

2008 JUN -4 AM 9:03

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY  
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM

APPROVED

Tishomingo County Water District  
Public Water Supply Name

0710004

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

**Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other

Date customers were informed: 5/29/09

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR & proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette

Date Published: 5/28/09

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)

Date Posted: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:

www. \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.

**Kirk Brown, Chairman**

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print

Kirk Brown  
Signature

6/1/09  
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215  
Phone: 601-576-7518

2008 JUN -4 AM 9:03

# 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID #0710004

---

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 12 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked Violations at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka where Tishomingo County Water District purchases water.

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment  
Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of every month at 6:30 P.M. at the water office

## FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Tishomingo County Water District</i>
<i>ATTN: Kirk Brown, Chairman</i>
<i>Po Box 354; 117 E Eastport Street</i>
<i>Iuka, MS 38852</i>
<i>Phone: 662-423-3211</i>

### Additional Information for Lead

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. Tishomingo County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

### Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system purchases water from the City of Iuka and this water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004 and April of 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

### \*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The table below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

# Tishomingo County Water District

PWS ID # 0710004

## 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	3	N/A	N/A	September 2008 - 1 November 2008 - 2	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your Water # Samples Exceeding AL Exceeds AL Sample Date Typical Source</b>								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)</b>								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>								
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level	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.							
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	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.							
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.							
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated								
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>								
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)					ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)			
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)					NA - not applicable			
ND - Not detected					NR - Moitoring not required, but recommended			
<b>Violations</b>								
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.								

Tishomingo Co Water Distr  
P.O. Box 354  
Iuka, MS 38852-0000  
(662)423-3211 ( ) -



First Class Mail  
U.S. POSTAGE  
Paid 1 oz.  
PERMIT NO. 4

TCWD

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

041509 1710 1881

-PRE AUTHORIZED DRAFT-

PRESORTED 12960

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

ED BECK

207 COUNTY RD 255  
IUKA, MS 38852

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	8572	8543	29	1710
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
051809	1710	061509	1881	

The 2008 CCR report is available for viewing in office.

Tishomingo Co Water Distr  
P.O. Box 354  
Iuka, MS 38852-0000  
(662)423-3211 ( ) -



First Class Mail  
U.S. POSTAGE  
Paid 1 oz.  
PERMIT NO. 4

TCWD

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

041509 1670 1837

PRESORTED 13981

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

JEANNIE PATRICK

209 COUNTY RD 244  
IUKA, MS 38852

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	4987	4959	28	1670
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
051809	1670	061509	1837	

The 2008 CCR report is available for viewing in office.

Tishomingo Co Water Distr  
P.O. Box 354  
Iuka, MS 38852-0000  
(662)423-3211 ( ) -



First Class Mail  
U.S. POSTAGE  
Paid 1 oz.  
PERMIT NO. 4

TCWD

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

041509 1910 2101

PRESORTED 13420

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

BOBBY DEGRAW

21 COUNTY RD 250  
IUKA, MS 38852

TYPE OF SERVICE	METER READING		USED	CHARGES
	PRESENT	PREVIOUS		
WA	4849	4815	34	1910
METER READ	NET DUE	AFTER THIS DATE	PAY GROSS	
051809	1910	061509	2101	

The 2008 CCR report is available for viewing in office.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,  
TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Notary Public court, in and for said county, John H. Biggs, of the Tishomingo County News, a newspaper published in the Town of Iuka, in said county, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the "notice," a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper for one consecutive weeks, to wit:

In Vol. .... <u>125</u> .....	No. .... <u>42</u> .....	Dated <u>May 28,</u> .....	20 <u>09</u> .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....
In Vol. .... ..	No. .... ..	Dated .....	20 .....

John H. Biggs, Publisher  
May 09

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May, A.D., 2009

Fees \_\_\_\_\_

Charlotte B. McVan  
Notary Public **My Commission Expires March 4, 2013**

Annual Water Quality Report STATEMENT

Publishing _____ words, 12 cents first insertion .....	\$ 150.00
Publishing _____ words, 10 cents for each subsequent insertion .....	\$ _____
.....	\$ _____
Making proof of publication .....	\$ 3.00
.....	\$ _____
Total .....	\$ 153.00

## 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Tishomingo County Water District PWS ID #0710004

### Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 12 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level than the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked Violations at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### Where does my water come from?

Our water is purchased from the City of Iuka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draw from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer.

### Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed below are the ratings for the wells of the City of Iuka where Tishomingo County Water District purchases water.

- Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-02 – higher rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment
- Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### How can I get involved?

We encourage all customers with concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association meets monthly on the second Tuesday night of every month at 6:30 P.M. at the water office.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

<i>Tishomingo County Water District</i>
ATTN: Kirk Brown, Chairman
Po Box 354, 117 E. Eastport Street
Iuka, MS 38852
Phone: 662-423-3211

**Additional Information for Lead**

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. Tishomingo County Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

**Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system purchases water from the City of Iuka and this water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004 and April of 2007. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

**\*\*\*\*\* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\***

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The table below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

**Tishomingo County Water District  
PWS ID # 0710004**

**2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE**

Contaminants (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	3	N/A	N/A	September 2008 - 1 November 2008 - 2	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
<b>Contaminants (units) MCLG AL Your Water # Samples Exceeding AL Exceeds AL Sample Date Typical Source</b>								
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (Lead and Copper)</b>								
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	7	0	No	2008		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits



**Important Drinking Water Definitions**

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	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.
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level	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.
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT - Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	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.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	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.
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated	
MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level	

**Unit Descriptions**

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended

**Violations**

Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.