2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: [California Orchard Co 270-1742]

Report Date: [5/1/2021]

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: [Ground Water]

Name and General Location of Source(s): [Well 9 44561 Teague Ave Greenfield, CA 93927]

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation

For More Information, Contact: [Brad Rice (831)385-3858]

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	In a month	0	1 positive monthly sample [a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/25/2020		[Enter No.] 0	[Enter No.] 0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/25/2020	[Enter No.] 1	[Enter No.] 0	[Enter No.] 0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/11/15	230		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/11/15	391		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
See attached	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
See Attached	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
See Attached	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
See Attached	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]
	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Source]

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
See Attached	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]
	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Language]

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Violation Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions Taken]	[Enter Language]
	[Enter Violation Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	Enter Actions Taken]	[Enter Language]

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	[Enter Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:

N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:

N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	[Enter Treatment Technique]
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	[Enter No.]
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	[Enter No.]
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	[Enter No.]

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]
	[Enter Explanation]	[Enter Duration]	[Enter Actions]	[Enter Language]

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

[For Violation of the *E. coli* TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

MONTEREY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Consolidated Chemistry Laboratory

1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 93906
Phone (831)755-4516 Fax (831) 755-4652

ELAP Certification Number: 1395

MAY 29 2020

California Orchard Co.
P.O. Box 686
King City, CA 93930

Attn: Jon Conatser

Page 1 of 1   Wednesday, May 20, 2020

Lab Number:	AC33589			**Client Code:**	TEAGUE1		
Sample Site:	WELL 9 SAMPLE A-5			Collection Date/Time:	5/6/2020	8:40	
Source Code:	2701742-006			Submittal Date/Time:	5/6/2020	9:57	
Other ID:	2701742			Sample Collector:	CONATSER J		

Sample Comments: Routine Drinking Water. Copy forwarded to Monterey County Environmental Health Receiving temperature 19.1 °C.

Analyte	Method	Unit	Result	DLR	MCL	PQL	Analysis Start Date/Time	
Arsenic	Attached	Attached	**Completed**			Attached	5/11/2020	12:00
Coliforms; E. coli	SM9223	#/100 mL	**ABSENT**	N/A	1/100 ML*	1	5/6/2020	10:15
Coliforms; total	SM9223	#/100 mL	**ABSENT**	N/A	1/100 ML*	1	5/6/2020	10:15
Nitrite as nitrogen	SM4500 NO2 B mg/L		**<0.05**	0.4	1.0*	0.05	5/7/2020	13:38
Perchlorate	Attached	Attached	**Completed**			Attached	5/15/2020	12:00

Data will be sent via EDT.

Report approved by: *Donna Ferguson*

Donna Ferguson, Ph.D, P.H.M
Laboratory Director

mg/L : Milligrams per liter (=ppm)	ug/L : Micrograms per liter (=ppb)	* : Primary Standards	
PQL : Practical Quantitation Limit	MCL : Maximum Contaminant Level	** : Secondary Standards	
DLR : Detection Limit for Reporting	ND : Not Detected	N/A : Not Applicable	*** : Action Level

BSK Associates Sacramento
3140 Gold Camp Drive #160
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
916.853.9293 (Main)
916.853.9297 (FAX)

Donna Ferguson, PhD
Monterey CHD
1270 Natividad Rd. Rm A15
Salinas, CA 93906

RE: Report for SDE0144 California Orchard Company EDT

Dear Donna Ferguson, PhD,

Thank you for using BSK Associates for your analytical testing needs. In the following pages, you will find the test results for the samples submitted to our laboratory on 5/7/2020. The results have been approved for release by our Laboratory Director as indicated by the authorizing signature below.

The samples were analyzed for the test(s) indicated on the Chain of Custody (see attached) and the results relate only to the samples analyzed. BSK certifies that the testing was performed in accordance with the quality system requirements specified in the 2009 TNI Standard. Any deviations from this standard or from the method requirements for each test procedure performed will be annotated alongside the analytical result or noted in the Case Narrative. Unless otherwise noted, the sample results are reported on an "as received" basis.

