

## WATER QUALITY REPORT

Inspection No: 1234-56 Inspector: AmeriSpec Inspection Date: November 21, 2020

Buyer: Sample Report

Property Address: 123 Any Street Trail, Long Pond PA 18334

The building is a multi-level with a basement, built on a flat lot. Estimated age is approximately fifteen years old. Weather at the time of inspection was cold, cloudy with light rain. Temperature at the time of inspection was 47 degrees Fahrenheit.

Sample was taken from the kitchen sink.

Testing was performed utilizing Hach Presence/Absence Broth with MUG reagent, incubated for a minimum of 24 hours. If coliform bacteria is present, the solution is incubated for an additional 24 hours and is tested with a long-wave fluorescent light.

The United States Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) water regulations, effective December 31, 1990, require reporting only the presence or absence of coliform bacteria. The maximum contaminant goal of zero total coliforms eliminates the need to enumerate coliforms.

Results for Total Coliform Bacteria:

Coliform Absent

Results for Escherichia Coliform Bacteria:

E-Coli Absent

These results indicate that the water has no coliform bacteria.

Coliform bacteria are the bacteria most commonly associated with well water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standard for drinking water is a total coliform count of zero. Coliform bacteria are a large group of various rod-shaped species and strains of bacteria. The group includes bacteria that occur naturally in the intestines of warm-blooded animals (fecal coliform) and non-fecal coliform. Non-fecal coliform bacteria are very common and are found virtually everywhere on soil particles,

insects, plants, animals, walls and furniture in homes and on your skin and clothes.

Fecal coliform can include disease-causing (pathogen species) and non-disease causing species.

Escherichia coli (E. coli), often listed in water quality analyses, is one species of fecal coliform bacteria. Its presence in a water sample indicates that sewage material may be present and that if sewage is present, more harmful disease-causing organisms may also be present.

Some of the reasons that groundwater can allow bacteria into a well are:

1. Faulty or non-existent seal on casing liner.
2. Well head may be buried below ground, which might allow contaminants to enter.
3. Rusted or cracked casing liner.
4. Ground water run-off (such as from septic system) penetrating the aquifer.

Very often "shock chlorination" can kill off all bacteria in the well.