| Substance | Yr | MCL | MCLG | Amount Detected | Violation | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Barium** | 2011 | 2 | 2 | 0.213 mg/L | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Nitrate** | 2013 | 10 | 10 | 1.0 pCi/L | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Chlorine** | 2013 | 4ppm | 4ppm | 0.78 - 1.21 ppm | No | Disinfection Process |
| **Arsenic** | 2011 | 0.010 | 0.010mg/L | 0.001 mg/L | No | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| **Trihaolmethanes (TTHM)** | 2013 | N/A | N/A | 0.5 ug/L | No | Disinfection Byproduct |
| **Halo acetic Acids (HA5)** | 2013 | N/A | N/A | 1.3 ppb | No | Disinfection Byproduct |

To ensure that tap water is safe, EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In this report you might find many terms and abbreviations you are not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** 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 (ug/L)** one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) -** picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per year (mrem/yr) -** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Action Level -** the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 -** (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. Our Water System recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. *We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets EPA's health standards.*

TABLE NOTES:. **There were no positive Bac-T results for the calendar year of 2013.**
Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could experience liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor. Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in your community as a result of material used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.