2015

# MAGNA WATER DISTRICT
# WATER QUALITY REPORT

*MAGNA WATER DISTRICT*

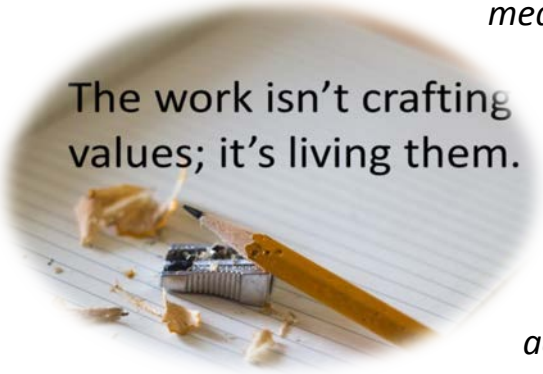
*PO BOX 303, 2711 S 8600 W, MAGNA, UT 84044*

*801.250.2118* *www.magnawater.com*



## OUR MISSION

*Magna Water District is committed to serve the needs of the Metro Township of Magna residents, businesses, and visitors by providing high-quality drinking water and wastewater disposal services while planning for future economic growth. This will be accomplished through progressive planning, implementing water conservation measures, safe-guarding public health and the environment, and providing for continuous process improvements, advanced technologies, and cost efficiencies. This requires that we establish, maintain, update, and protect our water system from contaminants, either natural or as the result of*



*industry; maintain and enhance long-term water resources through water conservation programs, using the most advanced technology for pristine water quality, and wastewater disposal services. It also requires that we accomplish this 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. We are honoured to serve our community and pursue this mission.*

## OUR VISION

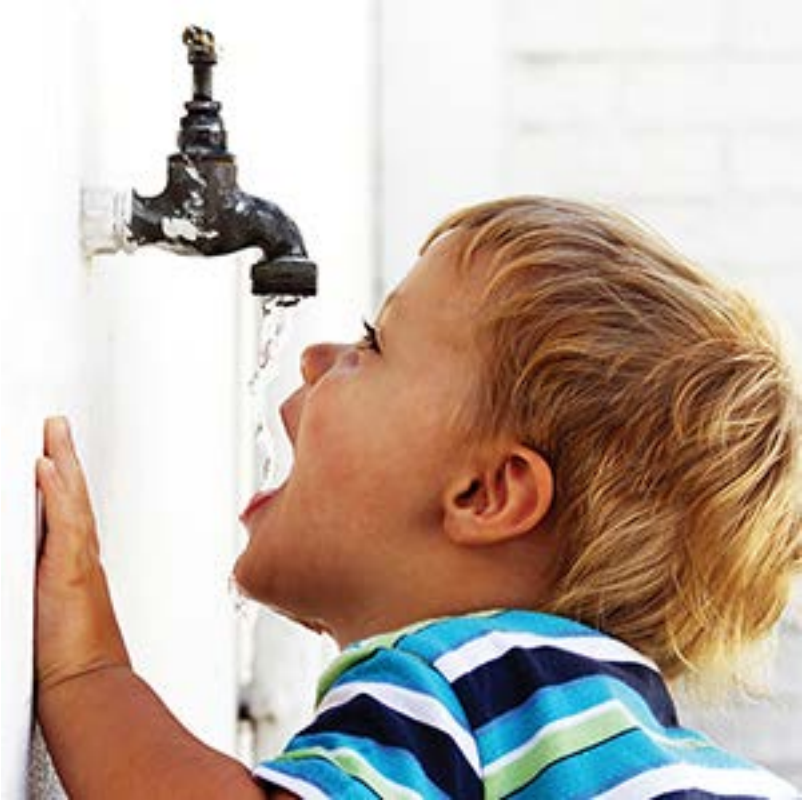
*The continuous delivery of safe, excellent, cost-effective water supply and wastewater services in compliance with all State and Federal regulatory requirements to every home and business within Magna Water District boundaries.*

## OUR VALUES

*Our Values are: Service, Leadership, Integrity, Flexibility, Efficiency and Stewardship.*

