



10/1/2020

**Work Order: 2011581**  
**Project: [none]**

**Skyline Mountain Special Services District**  
**Attn: Roy Fox**  
**2201 SMR**  
**Fairview, UT 84629**

**Client Service Contact: 801.229.2282**

The analyses presented on this report were performed in accordance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) unless noted in the comments, flags, or case narrative. If the report is to be used for regulatory compliance, it should be presented in its entirety, and not be altered.



Approved By:

Joyce Applegate, Project Manager

## Certificate of Analysis

**Lab Sample No.: 2011581-01**

<p><b>Name:</b> Skyline Mountain Special Services District</p> <p><b>Sample Site:</b> Lot C-49</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>Sample Matrix:</b> Drinking Water</p> <p><b>PO Number:</b></p> <p><b>Source Code:</b> DS001</p>	<p><b>Sample Date:</b> 9/24/2020 11:30 AM</p> <p><b>Receipt Date:</b> 9/24/2020 1:29 PM</p> <p><b>Sampler:</b> Jeremy Fox</p> <p><b>Project:</b></p> <p><b>System No.:</b> UTAH20043</p> <p><b>Report to State:</b> Y</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sample Point:</b> DS001</p>
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Parameter	Sample Result	EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	Minimum Reporting Limit	Units	Analytical Method	Preparation Date/Time	Analysis Date/Time	Flag
<b>Metals</b>								
Copper, Total	0.0354	1.3	0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	
Lead, Total	0.0012	0.015	0.0005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	

# CONSUMER NOTICE

## Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The SMSSD Water System, I.D. UT20043, is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at: LOT C-49 Taken on: 9/24/2020  
are: lead .0012 mg/L and copper .0354 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is .015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

The water system's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is calculated by using sample results collected from sites in our sampling pool. Your location's lead or copper results may be higher or lower than the compliance calculation for the overall water system and does not reflect our water system's compliance with the LCR. We will notify all water users if the lead or copper results from our water system exceed the action level.

For more information, please contact: M Jeremy FOX  
(owner or operator)  
at (801) 361-6227 or 2201 SMR  
(phone number) (address)

This notice is sent to you by SMSSD Water System on 3/10/2021

### How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

### Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.



### **How Copper Gets Into Water**

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

### **Potential Health Effects of Copper**

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

### **How you can reduce exposure:**

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

## Certificate of Analysis

**Lab Sample No.: 2011581-02**

<p><b>Name:</b> Skyline Mountain Special Services District</p> <p><b>Sample Site:</b> Lot B-56</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>Sample Matrix:</b> Drinking Water</p> <p><b>PO Number:</b></p> <p><b>Source Code:</b> DS001</p>	<p><b>Sample Date:</b> 9/24/2020 10:15 AM</p> <p><b>Receipt Date:</b> 9/24/2020 1:29 PM</p> <p><b>Sampler:</b> Jeremy Fox</p> <p><b>Project:</b></p> <p><b>System No.:</b> UTAH20043</p> <p><b>Report to State:</b> Y</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sample Point:</b> DS001</p>
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Parameter	Sample Result	EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	Minimum Reporting Limit	Units	Analytical Method	Preparation Date/Time	Analysis Date/Time	Flag
<b>Metals</b>								
Copper, Total	0.0354	1.3	0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	
Lead, Total	0.0009	0.015	0.0005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	

# CONSUMER NOTICE

## Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The JMSSD Water System, I.D. UT 20043, is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at: Lot B-56 Taken on: 9/24/2020  
are: lead .0009 mg/L and copper .0354 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is .015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

The water system's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is calculated by using sample results collected from sites in our sampling pool. Your location's lead or copper results may be higher or lower than the compliance calculation for the overall water system and does not reflect our water system's compliance with the LCR. We will notify all water users if the lead or copper results from our water system exceed the action level.

For more information, please contact: M Jeremy Fox  
at 801-361-6227 or 2201 SMR (owner or operator)  
(phone number) (address)

This notice is sent to you by JMSSD Water System on 2/10/2021

### How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

### Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.



### **How Copper Gets Into Water**

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

### **Potential Health Effects of Copper**

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

### **How you can reduce exposure:**

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

## Certificate of Analysis

**Lab Sample No.: 2011581-03**

<p><b>Name:</b> Skyline Mountain Special Services District</p> <p><b>Sample Site:</b> Lot A-60</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>Sample Matrix:</b> Drinking Water</p> <p><b>PO Number:</b></p> <p><b>Source Code:</b> DS001</p>	<p><b>Sample Date:</b> 9/24/2020 8:50 AM</p> <p><b>Receipt Date:</b> 9/24/2020 1:29 PM</p> <p><b>Sampler:</b> Jeremy Fox</p> <p><b>Project:</b></p> <p><b>System No.:</b> UTAH20043</p> <p><b>Report to State:</b> Y</p> <p><b>Sample Point:</b> DS001</p>
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Parameter	Sample Result	EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	Minimum Reporting Limit	Units	Analytical Method	Preparation Date/Time	Analysis Date/Time	Flag
<b>Metals</b>								
Copper, Total	0.0108	1.3	0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	
Lead, Total	ND	0.015	0.0005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	



# CONSUMER NOTICE

## Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The SMSSD Water System, I.D. UT 20043, is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at: LOT A-60 Taken on: 9/24/2020  
are: lead ND mg/L and copper .0168 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is .015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

The water system's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is calculated by using sample results collected from sites in our sampling pool. Your location's lead or copper results may be higher or lower than the compliance calculation for the overall water system and does not reflect our water system's compliance with the LCR. We will notify all water users if the lead or copper results from our water system exceed the action level.

For more information, please contact: m Jeremy Fox  
at (801) 361-6227 or 2201 SMR (owner or operator)  
(phone number) (address)

This notice is sent to you by SMSSD Water System on 3/10/2021

### How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

### Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

### **How Copper Gets Into Water**

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

### **Potential Health Effects of Copper**

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

### **How you can reduce exposure:**

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).

## Certificate of Analysis

**Lab Sample No.:** 2011581-04

<p><b>Name:</b> Skyline Mountain Special Services District</p> <p><b>Sample Site:</b> Lot B-01</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>Sample Matrix:</b> Drinking Water</p> <p><b>PO Number:</b></p> <p><b>Source Code:</b> DS001</p>	<p><b>Sample Date:</b> 9/24/2020 10:30 AM</p> <p><b>Receipt Date:</b> 9/24/2020 1:29 PM</p> <p><b>Sampler:</b> Jeremy Fox</p> <p><b>Project:</b></p> <p><b>System No.:</b> UTAH20043</p> <p><b>Report to State:</b> Y</p>
<b>Sample Point:</b> DS001	

Parameter	Sample Result	EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	Minimum Reporting Limit	Units	Analytical Method	Preparation Date/Time	Analysis Date/Time	Flag
<b>Metals</b>								
Copper, Total	0.0228	1.3	0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	
Lead, Total	0.0005	0.015	0.0005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	



# CONSUMER NOTICE

## Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The SMSSD Water System, I.D. UT 20043, is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at: LOT B-31 Taken on: 9/24/2020  
are: lead .0005 mg/L and copper .0228 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is .015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

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For more information, please contact: M Jeremy Fox  
at 701 361 6227 or 2201 8th R (owner or operator)  
(phone number) (address)

This notice is sent to you by SMSSD Water System on 3/10/2021

### How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

### Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

### **How Copper Gets Into Water**

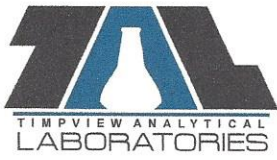
Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

### **Potential Health Effects of Copper**

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

### **How you can reduce exposure:**

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).



