

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date Of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum) (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL,TT, or AL)	MCLG	Source of Contamination	Health Effects
Turbidity Conventional Filtration (as a treatment technique for systems that filter and use turbidity as an indicator of filtration performance – include the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the specified turbidity limits). ¹	No	6/2003	0.082 0.043 – 0.082	NTU	TT- 0.5	N/A	Soil Runoff.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Please pay special attention to the additional statement in this document regarding Cryptosporidium.
Barium	No	6/2003	24	ug/l	MCL=2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride	No	3/2003	30 20 – 30	mg/l	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination.	No health effects. The MCL for chloride is the level above which the taste of water may become objectionable. In addition, to the adverse taste effects, high chloride concentration levels in the water contribute to the deterioration of domestic plumbing and water heaters. Elevated chloride concentrations may also be associated with the presence of sodium in drinking water.
Copper	No	6/2002	80 ² ND - 110	ug/l	AL = 1300	1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease

								should consult their doctor.
Fluoride	No	1/2003	1.32 0.40 – 1.32	mg/l	MCL=2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Lead	No	6/2002	11 ³ ND – 20	ug/l	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
Sodium	No	6/2003	10	mg/l	(see Health Effects)	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste.	Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.
Sulfate	No	12/2003	30 22 – 30	mg/l	MCL=250	N/A	Naturally occurring.	High concentrations of sulfate in drinking water have three effects: (1) water containing appreciable amounts of sulfate tends to form hard scales in boilers and heat exchangers; (2) sulfates cause taste effects; and (3) sulfates can cause laxative effects with excessive intake. The laxative effect of sulfates is usually noted in transient users of a water supply because people who are accustomed to high sulfate levels in drinking water have no adverse response. Diarrhea can be induced at sulfate levels greater than

								500 mg/l but typically near 750 mg/l.
Odor	No	6/2002	2	Units	MCL=3	N/A	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources.	Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water.
Gross alpha activity (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium)	No	7/2000	1	pCi/L ⁴	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Nitrate	No	7/2003	1 ND – 1	mg/l	MCL=10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs – chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	No	2003	36 ⁵ 28 – 41	ug/l	MCL=100	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	No	2003	10 ⁵ 5 – 16	ug/l	MCL=60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine Residual	No	4/2003	1.34 1.07 – 1.34	mg/l	MCL=4	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 6/03 (0.082 NTU). The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples

collected have measurements below 0.5 NTU.

2 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty samples were collected the 90th percentile value was 80 ug/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

3 – The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the thirty samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at only two of the sites tested.

4 – Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

5 – This level represents the annual quarterly average calculated from data collected.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected (Range)	Unit Measurement	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	MCLG	Source of Contamination
Heterotropic Plate Count	No	0 – 40	cfu/1.0ml	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Aluminum	No	100	ug/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of coagulation process
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	No	85 – 95	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in waters
Calcium	No	32 – 37	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in waters
Conductivity	No	194 – 306	umhos	N/A	N/A	Minerals and ions in water
Hardness as CaCO ₃	No	111 – 126	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Calcium and Magnesium ions in water
Magnesium	No	9.3	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in waters
pH	No	7.2 – 7.6		N/A	6.5 – 8.5	Acid rain or chemical discharge
Orthophosphate	No	0.10– 0.15	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Corrosion inhibitor in water
Total Dissolved Solids	No	106 – 187	mg/l	500	N/A	Dissolved minerals
Total Organic Carbon	No	1.6 – 2.6	mg/l	N/A	N/A	Aquatic humic substances

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A): means there is no current MCL or MCLG for that contaminant.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (ug/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Colony forming units per 1.0ml (cfu/1.0ml): number of colonies observed per 1.0ml of sample.

Micro mhos (umhos): Micro mhos per cubic centimeter

Health Effects for Sodium: Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.

Total Trihalomethanes: chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

Haloacetic Acids: mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid.