

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.
- **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.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **TT** - Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0		2009		0	<2 positive samples	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹	No	0.29	0.008-0.29	2009	NTU	n/a	TT	Soil runoff
Copper ²	No	90 th % = 0.1	0.0013-0.14	2009	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead ²	No	90 th % = BDL	BDL-5.0	2009	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	No	3.5		2006	PCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	5.8		2009	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; used in water treatment
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	33.68 Avg.	1.19-40.1	2009	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	26.83 Avg.	1.27-55.15	2009	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Organic Carbon	No	See Footnote 3	BDL-0.71	2009	ppm	TT	TT	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine	No	1.59 Avg.	0.12-3.25	2009	ppm	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

¹100% of our samples were below the turbidity limit. 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.

²During the most recent round of Lead and Copper testing, 0 out of 20 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

³We met the Treatment Technique Requirements for Total Organic Carbon.