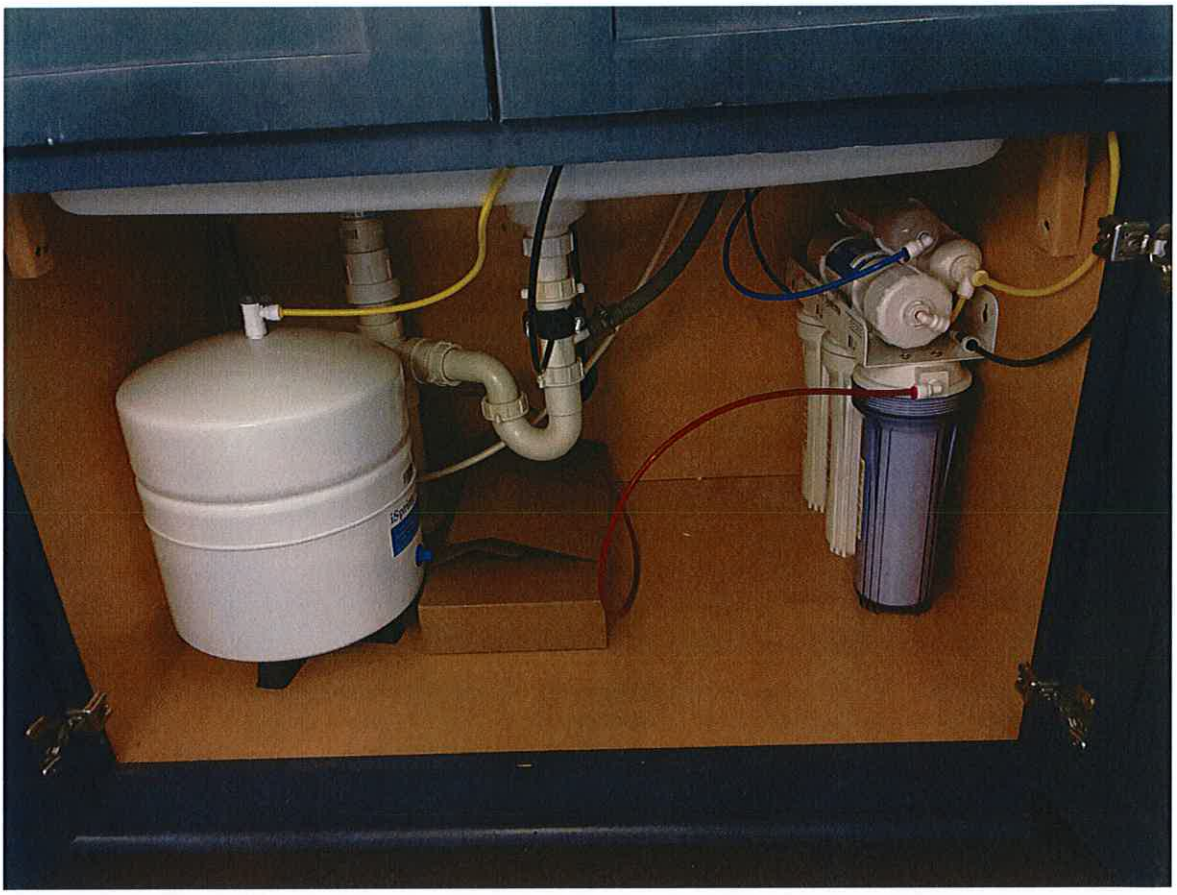


Osmosis system installed & water report from previous buyer

Docusign Envelope ID: 695C61FF-D01A-84F6-8025-E8CBE9A4D0F0

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
10801 Southern Loop Blvd, Pineville, NC 28134
Telephone: (704) 525-2205 Fax:(704) 525-2382

Based on these findings from the previous buyers inspections, the sellers have installed an iSpring RCC7AL-BN NSF Certified, 75 GPD, Alkaline 6-stage reverse osmosis system, pH+ Remineralization RO water filter system under the sink with a chrome-plated mounted faucet.

RO system was already installed in the basement kitchen- APEC Water system

EMSL Order ID: 412653029
EMSL Customer ID: JRLH11
Customer PO:
Project ID: 4809 Will-O-Dean Rd

Attn: Justin Lighton
JRL Home Inspections [JRLH11]
5952 Jones Farm Road
Wake Forest, NC 27587
Proj: 4809 Will-O-Dean Rd

DS HG Initial

Phone: (919) 935-9636

Date Collected: 09/15/26 12:00
Date Received: 09/16/26 10:20

FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site: 4809 Will-O-Dean Rd Raleigh,NC 27616

Drinking Water Kit Barcode: 19260031940

Analyte	Analyzed Date/Time	Method	Reporting Limit	Units	MCL	Results	Q	Indicator
Inorganic Chemicals								
Nitrate as N	09/16/26 20:57	EPA 300.0	0.10	mg/L	10 mg/L	7.2		!
Nitrite as N	09/16/26 20:57	EPA 300.0	0.10	mg/L	1 mg/L	ND		✓
Metals								
Lead	09/17/26 12:13	EPA 200.8	0.00100	mg/L	0.015 mg/L	0.0300		✗
Microorganisms								
E. coli	09/16/26 16:27	SM 9223 B	1	Pres/Abs	Absent	Absent		✓
Total Coliform	09/16/26 16:27	SM 9223 B	1	Pres/Abs	Absent	Absent		✓
Physical Characteristics								
Turbidity	09/16/26 17:27	EPA 180.1	0.300	NTU	1.00 NTU	ND		✓

Interpretation Key and Definitions

✗ Result detected at, above, or outside federal limit

! Result detected above laboratory reporting limit but below federal limit

✓ Result not detected; or detected at or below the laboratory reporting limit

Federal limit: The maximum contaminant level (MCL) that is allowed in drinking water
mg/L: Milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)
ND: Not detected
HT: This analysis was performed outside the EPA recommended holding time.

CFU: Colony forming units
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units
* Interpretation is filtaration system dependent
D: Analyte was reported from a dilution run.

Evan L Plumley

Lee Plumley, Laboratory Manager or other approved signatory

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode
4809 Will-O-Dean Rd Raleigh,NC 27616	19260031940

Understanding Your FHA/VA Basic Water Panel Results

Contaminated drinking water is one of the oldest known public health concerns. The fact that a water supply has been used for a prolonged amount of time without reported adverse health effects is not a guarantee of its safety. Regular users of a water supply can develop a tolerance for the contaminants present within their water supply while infrequent users may become sick by drinking the same water. This informational water quality testing report compares your sample results to national standards that are defined within the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations. Federal public health goals as well as state, county, municipal, and local health department regulations may recommend stricter standards for the same target contaminants. Health effect information presented within this report was gathered from EPA resources. These test results are intended to be used for informational purposes only and are not intended to be used for state or regulatory compliance.

Microorganisms

The Coliform Test

A pathogen is a disease carrying organism. Many different pathogens could be present within a water system. It is not practical to test for all pathogens; therefore, the EPA requires testing for indicator organisms, or coliform bacteria. The standard bacteriological method for assessing the safety of water for domestic use is the coliform test. "Total coliforms" refer to a group of closely related bacteria that are generally harmless. They are natural and common inhabitants of surface waters, soil, and plants. Coliform bacteria are also found within the gut of warm-blooded animals, including humans. Their presence within your drinking water suggests that there has been a breach, a failure, or another change in the integrity of your water system which could allow other pathogens to enter into your drinking water. The absence of total coliform bacteria within a water system is used as the basis for considering water safe to drink.

The Escherichia coli (E. coli) Test

Fecal coliform bacteria are a subset of total coliform bacteria. E. coli belongs to the fecal coliform group. The presence of E. coli is a good indicator of fecal contamination and of the potential presence of other waterborne pathogens that are associated with human and animal fecal contamination. The absence of E. coli within a water system is used as the basis for considering water safe to drink.

Metals

Lead

Materials that contain Lead have been commonly used in the construction of water supply distribution systems and plumbing systems in homes and commercial buildings. Lead is a heavy metal that has the potential to cause numerous adverse health effects in humans. The most significant and probable health effects associated with infants and children who drink water exceeding the action level are delays in their physical or mental development. Children can display attention span deficits and learning disabilities. Adults who consume contaminated water over many years can develop high blood pressure or kidney problems. Common sources of Lead contamination are household plumbing systems (service lines, pipes, brass and bronze fixtures, and solders and fluxes). The EPA has established an action level of 0.015 mg/L for Lead in drinking water.

