

2013 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

LEAD AND COPPER

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

	DATE		ACTION		90TH	# OF	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
	SAMPLED	MCLG	LEVEL	PERCENTILE	AL	SITES OVER			
COPPER	8/9/11	1.3	1.3	0.071			ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	8/9/11	0	15	2.6	1		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

<i>DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS</i>	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chlorine	2013	1	1-1	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)*	2013	8	7.9-7.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2013	5	4.8-4.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest level detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

<i>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>								
FLUORIDE	2/28/2011	1	1-1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE {MEASURED AS NITROGEN}	2013	2	2.33-2.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</i>								
BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	09/08/2008	6.3	3.3-6.3	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON AND URANIUM	09/08/2008	1.1	0-1.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM	09/08/2008	0.745	0.5-0.745	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<i>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>								
TOLUENE	2013	0	0-0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	2013	0	0-0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Consumer Tips on Water Conservation

- **Don't over water your lawn.** Only water every three to five days in the summer and 10 to 14 days in the winter.
- **If you have a swimming pool, get a cover.** You'll cut the loss of water by evaporation by 90 percent.
- **Repair dripping faucets and leaky toilets.** Dripping faucets can waste about 2,000 gallons of water each year. Leaky toilets can waste as much as 200 gallons each day. The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak. Leaky toilets can be usually be repaired inexpensively by replacing the flapper.