## OUR COMMITTMENT

*Magna Water District is committed to working to provide the highest level of customer satisfaction by supplying safe and clean drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. Magna Water District is required to report the test results taken in the calendar year from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. The District is constantly testing and works closely with the Utah Division of Drinking Water and Federal EPA to ensure your drinking water meets and exceeds all drinking water standards, also to ensure proper protection, management of our water sources and a continuing supply of safe drinking water to our consumers.*



## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTING

*Each year Magna Water District must provide our customers with a* ***Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).*** *This*

*document is intended to provide consumers with an overview of their drinking water provided by Magna Water District. Data on bacteriologic and chemical quality is also provided. The CCR is the result of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA is requiring community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual reports on the quality of water delivered by their systems.*

***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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.*

***Some people may be more vulnerable** to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. **Immuno-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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from: Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.*

***Contaminants that may be present** in source water **before we treat it** 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 agriculture and residential uses.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.*
- *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.*

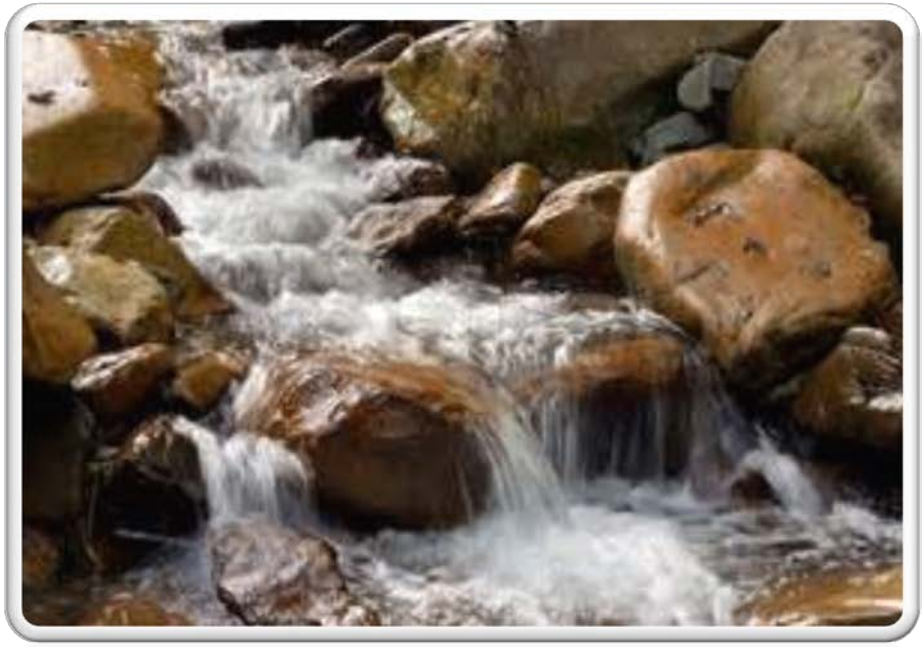
## SOURCES OF SUPPLY

## WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

***Your water comes from*** *10 wells located in two well fields. The oldest well field is the Haynes Well Field the other is Barton Well Field. MAGNA WATER DISTRICT owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them.*

*Additional water is purchased through a perpetual yearly contract with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, which is injected directly in the District's water system at the southeast end of the District.*

| ***2015 Production in Acre Feet (1 Acre Foot of Water = 325,828 Gallons)*** | |
|---|---|
| *Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District* | *793.34* |
| *EDR – PLANT Finished Blend* | *3,933.34* |
| *Total Production* | *4,417.11* |



*Last year, as in years past, your drinking water met state and federal requirements during 2015. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality requirements.*

