

Rosedale Bible Institute Administration and Residents

Re: **Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result**

Dear Consumer:

Rosedale Bible Institute is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water: 0.7 µg/L

Action Level for Lead: 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Location of sample: Admin. Women's Restroom Sink
2270 Rosedale Rd.
Irwin, OH 43029

Sample collection date: 9/19/2024

Your tap water lead result was **less** than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through Madison Health. They can be contacted at 740-845-7000. The address is 210 N. Main St. London, OH 43140

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: James House at 740-251-5156 or protectyourwater@yahoo.com; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Rosedale Bible Institute Administration and Residents
2270 Rosedale Rd.
Irwin, OH 43029

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer:

Rosedale Bible Institute is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	1.7 µg/L
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Chapel Men's Restroom Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd. Irwin, OH 43029
Sample collection date:	9/19/2024

Your tap water lead result was **less** than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in

life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through Madison Health. They can be contacted at 740-845-7000. The address is 210 N. Main St. London, OH 43140

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.***

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: James House at 740-251-5156 or protectyourwater@yahoo.com; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Rosedale Bible Institute Administration and Residents
2270 Rosedale Rd.
Irwin, OH 43029

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer:

Rosedale Bible Institute is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0.6 µg/L
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Men's Upstairs Restroom Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd. Irwin, OH 43029
Sample collection date:	9/19/2024

Your tap water lead result was **less** than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in

life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through Madison Health. They can be contacted at 740-845-7000. The address is 210 N. Main St. London, OH 43140

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.***

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: James House at 740-251-5156 or protectyourwater@yahoo.com ; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Rosedale Bible Institute Administration and Residents
2270 Rosedale Rd.
Irwin, OH 43029

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer:

Rosedale Bible Institute is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	1.3 µg/L
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Staff House Restroom Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd. Irwin, OH 43029
Sample collection date:	9/19/2024

Your tap water lead result was **less** than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in

life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through Madison Health. They can be contacted at 740-845-7000. The address is 210 N. Main St. London, OH 43140

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.***

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: James House at 740-251-5156 or protectyourwater@yahoo.com; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

Rosedale Bible Institute Administration and Residents
2270 Rosedale Rd.
Irwin, OH 43029

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer:

Rosedale Bible Institute is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	0.7 µg/L
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Women's Hall Restroom Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd. Irwin, OH 43029
Sample collection date:	9/19/2024

Your tap water lead result was **less** than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in

life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings are available through Madison Health. They can be contacted at 740-845-7000. The address is 210 N. Main St. London, OH 43140

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- ***You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.***
- ***Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.***

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: James House at 740-251-5156 or protectyourwater@yahoo.com; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

*Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100*

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Sampler Name: Darnell Brenneman
Sample Date/Time: 9/19/24 06:00
Sample Monitoring Point: LC201
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Womens Hall RR Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd Irwin Oh 43029 740-857-4052

PWSID: OH4902112 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 189215-01

Lab Sample # : 4I03379-01 (Pb/Cu Rule)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
---------	--------	-------	------	-----------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------

Lead/Copper Rule

Copper, Total	474	ug/L		50	1	09/23/24 14:47	09/23/24 14:47	CJS	EPA 200.7 1994
Lead, Total	0.7	ug/L	J	5.0	0.3	09/20/24 15:34	09/20/24 20:28	KRM	SM 3113 B 2010

*The contents of this report apply to the sample(s) analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document.
No duplication of this report is allowed, except in its entirety.*



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

*Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100*

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Sampler Name: Darnell Brenneman
Sample Date/Time: 9/19/24 06:04
Sample Monitoring Point: LC202
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Mens Upstairs RR Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd Irwin Oh 43029 740-857-4052

PWSID: OH4902112 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 189215-02

Lab Sample # : 4I03379-02 (Pb/Cu Rule)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
---------	--------	-------	------	-----------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------

