowed
- MM Metihod modification- noti firom tihe acidified well mixed sample

NELAP Certifications: IL-100213; PA-68-04623; NY-11756; TX-TX269-2007A State Certifications: IL-IDPH-17598; CA-2958; MT-CERT0091; IA-369; VA-00466 VT-02199; WI-105-10119; CO-IL100213; MI-9988; MO-1060

Maria Mozdzen Analytical Lab Manager



pH – stands for "potential of hydrogen" and indicates the acidity or alkalinity level of water on a scale of 0 to 14 (neutral = pH 7.0). Levels below 7.0 are acidic and above 7.0 are alkaline. pH is logarithmic – 6.0 is 10 X more acidic and 5.0 is 100 X more acidic than 7.0. Conductivity - the ability of water to conduct electrical current, used to estimate the total concentration of dissolved mineral ions. TDS - Total Dissolved Solids - the total amount of minerals dissolved in the water as determined by the conductivity level. Turbidity - cloudiness in water caused by the dispersion of light by extremely tiny particles. Measured on an arbitrary scale of Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs). Turbidity after filtration is measured after passing water through and 11-micron filter paper. Color - the amount of color in the water. Color can be caused by organic matter or oxidized metals and their combinations. Color after Acidification - Acid added to the sample dissolves oxidized metals and the result after acidification is due to organics. Hardness - The sum of calcium and magnesium ions and any metals. Calcium and magnesium are the cause of "hard water". Sodium - is naturally occurring. Sources can be sea water, underground deposits or the result of road salting in colder climates. Iron – elemental metal responsible for orange, rust stains on laundry and fixtures and a metallic smell to water. Manganese – elemental metal responsible for brown and black stains. Very soluble and often found in combination with iron. Copper - causes blue/green staining in sinks and showers. Usually from copper pipe corrosion due to low pH and/or high TDS. Zinc - may cause metallic taste and upset stomach, usually due to corrosion of galvanized plumbing materials. Chloride - often found where sodium is present and is responsible for the "salty" taste associated with salt (sodium chloride). Nitrate – sources of nitrate are human/animal wastes and fertilizers. Water supplies with high levels should also be tested for bacterial contamination and pesticides if in an agricultural area. Nitrate can be toxic to infants if ingested by causing "blue baby syndrome". Nitrite - may be present where nitrate is found and is more toxic at lower levels than nitrate. Sulfate - a naturally occurring mineral in groundwater. At high levels it can cause a bitter taste and have a laxative effect. Fluoride - often added to municipal water to inhibit tooth decay. Can also be present in well water at excessive levels. Total Alkalinity - the sum of hydroxide (OH⁻), carbonate (CO₃⁻²), and bicarbonate (HCO₃⁻) ions which buffer changes in pH level. Bicarbonate - present in water from pH level 4.7 up to a pH level 8.3 in combination with carbon dioxide. Carbonate - present where pH level is above 8.3. Typically, only present after the pH level has been increased chemically. Silica - a naturally occurring dissolved mineral that can cause a glass etching, scale and water spots that are difficult to remove. Cations – are ions with a positive (+) electrical charge. Cations are attracted to negatively charged cation ion-exchange resins. Anions – are ions with a negative (-) electrical charge. Anions are attracted to positively charged anion ion-exchange resins. TOC / Total Organic Carbon - the level of dissolved natural organic matter in water excluding carbon dioxide. Hydrogen Sulfide / H₂S - a corrosive gas that smells like "rotten eggs". Testing requires submitting water in a preserved sample bottle. Arsenic – is a naturally occurring and toxic semi-metal element found in groundwater in some areas of the US and Canada. Arsenic-Speciated – the specific amounts of Arsenite (Type III/Trivalent) and Arsenate (Type V/Pentavalent) concentrations. Aluminum - occurs naturally in ground water leached from rock and soil. Can also be the result of municipal water treatment. Lead – the source is often within the plumbing system. It is present in older brass valves and fixtures and lead solder joints. Coliform Bacteria - a non-pathogenic, vegetative bacteria used as an "indicator" organism to determine a water's overall potability. E. Coli Bacteria – a pathogenic bacteria only found in the digestive systems of warm-blooded animals and humans. Sources include poorly constructed wells and cisterns, shallow wells, streams, springs, lakes, ponds and failed septic systems. Slime Forming Bacteria – a nuisance bacteria that can cause odor and thick slime build-up, particularly when water is aerated. Iron Related Bacteria - a nuisance bacteria that metabolizes iron causing red/brown film, stringy growths and many types of odor. Sulfate Reducing Bacteria - anaerobic bacteria that reduces the sulfate ion to hydrogen-sulfide gas and causes "rotten egg" odor.