*"EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water."*

***MCL's are set at very stringent levels. 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.***

| Contaminants (units) | | MCL | MCLG | Magna Water Result | | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | | MCL: presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples | 0 | 0 | | Naturally present in the Environment. |
| **Disinfection By-products** | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]<br>HAA5s (ug/L) | | 80 ug/L<br>60 ug/L | na<br>na | 27.72 ug/L<br>14.16 ug/L | | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Primary Inorganics** | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 0.010 ug/L | 0.0 ug/L | .0057 ug/L | | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards. |
| Nitrate, Nitrogen | 10 mg/L | 10 mg/L | 3.2 mg/L | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)** | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chromium-6 | UR | NE | .668 ug/L | | Naturally Occurring. |
| 1.4-Dioxane | UR | NE | <0.07 ug/L | | Found in manufacturing processes |
| 1.1-Dichloroethane | UR | NE | <0.03 ug/L | | Found in manufacturing processes |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane | UR | NE | <0.03 ug/L | | Used to make other chemicals |
| 1,3-Butadiene | UR | NE | <0.1 ug/L | | Used in rubber and plastic manufacturing |
| Bromochloromethane | UR | NE | <0.06 ug/L | | Used as a chemical intermediate; limited use as a fire extinguishing agent. |
| Bromomethane | UR | NE | <0.2 ug/L | | Used in pesticides. |
| Chlorodifluoromethane | UR | NE | <0.08 ug/L | | Used in refrigeration |
| Chloromethane | UR | NE | <0.2 ug/L | | Released from manmade sources. |
| PFBS | UR | NE | <0.09 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| PFHpA | UR | NE | <0.01 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| PFHxS | UR | NE | <0.03 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| PFNA | UR | NE | <0.02 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| PFOA | UR | NE | <0.02 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| PFOS | UR | NE | <0.04 ug/L | | Manmade Compound. |
| Chlorate | UR | NE | 100.05 ug/L | | Byproduct of disinfection. |
| **Pesticides** | | | | | |
| None Detected | | | | | |
| **Herbicides** | | | | | |

| |
|---|
| None Detected |
| **Carbamates** |
| None Detected |

*To help you better understand unfamiliar items and abbreviations used in this table, we have provided the following definitions:*

- *Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.*
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.*
- *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.*
- *ND: Non-Detect*
- *NE: None established*
- *NR: Not reported*
- *UR: Unregulated at this time.*
- *MFL: Million fibers per liter*
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – the measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.*
- *Parts per million (ppm) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*
- *Parts per billion (ppb) - 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.*
- *Range: Values shown are a range of measured values in your area. Single values indicate one actual measured value.*
- *SS: Secondary Standards.*

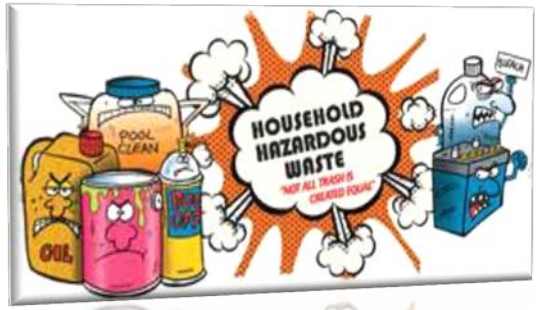
**All water delivered to Magna Water customers is fluoridated. Questions regarding Fluoridation may be addressed by calling the Salt Lake Valley Health Department at (801) 313-6602.*

# RESIDENTS – HELP PROTECT YOUR DRINKING WATER!

*Public drinking water in your area comes from water wells that tap underground aquifers underlying the town of Magna. You live; work and play on your drinking recharge area!*

# HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE IS A SERIOUS THREAT

*Many hazardous products and chemicals such as cleaners, oils and pesticides are used in the home every day. When discarded, these products are called household hazardous waste. Because chemicals found in household hazardous wastes can contaminate soil and groundwater, generate hazardous emissions at landfills and disrupt water treatment plants, it is important to properly dispose of them. Please properly use, store and dispose of household hazardous waste.*




*Pesticides and fertilizers applied to plants during crop, lawn, and garden maintenance may leach into the groundwater and cause contamination. Proper storage, mixing, application, spill cleanup, watering, and disposal procedures should be a part of your best management practices.*

*Minimize waste! The fewer pesticides and hazardous products you buy, the fewer you will have to store. Therefore, only purchase the amount and kind of hazardous products that are needed. Hazardous materials should always be stored in sound, properly labeled, original containers, and used in accordance with manufacturer's directions.*

