HW-08b
EPA Validated Data Summary Report
Dimock Residential Sampling
Sample Date: 7/3/2012

Sample Number	Analyte	Result		Trigger Levels	EPA Primary MCLs	EPA Secondary MCLs	DEP Primary MCLs	DEP Secondary MCLs
HW08b-P_R3	Manganese	**1,070.00**	ug/L	320.00 ug/L		50.00 ug/L		50.00 ug/L
HW08b-PF_R3	Manganese	**1,030.00**	ug/L	320.00 ug/L		50.00 ug/L		50.00 ug/L

Sample Number – Code that is used to identify the particular sample. See additional information below:

HW## – Identifies the sample location and indicates that it was collected at well head or closest point to the well head.
F – Indicates that the sample was filtered following collection. The purpose of filtering the sample is to remove any particulates in order to find what metals are actually dissolved in the water sample.
Z – Identifies a duplicate sample. Duplicate samples are collected for every ten samples collected to test the reproducibility of sampling and analytical procedures.
P – Indicates that the sample was collected at the kitchen tap. In some cases this may be following any treatment that the residence may have.
A/B – Designates which residence the sample was collected for sample locations with multiple residences using the same water source (may be a well or a spring).
_R3 - Designated the third round of sampling for this particular sampling location.

Analyte – General term for a substance in the sample. The lab does testing to find specific analytes, or substance in the water sample. The report lists each analyte that the lab tested for and what amounts were found.

Result and Units – identifies the actual result for the particular analyte and the measurement used for the particular type of sample. The results may include the following units for the various water sample analyses:

µg /L – Micrograms per liter (abbreviated as µg /L) measurements of the mass of the substance per liter of water. This measurement is commonly known as parts per billion or ppb. Drinking water results are usually reported in µg /L.

Trigger Level – established for this project, the trigger levels are based on risk-based screening levels and/or standards for public water supplies. A yellow highlighted result represents an analytical result greater than the established trigger level. Results exceeding a trigger level are referred to an EPA toxicologist for further review.
EPA Primary MCLs – the primary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are legally enforceable standards established under the Safe Drinking Water Act to protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in public drinking water systems. The MCL is the amount of an analyte (substance) that can be present in a water sample that the government considers acceptable to drink. EPA considers the MCLs when evaluating results from residential drinking water wells.
EPA Secondary MCLs - secondary MCLs are non-enforceable standards regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends secondary standards to public water systems, but does not require systems to comply. However, states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.
DEP MCLs (Primary and Secondary) – Chapter 109, Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Regulations, defines MCL as the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to a user of a public water system, and includes the primary and secondary MCLs established under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and MCLs adopted under the act.