Iron

The secondary, recommended maximum contaminant level for iron is 0.3 mg/L. The presence of iron within our drinking water can be attributed to two primary sources: natural geologic sources and aging/corroding water distribution systems and piping. Iron-based materials such as cast iron and galvanized steel have been widely used within our distribution systems and household plumbing. One of the most frequent consumer complaints about drinking water is discoloration. Iron quantities that exceed 0.3 mg/L in drinking water can cause an unpleasant metallic taste and a rusty color. Elevated levels of iron in drinking water can stain laundered items and plumbing fixtures, damage water equipment, and reduce the effectiveness of water treatment techniques for other contaminants. Iron is an essential mineral for human health in small concentrations. Ingestion of iron from drinking water is not directly associated with adverse health effects; however, trace impurities and microorganisms that are adsorbed by iron solids may pose human health concerns. Iron analysis performed by EPA 200.8, not EPA 200.7.

Manganese

The secondary, recommended maximum contaminant level for manganese is 0.05 mg/L. Manganese is a naturally-occurring element that is commonly found in soil, air, and water. Elevated levels of manganese in drinking water can stain laundered items and plumbing fixtures with a brownish color. Like iron, manganese is an essential nutrient for humans. Adverse health effects can be caused by inadequate intake or overexposure. The main route of human exposure to manganese is ingestion of food. Manganese ingestion from drinking water is normally substantially lower when compared to manganese ingestion from food. The health effects from over-exposure to manganese are dependent upon several factors, including: the route of exposure, the chemical form, the age at exposure, and an individual's nutritional status. The nervous system has been determined to be the primary target. Many of the reports of human adverse effects from manganese exposure are cited from inhalation exposure in occupational settings. While there are substantial data supporting the neurological effects of inhaled manganese in both humans and animals, there are few data that support the association between oral exposure to manganese and toxic effects.

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

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Inorganic Chemicals

Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrates and nitrites are nitrogen-oxygen chemical units which combine with various organic and inorganic compounds. Nitrates occur naturally in mineral deposits, soils, seawater and freshwater systems, the atmosphere, and in regional plant life. Nitrates are most commonly used as a fertilizer. Once nitrates are consumed, they are converted to nitrites. The toxicity of nitrate in humans is due to the body's reduction of nitrate to nitrite. Infants younger than six months of age who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the maximum contaminant level can become seriously ill. These illness symptoms include shortness of breath and Blue Baby Syndrome. If infants become ill and they do not receive treatment, their sickness can become fatal. Major sources of nitrate in drinking water include fertilizer run-off, leaching from septic tanks (sewage), and erosion of natural deposits. The EPA has set an enforceable regulation for nitrate at 10 mg/L and for nitrite at 1 mg/L.

Physical Factors

pH

pH is a numerical expression indicating the degree to which water is acidic or alkaline. pH is represented on a scale of 0 to 14 with 0 being the most acidic, 14 the most alkaline, and 7 being neutral. The secondary, recommended maximum contaminant level range for pH is 6.5 to 8.5. Both low and high pH levels are deemed undesirable due to the effects upon both water systems and taste. Low pH (acidic) levels can have a corrosive effect on metal plumbing and fixtures and can also cause Lead leaching from pipe solder and brass plumbing fixtures. Metallic taste is frequently associated with acidic water while a bitter taste may be associated with alkaline (high pH) water. High pH levels reduce the effectiveness of chlorine disinfection. High degrees of mineralization are also associated with alkaline water which leads to encrustation of water supply lines.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity and it is an expression of the optical property of a water sample which causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than passing straight through a sample. Turbidity is caused by the presence of dissolved and/or suspended matter such as microscopic organisms, soil particles (clay, silt, and sand), and other fine particles of both organic and inorganic matter. As the number of particles increase, more light is scattered and absorbed, and turbidity increases. Turbidity is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness. Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites, and some bacteria. Turbidity readings are expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). For water systems using conventional or direct filtration methods, turbidity cannot exceed 1.0 NTU; turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of samples collected within any month. Systems that use filtration other than conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which at no time may exceed 5.0 NTU.

