Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation	Date of Sample	Level Detected	Unit Measure-ment	Regulatory Limit (MCL/AL)	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Turbidity[1]	No	7/9/14	0.73 NTU	NTU	TT=<1.0 NTU	N/A	Soil Run-off
Turbidity[1]	No	January	100% <0.3	NTU	TT=95% of samples <0.3NTU	N/A	Soil Run-off
Distribution Turbidity1	No	January & April (2014)	0.73	NTU	MCL>5 NTU	N/A	Soil Run-off
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Lead[1]	No	6/13/13-7/9/13	7.40; Range 0.29-9.7	ug/l	15 (AL)	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits
Copper[2]	No	6/13/13-7/9/13	0.419; Range 0.0202-0.748	mg/l	1.3(AL)	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Arsenic	No	1/21/14	0.57	ug/l	10(MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	No	1/21/14	0.0473	mg/l	2.0(MCL)	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion or natural deposits
Chromium	No	1/21/14	0.77	ug/l	100(100)	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mill; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	1/21/14	0.04	mg/l	2.2 (MCL)	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	No	1/13/14	0.27	mg/l	10(MCL)	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	No	1/21/14	0.015	ug/l	2(MCL)	0.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (CHESTNUT ST)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=39.97 Range= 33.3-49.0	ug/l	60(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=60.16 Range= 29.63-110.0	ug/l	80(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (EAGLE ST)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=25.65 Range= 8.73-45.3	ug/l	60(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=60.13 Range= 17.0-110.0	ug/l	80(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (GREGORY HALL)							
Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=51.08 Range= 36.77-72.0	ug/l	60(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

Trihalomethanes	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=61.35 Range= 47.0-79.0	ug/l	80(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination. TTHM's are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.

STAGE 2 DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (TEMPLE)

Haloacetic Acids	No	Quarterly (2014)	Avg.=51.38 Range= 45.4-60.6	ug/l	60(MCL)	N/A	By-products of drinking water chlorination.

Chlorine residual	No	Daily (2014)	Ave.=1.34 Range- 1.0-1.9	mg/l	4.0(MCL)	N/A	Water additive used to control microbes.

Notes:

1 – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 7/9/14(0.73 NTU). State regulations require that turbidity must always be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. Although January 2014 was the month when we had the fewest measurements meeting the treatment technique for turbidity, the levels recorded were within the acceptable range allowed and did not constitute a treatment technique violation. Distribution Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water found in the distribution system. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Our highest average monthly distribution turbidity measurement detected during the year (0.73 NTU) occurred in both January and April 2014. This value is below the State's maximum contaminant level (5 NTU).

2-The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 20 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead values detected in your water system. In this case, 20 samples were collected at your water system and to 90th percentile value is calculated to be between the17th and 19th highest value. The action level for lead was not exceeded in any of the 20 sampling locations.

Table Definitions

ppm (part per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).
NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.
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.
NA: Not Applicable
ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.
TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.