

Cochran Campus Water System

Lead Test Results June 2014 – December 2015

Middle Georgia State University's Cochran Campus is served by a domestic water well, approximately 155' deep; the water is part of the Floridian Aquifer.

The below table reflects the results of lead testing performed at the MGA Cochran campus between June 2014 and December 2015:

Substance tested and detected	Action level	Amount Detected	Sample Date	Reportable level
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	14 ppb	June 2014	No
		16 ppb	December 2014	Yes
		16 ppb	March 2015	Yes
		13 ppb	December 2015	No

Definitions:

- ppb: parts per billion means one part per 1,000,000,000 (equal to micrograms per liter) and corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000.
- Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Amount detected: Amount detected in the 90th percentile of locations tested

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. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can reduce the potential for lead exposure from components within your homes plumbing by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.