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations are non-enforceable guidelines regarding contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water. The EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply. However, some states may choose to adopt them as enforceable standards.

Contaminant	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
Chloride	250 mg/L
Color	15 (color units)
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	noncorrosive
Fluoride	2.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Odor	3 threshold odor number
pH	6.5-8.5
Silver	0.10 mg/L
Sulfate	250 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	500 mg/L
Zinc	5 mg/L

For a current list of the EPA's National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, please visit http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/upload/mcl-2.pdf. Federal public health goals as well as state, county, municipal, and local health department regulations may recommend stricter standards for the same target analyte.

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode

Microorganisms

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Cryptosporidium	TT[7]
Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	MCL[6]
Giardia lamblia	TT[7]
Heterotrophic plate count (HPC)	TT[7]
Legionella	TT[7]
Total Coliforms	5.0%[8]
Turbidity	TT[7]
Viruses (enteric)	TT[7]

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Bromate	0.010
Chlorite	1.0
Haloacetic acids (HAAs)	0.060
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080

Inorganic Chemicals

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.010
Asbestos (fibers > 10 micrometers)	7 million fibers per liter (MFL)
Barium	2.0
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium (total)	0.1
Copper	TT[5]; Action level = 1.3
Cyanide (as free cyanide)	0.2
Fluoride	4.0
Lead	TT[5]; Action level = 0.015
Mercury (inorganic)	0.002
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	10.0
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	1.0
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

Disinfectants

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Chloramines (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]
Chlorine (as Cl_2)	MRDL=4.0[1]
Chlorine dioxide (as ClO_2)	MRDL=0.8[1]

Radionuclides

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Alpha photon emitters	15 picocuries per liter (pCi/L)
Beta photon emitters	4 millirems per year
Radium ^{226} and Radium ^{228} (combined)	5 pCi/L
Uranium	30 ug/L

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Organic Chemicals

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Acrylamide	TT[4]
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.003
Benzene	0.005
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs)	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.04
Carbon tetrachloride	0.005
Chlordane	0.002
Chlorobenzene	0.1
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	0.0002
o-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
p-Dichlorobenzene	0.075
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.007
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.07
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.1

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006
Dinoseb	0.007
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.00000003
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Epichlorohydrin	TT[4]
Ethylbenzene	0.7
Ethylene dibromide	0.00005
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.0004
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0002
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	0.05

Contaminant	MCL[1] or TT[1] (mg/L)[2]
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Oxamyl (Vydate)	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Styrene	0.1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
Toluene	1.0
Toxaphene	0.003
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene	0.005
Vinyl chloride	0.002
Xylenes (total)	10

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode

Notes

1 Definitions:
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 allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)—The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.
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.
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 microboal contaminants.
Treatment Technique (TT)—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
2 Units are in milligrams per liter (mg/L) unless otherwise noted. Milligrams per liter are equivalent to parts per million (ppm).
3 Health effects are from long-term exposure unless specified as short-term exposure.
4 Each water system must certify annually, in writing, to the state (using third-party or manufacturers certification) that when it uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin to treat water, the combination (or product) of dose and monomer level does not exceed the levels specified, as follows: Acrylamide = 0.05 percent dosed at 1 mg/L (or equivalent); Epichlorohydrin = 0.01 percent dosed at 20 mg/L (or equivalent).
5 Lead and copper are regulated by a Treatment Technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps. For copper, the action level is 1.3 mg/L, and for lead is 0.015 mg/L.