NUISANCE BACTERIA POPULATION LEVELS (reported in cfu/ml - colony forming units per milliliter)

Slime Forming Bacteria	Iron Related Bacteria	Sulfate Reducing Bacteria
1,7500,000 - Aggressive	570,000 - Aggressive	2,200,000 - Aggressive
440,000 – Aggressive	140,000 - Aggressive	500,000 – Aggressive
67,000 – Aggressive	35,000 – Aggressive	115,000 – Aggressive
13,000 - Moderate	9,000 – Aggressive	27,000 – Aggressive
2,500 - Moderate	2,200 – Aggressive	6,000 – Aggressive
500 – Moderate	500 – Moderate	1,400 – Moderate
100 – Not Aggressive	150 – Moderate	325 – Moderate
0 – None Present	25 - Moderate	75 – Moderate
	8 – Not Aggressive	20 – Not Aggressive
	0 – None Present	5-Not Aggressive
	4	0 – None Present

									Quic	k Guid		stems	Solu	tion C	ption	s					
		everse A	Janosis Owith	00 SA	serie co	rides		3	/ .u/	thusted thusted	Carbon Carbonia	ne filtet	Cultre	in Ho	Option Chlorida Geed St	FOTO				b system et light	der in Ned Bedited Application Notes Application exchange will lower pH
		7	05/5	A De	en de	at et	Condition Cleet	hon C	Sult	ut ated	OED.	n' ille	M	101	3 54	, E	arbon &	FIRE	et chin	e Light	Mix Leaving
		/ 6	Serie 1	oro, re	ASE GO	telle	COLL	. Je	et P	inte	I MI	UR EI	tel ex	USI.	ter ou	or ic	211	OCH OCH	Mazio	et. 10	id itable to
Parameter/Contaminant		evers	OWIL	July S	atel	Mr. Fre	on Che	Jifut C	Mad cil	tel.	entro V	serils	HOR Y	emile	doill.	tally.	albol.	on Bu	HO'S	e lon	Application Notes
Alkalinity - high		•	•		7 9		7 3				Υ Υ	•	•						•		Anion exchange will lower pH
Alkalinity - low	Ť									•			•								Chemical Feed w/ Soda Ash
Aluminum	•	•	•	•															•		Difficult to regenerate off resin
Ammonia	•	•	•	•															•		as ammonia ion
Antimony	•	•	•																•		
Arsenic	•		•								•										RO only is for +5 only
Arsenic +3 /Trivalent/Arsenite			•								•										RO alone = +/- 60% removal
Arsenic +5/Pentavalent/Arsenate	•		•								•										AS cartridge recommended
Barium 	•	•	•	•															•		
Beryllium		•	•	•															•		
Cadmium	•	•	•	12	7 920								,						•		Sale Financia
Calcium (Hardness) Chloride	•	•	•	•	•														•		Salt-Free does not remove
Chlorine	•	•	•					•					,		•	•	•		-		RO when used with carbon filter
Chloramine	Ť	•	Ť					Ť							•	•	•				when used with calibon litter
Chromium	•	•	•																•		
Coliform Bacteria													•	•				•			Chlorination - 20 minute rule
Color								•	•			•									Pilot testing recommended
Conductivity (TDS) - High	•	•	•																•		
Copper	•	•	•							٠	3		•						•		May need to increase pH
E. Coli Bacteria													•	•				•			Chlorination - 20 minute rule
Fluoride	•	•	•																•		
Hardness (as CaCO3)				•	•														•		Combined Calcium & Magnesium
Hydrogen Sulfide (Gas/Odor)	1					•	•						•	•							Iron-OX5 not for H2S removal
ron - Soluble/Ferrous/Clear Water				•		•	•												•		Iron will oxidize after sampling
ron - Insoluble/Ferric/Rust						•			•					-107							Cartridge filter option 10-micron
Iron Related Bacteria													•	•							UV not recommended
Lead - Point-of-Use	•	•	•			-	1				-					•					RO or Preferred Series Filters
Lead - Point-of-Entry	-			_	_				-							•					Pioneer Filter-4 gpm@15 psi loss