Lead/Copper Rule

Copper, Total	78	ug/L		50	1	09/23/24 14:49	09/23/24 14:49	CJS	EPA 200.7 1994
Lead, Total	0.6	ug/L	J	5.0	0.3	09/20/24 15:34	09/20/24 20:28	KRM	SM 3113 B 2010

*The contents of this report apply to the sample(s) analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document.
No duplication of this report is allowed, except in its entirety.*



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

*Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100*

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Sampler Name: Darnell Brenneman
Sample Date/Time: 9/19/24 05:58
Sample Monitoring Point: LC204
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Chapel Mens RR Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd Irwin Oh 43029 740-857-4052

PWSID: OH4902112 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 189215-03

Lab Sample # : 4I03379-03 (Pb/Cu Rule)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
---------	--------	-------	------	-----------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------

Lead/Copper Rule

Copper, Total	270	ug/L		50	1	09/23/24 14:50	09/23/24 14:50	CJS	EPA 200.7 1994
Lead, Total	1.7	ug/L	J	5.0	0.3	09/20/24 15:34	09/20/24 20:28	KRM	SM 3113 B 2010

*The contents of this report apply to the sample(s) analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document.
No duplication of this report is allowed, except in its entirety.*



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

*Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100*

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Sampler Name: Darnell Brenneman
Sample Date/Time: 9/19/24 05:56
Sample Monitoring Point: LC205
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Admin Womens RR Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd Irwin Oh 43029 740-857-4052

PWSID: OH4902112 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 189215-04

Lab Sample # : 4I03379-04 (Pb/Cu Rule)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
---------	--------	-------	------	-----------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------

Lead/Copper Rule

Copper, Total	155	ug/L		50	1	09/23/24 15:01	09/23/24 15:01	CJS	EPA 200.7 1994
Lead, Total	0.7	ug/L	J	5.0	0.3	09/20/24 15:34	09/20/24 20:28	KRM	SM 3113 B 2010

*The contents of this report apply to the sample(s) analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document.
No duplication of this report is allowed, except in its entirety.*



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

*Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100*

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Sampler Name: Darnell Brenneman
Sample Date/Time: 9/19/24 06:10
Sample Monitoring Point: LC206
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Staff House RR Sink 2270 Rosedale Rd Irwin Oh 43029 740-857-4052

PWSID: OH4902112 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 189215-05

Lab Sample # : 4I03379-05 (Pb/Cu Rule)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
---------	--------	-------	------	-----------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------	---------	--------

Lead/Copper Rule

Copper, Total	862	ug/L		50	1	09/23/24 15:03	09/23/24 15:03	CJS	EPA 200.7 1994
Lead, Total	1.3	ug/L	J	5.0	0.3	09/20/24 15:34	09/20/24 20:28	KRM	SM 3113 B 2010

*The contents of this report apply to the sample(s) analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document.
No duplication of this report is allowed, except in its entirety.*



CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877
Organic Certification - 4100

Rosedale Bible College
Dale Brenneman
2270 Rosedale Road
Irwin, OH 43029

Client #: 1657
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/19/24 11:33
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/24/24 13:54

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
J	Analyte was positively identified, the associated numerical value is estimated.
mg/kg Dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
ug/L	ppb/Part per Billion
mg/L	ppm/Part per Million
ng/L	ppt/Part per Trillion
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit (MDL)
!	Analyte is at or above the Maximum Contaminate Level
MDL	Method Detection Limit
CFU	Colony Forming Units
MPN	Most Probable Number
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter
SVI	Sludge Volume Index
%	Percent
GPD	Gallons per Day
su	Standard Units
RPD	Relative Percent Difference
%REC	Percent Recovery
Source	Sample that was matrix spiked or duplicated.

Notes:

1. Calculated analytes are based on raw data and may not reflect the rounding of the individual compounds.
2. Samples are analyzed using the information received on the request sheet and may not be analyzed when the parameters fall outside required guidelines.