6 A routine sample that is fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive triggers repeat samples - if any repeat sample is total coliform-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. A routine sample that is total coliform-positive and fecal coliform-negative or *E. coli*-negative triggers repeat samples - if any repeat sample is fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive, the system has an acute MCL violation. See also Total Coliforms.
7 EPA's surface water treatment rules require systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water to (1) disinfect their water, and (2) filter their water or meet criteria for avoiding filtration so that the following contaminants are controlled at the following levels:
- *Cryptosporidium:* 99 percent removal for systems that filter. Unfiltered systems are required to include *Cryptosporidium* in their existing watershed control provisions.
- *Giardia lamblia:* 99.9 percent removal/inactivation
- Viruses: 99.99 percent removal/inactivation
- *Legionella*: No limit, but EPA believes that if *Giardia* and viruses are removed/inactivated according to the treatment techniques in the surface water treatment rule, *Legionella* will also be controlled.
- Turbidity: For systems that use conventional or direct filtration, at no time can turbidity (cloudiness of water) go higher than 1 nephelolometric turbidity unit (NTU), and samples for turbidity must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95 percent of the samples in any month. Systems that use filtration other than conventional or direct filtration must follow state limits, which must include turbidity at no time exceeding 5 NTU.
- HPC: No more than 500 bacterial colonies per milliliter
- Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment; Surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water serving fewer than 10,000 people must comply with the applicable Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions (e.g. turbidity standards, individual filter monitoring, *Cryptosporidium* removal requirements, updated watershed control requirements for unfiltered systems).
- Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment; This rule applies to all surface water systems or ground water systems under the direct influence of surface water. The rule targets additional *Cryptosporidium* treatment requirements for higher risk systems and includes provisions to reduce risks from uncovered finished water storages facilities and to ensure that the systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts. (Monitoring start dates are staggered by system size. The largest systems (serving at least 100,000 people) will begin monitoring in October 2006 and the smallest systems (serving fewer than 10,000 people) will not begin monitoring until October 2008. After completing monitoring and determining their treatment bin, systems generally have three years to comply with any additional treatment requirements.)
- Filter Backwash Recycling: The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires systems that recycle to return specific recycle flows through all processes of the system's existing conventional or direct filtration system or at an alternate location approved by the state.

8 No more than 5.0 percent samples total coliform-positive in a month. (For water systems that collect fewer than 40 routine samples per month, no more than one sample can be total coliform-positive per month.) Every sample that has total coliform must be analyzed for either fecal coliforms or *E. coli*. If two consecutive TC-positive samples, and one is also positive for *E. coli* or fecal coliforms, system has an acute MCL violation.
9 Although there is no collective MCLG for this contaminant group, there are individual MCLGs for some of the individual contaminants:
- Haloacetic acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3 mg/L)
- Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)

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Consumer Links:

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Regulations

http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/upload/mcl-2.pdf

Ground Water and Drinking Water
 http://water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm

Drinking Water Contaminants

http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/pathogens.cfm

Basic Information about Pathogens and Indicators in Drinking Water

http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basicinformation/pathogens.cfm

Private Drinking Water Wells
 http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/well/index.cfm

Standards & Risk Management

http://water.epa.gov/drink/standardsriskmanagement.cfm

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

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Description of Analysis

Analytical Laboratory:
EMSL Analytical, Inc., (EMSL) is a national network of laboratories located in key cities throughout the U.S. and Canada. Established in 1981, the company has expanded its analytical services and capabilities and now operates in over 40 locations all striving for excellence in providing quality laboratory services in a timely and cost-competitive manner.
Our diverse staff of employees possess a wide range of expertise, educational background, and capabilities. These dedicated and capable employees follow the lead and standard of care demonstrated by the owner and founder of the company, Dr. Peter Frasca, who, as a hands-on owner, maintains daily involvement in our laboratory operations, and dictates that our work is consistent with his EMSL Diamond Standard. This "Diamond Standard" includes the following:

- **Quality Data** - Track, manage, report, and verify that the data from all our accredited testing services are accurate and reliable through quality programs and regulatory requirements.
- **Customer Dedication** - We strive to create lasting, mutually beneficial relationships with all clients. We solicit feedback from our clients and we are committed to responding quickly to any questions or concerns that may arise before, during, or after an assignment.
- **Analytical Expertise** - We employ highly qualified and experienced chemists, geologists, physicists, mycologists, microbiologists, biologists, materials scientists, and industrial hygienists to enhance our analytical abilities and expertise.
- **Integrity and Ethics** - We insist that our employees uphold the highest standard of ethics. We maintain a "no compromise" policy as it pertains to any ethical issue.
- **Responsiveness -** We recognize that the timeliness of a report is as important as the quality of the data. We will not however, allow deadlines or the rush needs of a project to adversely impact our quality objectives.
- **Technology -** We recognize the importance of new technology to better enable us to provide improved services. Online access to your data, customized reports, sample control/processing through our Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), and analytical instrumentation are continuously upgraded to enable continuous improvement of our services and capabilities.
- **Value -** We believe that a business relationship with EMSL provides you with an excellent value. We

LOCALLY FOCUSED, NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED

Unmatched capacity from our collective strength of nationwide locations.

