

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL
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Table of Detected Contaminants

Barium	NO	6/29/2015	0.308	mg/l	2mg/l	2mg/l
Chlorine Residual	NO	Daily	0.8	mg/l	n/a	4.0mg/l
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHMs -chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform)	NO	8/30/2017	15.6	ug/l	n/a	80ug/l
Nitrate	NO	7/10/2018	0.0632	mg/l	10.0	10mg/l
Copper	NO	9/30/2016	0.0537 ¹	mg/l	1.3	AL-1.3
Lead	NO	9/30/2016	2.7 ²	ug/l	0.0	AL-15
Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid)	NO	8/30/2017	6.67	ug/l	n/a	60ug/l

Footnotes:

1 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to copper values detected at your water system. In this case, five samples were collected at your water system. The 90th percentile value was the average of the two highest values. The range found was from 0.0113 to 0.097 mg/l. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

2 - The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the five samples collected. The range was from 0.33 ug/l (micrograms per liter) to 3.3 ug/l (micrograms per liter). The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are based on health risks from long-term (chronic) exposure. 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 of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

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

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

Likely Source of Contamination
Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Water additive used to control microbes.
By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms.

value on a scale of 100 that is 90 or greater than 90% of the water system and the 90th percentile is 0.060 mg/l. The

value found was from Not Detected to 0.060 mg/l.

drinking water. MCLs are set

at a level which there is no known

adverse effect on drinking water. There is no known

concentration below which there is no known adverse effect to control microbial

concentrations (parts per million - ppm).

concentrations (parts per billion - ppb).