*Properly dispose of hazardous materials. Don't dump wastes down a drain or onto the ground. Containers which have been emptied and rinsed can be discarded in*

*the trash. Unused products in their original containers may be recycled at household hazardous waste collections sites.*

***Check out the web for more information:***

*http://www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/*
*http://www.hazardouswaste.utah.gov/Docs/GUIDE1a.pdf*
*http://www.drinkingwater.utah.gov/documents/spec_services/pollution prevention pesticides.pdf*

***For additional information, contact:***

*Division of Solid & Hazardous Waste: (801) 538-6170*
*Division of Drinking Water, Source Protection Program: (801) 536-4200*
*Environmental Hotline: 1 (800) 458-0145*
*Pollution Prevention Coordinator: (801) 536-4477*

# *JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT Consumer Confidence Report Data*

## *2015*

*The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.*

| Parameter | Units | 2015 Average | 2015 Maximum | 2015 Minimum | Monitoring Criteria | | | Last Sampled | Comments/Likely Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | MCL | MCLG | Violation | | |
| **PRIMARY INORGANICS** | | | | | | | | | |
| Antimony | ug/L | 0.06 | 0.90 | ND | 6.00 | 6.00 | No | 2014 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder. |
| Arsenic | ug/L | 1.2 | 3.2 | ND | 10.0 | 0.0 | No | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards. |
| Asbestos | MFL | ND | ND | ND | 7.0 | 7.0 | No | 2014 | Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | ug/L | 71 | 172 | ND | 2000 | 2000 | No | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. |
| Beryllium | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 4 | 4 | No | 2015 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories. |
| Cadmium | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 5.00 | 5.00 | No | 2015 | Corosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | ug/L | 2 | 38 | ND | NE | NE | No | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. |
| Chromium | ug/L | 0.04 | 0.60 | ND | 100.0 | 100.0 | No | 2015 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide, Free | ug/L | ND | ND | ND | 200.0 | 200.0 | No | 2013 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | mg/L | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | No | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source. |
| Lead | ug/L | 0.1 | 1.0 | ND | NE | NE | No | 2015 | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Compliance is based on samples taken from customer's taps, which is represented below. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mercury* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *2.00* | *2.00* | *No* | *2014* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.* |
| *Nickel* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *4.5* | *ND* | *NE* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Nitrate* | *mg/L* | *1.1* | *3.1* | *ND* | *10.0* | *10.0* | *No* | *2015* | *Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.* |
| *Nitrite* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *1.0* | *1.0* | *No* | *2015* | *Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.* |
| *Selenium* | *ug/L* | *0.7* | *3.1* | *ND* | *50.0* | *50.0* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Sodium* | *mg/L* | *18.2* | *79.9* | *5.4* | *NE* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.* |
| *Sulfate* | *mg/L* | *36* | *100* | *6* | *1000* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Thallium* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *2.0* | *0.5* | *No* | *2015* | *Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.* |
| *TDS* | *mg/L* | *238* | *688* | *100* | *2000* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Turbidity (groundwater sources)* | *NTU* | *0.15* | *0.59* | *0.02* | *5.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.* |
| *Turbidity (surface water sources)* | *NTU* | *0.03* | *0.24* | *0.01* | *0.3* | *TT* | *No* | *2015* | *MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.* |
| *Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT* | *%* | *100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)* | | | | | | | |
| ***SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Aluminum* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *SS = 50-200* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.* |
| *Chloride* | *mg/L* | *38* | *170* | *9* | *SS = 250* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Color* | *CU* | *1* | *1* | *1* | *SS = 15* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.* |
| *Iron* | *ug/L* | *1* | *30* | *ND* | *SS = 300* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Manganese* | *ug/L* | *1* | *5* | *ND* | *SS = 50* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *pH* | | *7.82* | *8.70* | *6.90* | *SS = 6.5-8.5* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.* |