EMSL Analytical, Inc. has been fortunate to be able to maintain a solid history of stable growth and viability for over 40 years with a current network consisting of over 40 laboratories.

For a complete list of analytical services offered, please contact EMSL Analytical, Inc. at (888) 831-1083.



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Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode

Important Terms, Conditions, and Limitations

A. General Customer Requirements

The customer is responsible for confirming and communicating any specific local, state, regional, national, or independent third party certification and accreditation requirements applicable to sample submission. The customer is responsible for communicating any specific test requirements. EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) is not responsible for customer's errors or omissions with respect to communication of specific test requirements.

B. Sample Submission

The receipt of a Chain of Custody (COC) document shall be considered the customer's formal notice to proceed with the stated transaction in accordance with EMSL Terms and Conditions. In the absence of an additional contract or agreement with EMSL, by submitting samples for analysis, the customer agrees to be bound by EMSL's Terms and Conditions. Where applicable, samples shall be logged in and charged at the appropriate turnaround time rate in order to meet hold time requirements. Clients who use EMSL's prepaid courier services and/or common carrier may have a fee added to their project invoice to cover the costs if per shipment analysis fee ($) minimums are not met.

C. Sampling Responsibility

It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that samples are collected according to the appropriate regulations/method specifications. The user of a sampling device has the sole responsibility
to select the applicable sampler, media, and conditions to ensure that a valid sample has been collected. EMSL is not responsible for the improper selection of sampling devices even if EMSL supplies the devices to the user. Clients who order complementary media and supplies maybe charged for supplies not returned to the lab for analysis; including: cost of supplies, shipping and/or handling fee(s).

D. Sample Labeling & Packaging

It is the customer's responsibility to ensure that samples are labeled, packaged, and shipped according to the appropriate regulations/method specifications. Samples classified as Hazardous, Explosive, DEA regulated, FDA, Radiological/DOE, USDA Controlled or anything that requires special precautions when handling must be properly identified, pre-approved by the lab for submittal, and may incur additional surcharges for handling and disposal. EMSL reserves the right to refuse or return samples submitted for analysis which are unsuitable due to damage, leakage, incorrect or insufficient labeling, or that may be considered hazardous to our personnel or facility.

E. Turnaround Time

Turnaround Time (TAT) is defined as the time between sample acceptance by an authorized EMSL representative at the analyzing laboratory and analysis report completion. Turnaround time/due dates are based upon individual laboratory operational hours. TATs are offered in hours, business, or calendar days, depending upon the specific test. Submissions are accepted only during laboratory operational hours at the analyzing laboratory. Incomplete sample submissions or problematic sample conditions may result in processing and/ or TAT delays. Expedited TATs are subject to capacity restrictions and are not guaranteed to be available. Please call/pre-schedule with the laboratory to ensure capability and availability for expedited TATs. Unless otherwise approved, TAT Will Not Start and or will not be initiated for COD samples / projects until payment is received in full. If for any reason, the TAT originally requested will be missed, EMSL will automatically continue to proceed with completion of the work although at a longer TAT unless the client specifically indicates work is only contracted if the specific TAT requested and the job is to be cancelled if the TAT cannot be met.

F. Testing Policy

EMSL represents to its customers that all services provided hereunder shall be performed in accordance with industry recognized, professionally published, internally developed, and/or client stipulated testing procedures. Samples may be subcontracted, with prior customer notification and approval, to a third party laboratory that meets customer and EMSL qualification requirements. Specific test-level considerations may apply. See project quote and / or price book.

G. Pricing

EMSL pricing is periodically adjusted and EMSL reserves the right to update prices at its sole discretion at any time with notification. Unless specified in writing, quoted pricing expires if work is not submitted within 30 calendar days; otherwise quoted prices are valid for the remainder of the calendar year, but pricing may be adjusted based on the customer's non-compliance with payment terms, change in scope of work including frequency or volume, and/or non-compliance with the EMSL Terms and Conditions.