Magnesium (Hardness) Manganese				•	•														•		Salt-Free does not remove Iron filters will not remove
Mercury		•																	•		non inters will not remove
Nitrate	•	•	•									•							•		RO will reduce by 70% to 80%
Nitrite	•	•	•																•		Not removed by anion exchange
pH - Low										•			•								Chemical Feed w/Soda Ash
pH - High	•	•	•									•	•						•		Chemical Feed w/Citric Acid
PFOA / PFOS		•	2 5														•				Certified POU and POE systems
Potassium	•	•	•																•		
Phosphate	•	•	•																•		
Radium 226 & 228	•	•	•	•															•		
Selenium	•	•	•																•		
Silica	•	•	•																•		Whole House RO for POE
Silver	•	•	•																•		
Slime Forming Bacteria	-				-								•	•							UV not recommended
Sodium	•	•	•	_	_	_	-												•		
Suspended Solids Strontium									•				•							2	Cartridge filter < 10-microns
Sulfate												•			- 4				•	•	Difficult to remove from water
Sulfate Reducing Bacteria	Ť	Ė	٠									•	•	•					Ė		Sulfate ion - Hydrogen Sulfide gas UV not recommended
Fannins (color present)								•				•	_								Pilot testing required
Thallium		•	•																•		Annual Disades, pp
TOC - Total Organic Carbon	Ť							•							•	•	•	•			UV destruct -285 nm for pure water
Frihalomethanes / DBPs		•													•		•				Requires long contact times
Furbidity		•							•				•								5 NTU or less for private wells
Uranium	•	•	•									•							•		Anion exchange is more complex
Volatile Organic Compounds - VOCs		•														•	•				Preferred Series Filters-POU
		25.00		•															•		
Zinc	•	•	•																		
Harris and the state of the sta	_	Contract Con	1.50		poten	tial so	lutio	ns and	may	not b	e ava	ilable	in all	state:	S.						
inc	mend s is un	ation: ique a	s lister	d are ust be	revie	wed	to det	ermir	e the	best	treatr	nent a	ppro	ach.							

Culligan

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SAN

ontrol Number:__

Culligan International Company Analytical Laboratory 9399 W. Higgins Road Suite 1100 Rosemont, IL 60018

	11 00019
	SAMPLE SUBMITTED BY: Account Number: 37708-1 Account Name: 111000 Mid Affordic Phone Number: 475 479-5331 E-mail: 111000 Com Person Taking Sample: Steve Sample Taken: 806/24 Time Sample Taken:
	Person Taking Sample: Steph Sympolik Date Sample Taken: 872634 Time Sample Taken: 1 Pm CUSTOMER INFORMATION: Customer Name: 15 Blig Address: 4033 Short Bd City: 1638 City: 2036
	SAMPLE INFORMATION: Water Supply: Private Municipal Source: Surface Well Unknown Condition: Treated Untreated Untreated Sample Point: Faucet Equipment Other Application: Household Commercial National Account General Sample* * if not marked, will treat as general sample
	ANALYSIS REQUESTED: Standard Analysis: Problem Water Analysis: RO/HANS Well Analysis: RO/HANS Municipal Analysis: Silver/Realtor Well: Expended Well: Gold Well: Other Analysis: (List Analysis P
-	For Questions contact Maria Mozdzen at (847) 430-1219 or maria.mozdzen@culligan.com LAB USE ONLY FOR COMPLIANCE SAMPLES: Sample received in acceptable condition: Yes No Received by: Date: Time:
	Customer: Please Sign: Print Name: