



Dear Client:

Caltest provides a variety of water analyses but cannot provide an opinion regarding the quality of the water or its suitability for any particular use. If you would like information, please feel free to contact any of the following suggested resources listed below.

Human Health Concerns:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/safewater

Napa County Environmental Health (707) 253-4471
<https://www.napacounty.gov/1904/Environmental-Health-Division>

County of Sonoma Permit & Resource Management Department, (707) 565-2849
Well and Septic Division
<http://sonomacounty.ca.gov/PRMD/Eng-and-Constr/Well-and-Septic/>

Irrigation Concerns:

University of California at Davis Department of Land, Air, and Water Resources - Cooperative Extension
<https://www.lawr.ucdavis.edu/cooperative-extension>

Other Helpful Resources:

EPA's Private Drinking Water Wells webpage:
<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/well/publications.cfm>

CDC's Well Testing Overview:
<http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/private/wells/testing.html>

California State Water Resources Control Board Well Owner webpage:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/gama/well_owners.shtml

Thank you for choosing Caltest for your water testing needs. Please feel free to visit our [website](#) for more information or email us at ***info@caltestlabs.com*** if we can provide you with any further testing assistance.

Sincerely,

Sonya Allahyari
General Manager
Caltest Analytical Laboratory

(See next page for various regulatory and information limits)



The following information is from California Code of Regulations / Title 22, California State Water Resources Control Board, World Health Organization, EPA, and Napa County Environmental Health "Interpreting Drinking Water Test Results." This information is provided for your convenience. **Caltest does not provide consultation regarding the suitability of water for a given purpose.**

Arsenic has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 µg/L (ppb) or 0.010 mg/L (ppm).

Boron has a California State Notification Level of 1,000 µg/L (ppb) or 1 mg/L (ppm). Drinking water sources with greater than 10 times the Notification Level are recommended for removal from service. Boron affects the health and production of boron-sensitive plants; tolerance varies by crop.

Calcium and **Magnesium** are related to water hardness. See **Hardness** remarks.

Chloride has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 500 mg/L, with a recommended level of 250 mg/L and a short-term level of 600 mg/L.

Copper has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 1,000 µg/L (ppb) or 1 mg/L (ppm).

Electrical Conductance has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 1,600 µmhos/cm, with a recommended level of 900 µmhos/cm and a short-term limit of 2,200 µmhos/cm. Electrical Conductance is a measure of the ability of a water to conduct an electrical current and is expressed in 'micromhos per centimeter' at 25°C.

Fluoride has an optimal level of 0.7 mg/L per the US Department of Health and Human Services Agency. It has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 2.0 mg/L.

Hardness is due primarily to calcium and/or magnesium carbonates and bicarbonates. Up to 60 mg/L is SOFT. Between 60 to 120 mg/L is MODERATE (typically most desirable). Between 120 to 180 mg/L is HARD. Over 180 mg/L is VERY HARD.

Iron has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 300 µg/L (ppb) or 0.3 mg/L (ppm).

Lead has a drinking water EPA Action Limit of 15 µg/L (ppb) or 0.015 mg/L (ppm).

Manganese has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 50 µg/L (ppb) or 0.05 mg/L (ppm) (based on aesthetics). It also has health-based advisory levels: a California drinking water Notification Level of 0.05 mg/L (based on a running annual average) and a Response Level of 0.20 mg/L (based on a single confirmed detection).

Nitrate as N, has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 10 mg/L.

pH suggested level is 6.5 - 8.5.

Silica is a naturally occurring mineral commonly found in well water at concentrations ranging from 1-100 mg/L (ppm), or at higher levels in geothermal, volcanic, or granite-rich aquifers. Although generally not considered a health hazard at typical household concentrations, levels as low as 20 mg/L (ppm) may contribute to scaling or etching of household materials, such as leaded crystal, marble, tile, windows, and porcelain.

Sodium has a recommended limit of 100 mg/L. According to the American Heart Association, water containing more than 270 mg/L should not be consumed by those on a moderately restricted sodium diet.

Sulfate has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 500 mg/L, with a recommended level of 250 mg/L and a short-term level of 600 mg/L.

Total Dissolved Solids has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 1,000 mg/L, with a recommended level of 500 mg/L and short-term level of 1,500 mg/L.

Zinc has a drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5,000 µg/L (ppb) or 5 mg/L (ppm).