This certificate of analysis shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory.

If additional clarification of any information is required, please contact your Project Manager, Jaime Lee LaFave , at (916) 853-9293.

Thank you again for using BSK Associates. We value your business and appreciate your loyalty.

Sincerely,

Jaime Lee LaFave, Project Manager

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

SDE0144 FINAL 05182020 1945

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Page 1 of 11

BSK ASSOCIATES

Certificate of Analysis

Sample ID: SDE0144-01
Sampled By: J. Conatser
Sample Description: Well #9 // AC 33589

Sample Date - Time: 05/06/2020 - 08:40
Matrix: Drinking Water
Sample Type: Grab

BSK Associates Laboratory Fresno
General Chemistry

Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Conductivity @ 25C	SM 2510B	1800	1.0	umhos/cm	1	ADE0331	05/07/20	05/07/20	

Metals

Analyte	Method	Result	RL	Units	RL Mult	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Qual
Arsenic	EPA 200.8	2.3	2.0	ug/L	1	ADE0428	05/11/20	05/12/20	

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

SDE0144 FINAL 05182020 1945

Certificate of Analysis

Notes:

- The Chain of Custody document and Sample Integrity Sheet are part of the analytical report.
- Any remaining sample(s) for testing will be disposed of according to BSK's sample retention policy unless other arrangements are made in advance.
- All positive results for EPA Methods 504.1 and 524.2 require the analysis of a Field Reagent Blank (FRB) to confirm that the results are not a contamination error from field sampling steps. If Field Reagent Blanks were not submitted with the samples, this method requirement has not been performed.
- Samples collected by BSK Analytical Laboratories were collected in accordance with the BSK Sampling and Collection Standard Operating Procedures.
- J-value is equivalent to DNQ (Detected, not quantified) which is a trace value. A trace value is an analyte detected between the MDL and the laboratory reporting limit. This result is of an unknown data quality and is only qualitative (estimated). Baseline noise, calibration curve extrapolation below the lowest calibrator, method blank detections, and integration artifacts can all produce apparent DNQ values, which contribute to the un-reliability of these values.
- (1) - Residual chlorine and pH analysis have a 15 minute holding time for both drinking and waste water samples as defined by the EPA and 40 CFR 136. Waste water and ground water (monitoring well) samples must be field filtered to meet the 15 minute holding time for dissolved metals.
- Field tests are outside the scope of laboratory accreditation and there is no certification available for field testing.
- Summations of analytes (i.e. Total Trihalomethanes) may appear to add individual amounts incorrectly, due to rounding of analyte values occurring before or after the total value is calculated, as well as rounding of the total value.
- RL Multiplier is the factor used to adjust the reporting limit (RL) due to variations in sample preparation procedures and dilutions required for matrix interferences.
- Due to the subjective nature of the Threshold Odor Method, all characterizations of the detected odor are the opinion of the panel of analysts. The characterizations can be found in Standard Methods 2170B Figure 2170:1.
- The MCLs provided in this report (if applicable) represent the primary MCLs for that analyte.
- (2) - Formerly known as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether.

Definitions

mg/L:	Milligrams/Liter (ppm)	MDL:	Method Detection Limit	MDA95:	Min. Detected Activity
mg/Kg:	Milligrams/Kilogram (ppm)	RL:	Reporting Limit: DL x Dilution	MPN:	Most Probable Number
µg/L:	Micrograms/Liter (ppb)	ND:	None Detected below MRL/MDL	CFU:	Colony Forming Unit
µg/Kg:	Micrograms/Kilogram (ppb)	pCi/L:	PicoCuries per Liter	Absent:	Less than 1 CFU/100mLs
%:	Percent	RL Mult:	RL Multiplier	Present:	1 or more CFU/100mLs
NR:	Non-Reportable	MCL:	Maximum Contaminant Limit	U:	The analyte was not detected at or above the reported sample quantitation limit.

Please see the individual Subcontract Lab's report for applicable certifications.