SUBSTANCES FOUND IN TAP WATER

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 mineral, and in some cases, radioactive material. It can pick up substances resulting in the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants-such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 agricultural, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

TABLE 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 using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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

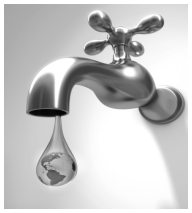
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Total Coliform - Ten (10) bacteria samples were taken each month. Results on all tests were zero (0).

90th Percentile - Out of ten (10) homes sampled, nine (9) were at or below this level

ppm - parts per million

ppb - parts per billion



WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

The water department has received reduced sampling frequency waivers for volatile organic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and inorganic contaminants. These waivers were granted due to low or no detection of these contaminants in previous monitoring.

Contaminant (UNITS)	DATE OF TEST	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	MCGL	VIOLATION (Y/N)	POSSIBLE SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE (ppm)	11/7/08	0.55 (Well #1)	1.0	10.0	NO	Animal Waste Fertilizer
NITRITE (ppm)	11/7/08	Not Detected	1.0	10.0	NO	Animal Waste Ferilizer
VOLATILE ORGANICS	10/21/08	Not Detected (Wells 1 & 2)			NO	
PERCHLORATE	9/19/08	0.3				
ARSENIC SODIUM	10/7/08	NOT DETECTED				

LEAD AND COPPER

	ACTION LEVEL	90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	NUMBER OVER LIMIT	TEST DATE*
LEAD	15ppb	4.4	10	1	11/17/07
COPPER	1.3 ppm	0.66	10	0	11/17/07

*The last test done for lead and copper had 1-failed sample.

Next test 6/9/09– No results at time of print out

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2008 the wrong sites were tested for lead and copper so we were required to re-test. We were in non-compliance due to the wrong site testing. During 2008 we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Sampling was done 6/9/09