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode

H. Payment Terms

If credit terms are approved, standard payment terms are 30 calendar days from date of laboratory invoice. Unless otherwise stated, rates are quoted in US Dollars. Interest charges will apply to all past due balances. If customer balance remains outstanding after 60 calendar days, EMSL reserves the right to refuse or suspend work, increase or update customer pricing immediately, and place the customer on Cash on Delivery (COD) status until such time as the account is made current. Additionally, customer agrees to pay any costs incurred to collect past due balances, including attorney's fees. For non-routine Special Projects, EMSL reserves the right to request a payment of up to 100% in advance of services performed. Unless otherwise approved, TAT and work will not be initiated for COD samples / projects until payment is received in full.

I. Customer Changes:

All changes in scope of work or TAT requested by the customer after sample acceptance must be confirmed by EMSL in writing; verbal change requests must be confirmed in writing. If requested change (s) results in a change in cost, the customer agrees to accept payment responsibility. In the event analysis is cancelled by the customer, EMSL will invoice for work completed to the point of cancellation notice. Additional cancellation fees may apply. EMSL is not responsible for TAT that is delayed due to customer changes. At its sole discretion, EMSL reserves the right to charge additional fees, change pricing, and / or reject samples due to: changes in scope of work, changes in quantity of samples, and changes in quality control requirements; charges for in-bound shipping, courier services, sample transfer, and sampling media; Hazardous, Explosive, DEA regulated or any other type of specialized sample as etermined by the laboratory.

J. Sample & Record Retention

See Division specific Terms and Conditions for standard sample retention times. Records are retained for 5 years, unless otherwise requested or required. Customer must notify EMSL, in
writing, at time of sample submission that samples and / or records are subject to specific regulatory retention requirements. EMSL must also be notified and approval must be obtained for any special disposal and/or any special sample storage and archive needs of the customer; additional fees may apply.

K. Disclaimer:

EMSL maintains liability limited to cost of analysis. Interpretation and use of test results are the responsibility of the client. This report relates only to the samples reported above, and may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval by EMSL. EMSL bears no responsibility for sample collection activities or analytical method limitations. The report reflects the samples as received. Results are generated from the field sampling data (sampling volumes and areas, locations, etc.) provided by the client on the Chain of Custody. Samples are within quality control criteria and met

L. Severability

If any of these Terms and Conditions is found to be illegal, invalid, or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, any remaining Terms and Conditions will remain in full force and effect. These Terms and Conditions shall be interpreted in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey. Written, negotiated contracts or customer specific Terms and Conditions may supersede these Terms and Conditions.

M. Headings

The headings contained herein are for convenience only, and in the event of any conflict, the text of this paragraph, rather than the headings, will control.

N. Lab Reports, QC Data Packages & Reporting Limits

Reports will be emailed as a PDF to the client and also posted on LABConnect™. Clients that are not paperless (require mailed Reports, COC's, Invoices, and/or any combination of these documents) may be subject to surcharge fees and/or increased analytical rates. QC data packages for validation programs are available upon request and for an additional fee and Laboratory must be notified and approve the request prior to the sampling event and submission. Customer shall provide specific reporting limit requirements, if required, prior to sample submission. Analytical cost may vary based upon reporting limits and / or data quality objectives.

This report has been prepared by EMSL Analytical, Inc. at the request of and for the exclusive use of the client named in this report. Completely read the important terms, conditions, and limitations that apply to this report. The samples associated with this report were received in good condition unless otherwise noted. This report relates only to those items tested as received by the laboratory.

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FHA/ VA BasicPlus Water Panel

Sampling Site	Drinking Water Kit Barcode
4809 Will-O-Dean Rd Raleigh,NC 27616	19260031940

Contaiminant Groups	Result Indicator
Microorganisms *Such as Cryptosporidium, E. coli, Legionella*	See Report
Inorganic Chemicals (including Metals) *Such as Arsenic, Lead, Nitrate*	See Report
Organic Chemicals *Such as Benzene, PCBs, Vinyl chloride*	Not Tested
Disinfectants *Such as Chloromines, Chlorine, Chlorine dioxide*	Not Tested
Disinfection Byproducts *Such as Bromate, Haloacetic acids, Trihalomethanes*	Not Tested
Radionuclides *Such as Alpha/Beta Photon Emitters, Uranium, Radium*	Not Tested
Physical Characteristics *Such as Color, Hardness, Turbidity*	See Report

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