

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of 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 the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	Violation	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding <i>MCUAL</i>	Unit of Measure	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL TT or MRDL	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
1010. Barium	No	2020	0.0176	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
1005. Arsenic	No	2020	0.000600	No Range	ppm		0.10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics
1025. Fluoride	No	2020	0.242	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
1074. Antimony	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm		0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
1075. Beryllium	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm		0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
1015. Cadmium	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm		0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
1020. Chromium	No	2020	0.00120	No Range	ppm		0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
1035. Mercury	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm		0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
1036. Nickel	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm			Found in Earth's crust only in tiny amounts, usually in ultramafic rocks
1045. Selenium	No	2020	0.00280	No Range	ppm		0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
1081. Cobalt	No	2020	<0.0005 -	No Range	ppm			Found in the Earth's crust only in a chemically combined form, save for small deposits found in alloys of natural meteoric iron
1084. Molybdenum	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm			An essential trace mineral. It is found in foods such as milk, cheese, cereal grains, legumes, nuts, leafy vegetables, and organ meats
1085. Thallium	No	2020	<0.0005	No Range	ppm		0.002	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories
1024. Cyanide	No	2020	<0.015	No Range	ppm		0.2	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories
1040. Nitrate	No	2023	<0.08	No Range	ppm		10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural
1041. Nitrite	No	2023	0.0203	No Range	ppm		1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1038. Nitrate+ Nitrite	No	2023	<0.1	No Range	ppm		10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

1030.Lead	No	2023	1	No Range	ppm		AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
1022 Copper	No	2023	.1	No Range	ppm		AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

2329 Dibromoacetic Acid (DBAA)	No	2023	<LO	No Range	ppb			Formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water
2331 Dichloroacetic Acid (DCAA)	No	2023	1.10	No Range	ppb			Used as a fungicide, as a chemical intermediate in pharmaceuticals, and as a medication
2335 Monochloroacetic Acid(MCAA)	No	2023	<LO	No Range	ppb			Used primarily in the industrial production of carboxymethyl-cellulose, herbicides, and thioglycolic acid as well as in the production of plastics, pharmaceuticals, flavors, cosmetics, and other organic chemicals
2337 Trichloroacetic Acid(MCAA)	No	2023	1.80	No Range	ppb			Used for treating acne. Toe ability of TCA to diminish comeocyte cohesion and keratinocyte plugging addresses this mode of treatment
2338 Monobromoacetic Acid(MCAA)	No	2023	1.47	No Range	ppb			Used to make other chemicals and in harvesting citrus fruit
2378 1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene	No	2018	<0.5	No Range	ppb		70	Discharge from textile finishing factories
2380 CIS-1,2- Dichloroethvlene	No	2018	<0.5	No Range	ppb		70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2456 TIIAA5	No	2023	4.51	No Range	ppb			
2941 Chloroform	No	2023	2.09	No Range	ppb			A man-made by-product formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water
2942 Bromoform	No	2023	<1.000	No Range	ppb			Formed as byproducts when chlorine is added to water sunnly systems
2943 Bromodichloro- methane	No	2023	<1.000	No Range	ppb			Formed as a byproduct when chlorine or chlorine- containing chemicals are added to drinking water to kill bacteria
2944 Dibromochloro- methane	No	2023	<1.000 -	No Range	ppb			Possible contaminant of drinking water that has been chlorinated to kill bacteria
2955 Xvlenes	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		10000	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
2964 Dichloromethane	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2968 O-Dichlorobenzene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2969 P-Dichlorobenzene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2976 Vinyl Chloride	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
2977 1,1- Dichloroethylene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2979 Trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2980 1,2-Dichloroethane	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2981 1,1,1- Trichloroethane	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

2982 Carbon Tetrachloride	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
2983 1,2- Dichloropropane	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2984 Trichloroethylene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2985 1,1,2- Trichloroethane	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2987 Tetrachloroethylene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
2989 Monochlorobenzene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		100	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
2990 Benzene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
2991 Toluene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		1000	Discharge from petroleum factories
2992 Ethylbenzene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2996 Styrene	No	2023	<0.5	No Range	ppb		100	Discharge from rubber and plastics factories; leaching from landfills

Residual Disinfectant By-Products

0999 Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	No	2022	1.20	Low Range .80	High Range 1.40	mg/l		4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
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Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products

2950 RAATrihalomethanes (ITHM)	No	2023	2.09	Low Range 2.08	High Range 2.09	ppb		80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2456 RAA Haloacetic Acids(HAAS)	No	2022	4.51 -	Low Range3.7 3.7	High Range 4.51	ppb		60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Microbiological Contaminants

9223 Total Coliform	No	2023	<1/100	No Range	Positive samples/m onth			1	Naturally present in the environment
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Radionuclides

4006 Combined Uranium	No	2023	<0.0005	No Range	ppb			30	
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Sodium

Sodiwn	No	2020	120	No Range	ppm		<20	Likely source of contamination - road salt, water treatment chemicals, water softeners and sewage effluents
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Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. This violation occurred in March 2009. It was resolved within one week. For each detect of total coliforms, additional samples were collected at the sites where total coliforms was detected, upstream of each site and downstream of each site. Results showed all samples free of total coliform; however, it was noted that the chlorine residual in these areas was lower than usual. The amount of chlorine was increased to insure an adequate residual was maintained.

Unit Descriptions

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

ND: Not detected.

NA: Not applicable

NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

Important Drinking Water Definitions

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

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

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.

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.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet a MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.