Water Quality Data

What does this chart mean?

- MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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, or 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. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
- MRDL: 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 the control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
- AL - Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Below Detection Level (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.
- Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - explained as a relation to time and money as one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- TT - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	0		2017		0	< 2 positive samples	Naturally Present in the environment
Asbestos	NO	NFD		2014	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	90th % = .07		2015	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	NO	90th % = .5		2015	Ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	NO	.5	.37----.55	2017	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate (as Nitrogen)[5]	NO	2.71		2017	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	NO	23.2		2017	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, used in water treatment
TTHM[6] [Total trihalomethanes]	NO	3.1		2017	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NO	1.5		2017	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	No	2.2	.8 - 2.1	2017	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.
Gross Alpha	NO	.95	.95	2015	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium	NO	1.67	.69 - .98	2015	pCi/1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Found	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	NO	.701	.000701	2017	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations warranted For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Health Effects

Iron: *Iron occurs naturally in our raw water and occasionally accumulates in the distribution system. Iron shows up as "red" or "rusty" water at your tap. Although you do not want to drink water that is not clear, iron is not considered to be a hazard to your health. We test for iron daily and it is usually around 0.01 ppm. The aesthetic limit for iron is 0.3 ppm.*

During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 10 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level