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# Certificate of Analysis



Lab Sample No.: 2011581-05

<b>Name:</b> Skyline Mountain Special Services District	<b>Sample Date:</b> 9/24/2020 9:30 AM
<b>Sample Site:</b> Lot B-44	<b>Receipt Date:</b> 9/24/2020 1:29 PM
<b>Comments:</b>	<b>Sampler:</b> Jeremy Fox
<b>Sample Matrix:</b> Drinking Water	<b>Project:</b>
<b>PO Number:</b>	<b>System No.:</b> UTAH20043
<b>Source Code:</b> DS001	<b>Sample Point:</b> DS001
	<b>Report to State:</b> Y

Parameter	Sample Result	EPA Max Contaminant Level (MCL)	Minimum Reporting Limit	Units	Analytical Method	Preparation Date/Time	Analysis Date/Time	Flag
<b>Metals</b>								
Copper, Total	0.0083	1.3	0.0010	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	
Lead, Total	ND	0.015	0.0005	mg/L	EPA 200.8	09/30/2020	09/30/2020	



# CONSUMER NOTICE

## Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The SMSDD Water System, I.D. WT 200213, is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water sample collected at your location. Please share this notice with everyone who uses or drinks the water.

The results at: LOT B-44 Taken on: 9/24/2020  
are: lead ND mg/L and copper .0083 mg/L.

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is .015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.

The water system's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) is calculated by using sample results collected from sites in our sampling pool. Your location's lead or copper results may be higher or lower than the compliance calculation for the overall water system and does not reflect our water system's compliance with the LCR. We will notify all water users if the lead or copper results from our water system exceed the action level.

For more information, please contact: M Jeremy Fox  
at 801 361 6227 or 2201 Sm R (owner or operator)  
(phone number) (address)

This notice is sent to you by SMSDD Water System on 3/10/2021

### How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

### Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

### **How Copper Gets Into Water**

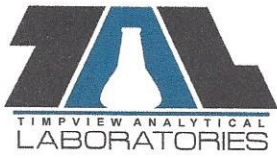
Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

### **Potential Health Effects of Copper**

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body, but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

### **How you can reduce exposure:**

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
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- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).



A ChemtechFord Affiliate

## Certificate of Analysis



Analyses presented in this report were performed in accordance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program by a Chemtech-Ford affiliate company, except where otherwise noted.

### Report Footnotes

#### Abbreviations

ND = Not detected at the corresponding Minimum Reporting Limit.

1 mg/L = one milligram per liter or 1 mg/Kg = one milligram per kilogram = 1 part per million.

1 ug/L = one microgram per liter or 1 ug/Kg = one microgram per kilogram = 1 part per billion.

1 ng/L = one nanogram per liter or 1 ng/Kg = one nanogram per kilogram = 1 part per trillion.

#### Data Comparisons

Values reported in **RED** exceed Primary Drinking Water standards.

Values reported in **BLUE** exceed Secondary Drinking Water standards.

**BLANK** values in the MCL column indicate no standard.



Company or Name SMSSD  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Name/Email Roy Fox  
 PO# \_\_\_\_\_  
 DW System # WT20043  
 Project \_\_\_\_\_  
 Report DW to State  or N

Lab Notes:

Custody Seals  COC Included  Received within hold time  
 Containers Intact  COC Complete Checked by: JA  
 COC/Labels Linked  Sufficient Sample Volume  
 Received on Ice  Temp Blank Receiving Temp: 22.4 C  
 Correct Containers  Headspace Present (VOC)

Lab Work Order # \_\_\_\_\_ Rush Due Date: 20E1581

(Lab Use) Sample #	Sample ID or Location	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Matrix	Sample Source (For Drinking Water)	Sample Pt.	Analysis Requested	Bottle-Lot	Quantity
1	LOT C-49	9/24/20	11:30	DW			lead + Copper	AQ-214 @ Lab	
2	LOT B-56	9/24/20	10:15	DW			lead + Copper		
3	LOT A-60	9/24/20	8:50	DW			lead + Copper		
4	LOT B-001	9/24/20	10:30	DW			lead + Copper		
5	LOT B-44	9/24/20	9:30	DW			lead + Copper		

Sampled by Jeremy Fox Delivery Method:  Walk-In Client Courier  UPS FedEx Other AppleGate CTF Courier Tracking # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date/Time: 9/24/20 13:29  
 Relinquished by [Signature] Received by [Signature] Date/Time: 9/24/20 @ 13:29  
 Relinquished by [Signature] Received by [Signature] Date/Time: 9/24/20 @ 14:00  
 Relinquished by \_\_\_\_\_ Received by \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Relinquished by \_\_\_\_\_ Received by \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_