| *Silver* | *ug/L* | *0.0* | *0.5* | *ND* | *SS = 100* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Zinc* | *ug/L* | *0.2* | *30.0* | *ND* | *SS = 5000* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| ***UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alkalinity, Bicarbonate* | *mg/L* | *137* | *288* | *60* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Alkalinity, Carbonate* | *mg/L* | *1* | *13* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Alkalinity, $CO_2$* | *mg/L* | *101* | *212* | *45* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Alkalinity, Hydroxide* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Alkalinity, Total ($CaCo_3$)* | *mg/L* | *118* | *236* | *18* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Ammonia* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.* |
| *Bromide* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *14.43* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Calcium* | *mg/L* | *49* | *84* | *15* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Chemical Oxygen Demand* | *mg/L* | *8* | *18* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.* |
| *Chloropicrin* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.* |
| *Cobalt* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Conductance* | *umhos/cm* | *413* | *917* | *46* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Cyanide, Total* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.* |
| *Geosmin* | *ng/L* | *5.0* | *8.6* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.* |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Hardness, Calcium* | *mg/L* | *119* | *190* | *14* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Hardness, Total* | *mg/L* | *161* | *402* | *20* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Chromium VI* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2011* | *Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.* |
| *Magnesium* | *mg/L* | *14.2* | *47.0* | *2.7* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Oil & Grease* | *mg/L* | *6* | *19* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Petroleum hydrocarbans can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.* |
| *Orthophosphates* | *ug/L* | *3.1* | *140.0* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Potassium* | *mg/L* | *3.6* | *14.0* | *0.9* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *TSS (Total Suspended Solids)* | *mg/L* | *ND* | *1* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Turbidity (distribution system)* | *NTU* | *0.13* | *0.61* | *0.02* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Suspended material from soil runoff.* |
| *Vanadium* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| ***VOCs*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Chloroform* | *ug/L* | *6.9* | *83.2* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *Dibromochloromethane* | *ug/L* | *0.7* | *4.4* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *Bromodichloromethane* | *ug/L* | *2.6* | *17.6* | *ND* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *All Other Parameters* | *ug/L* | *None Detected* | | | *Various* | *Various* | *No* | *2015* | *Various sources.* |
| ***PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *6.0* | *0.0* | *No* | *2015* | *Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.* |
| *All Other Parameters* | *ug/L* | *None Detected* | | | *Various* | *Various* | *No* | *2015* | *Various sources.* |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **RADIOLOGICAL** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Radium 226* | *pCi/L* | *0.11* | *0.35* | *-0.01* | *NE* | *NE* | *No* | *2014* | *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Radium 228* | *pCi/L* | *0.72* | *3.00* | *0.13* | *NE* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Radium 226 & 228* | *pCi/L* | *0.82* | *3.11* | *0.18* | *5.00* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Gross-Alpha* | *pCi/L* | *2.4* | *12.0* | *-1.2* | *15.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Gross-Beta* | *pCi/L* | *6.0* | *14.0* | *1.1* | *50.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Uranium* | *ug/L* | *11.8* | *118.0* | *0.0* | *30.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *The high maximum result is not a violation but triggers quarterly monitoring. Decay of natural and man-made deposits.* |
| *Radon* | *pCi/L* | *-6.0* | *-1.0* | *-9.0* | *NE* | *NE* | *No* | *2013* | *Naturally occurring in soil.* |
| ***DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Chlorine* | *mg/L* | *0.7* | *1.2* | *ND* | *4.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Drinking water disinfectant.* |
| *TTHMs* | *ug/L* | *25.2* | *103.0* | *ND* | *80.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *HAA5s* | *ug/L* | *17.3* | *51.3* | *ND* | *60.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *HAA6* | *ug/L* | *25.3* | *54.3* | *8.2* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *Highest Annual Location* | *ug/L* | *TTHM = 58.4 ug/L, HAA5s = 35.1 ug/L* | | | | | | | |
| *Bromate* | *ug/L* | *ND* | *ND* | *ND* | *10.0* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| *Chlorine Dioxide* | *ug/L* | *6* | *140* | *ND* | *800* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Drinking water disinfectant.* |
| *Chlorite* | *mg/L* | *0.31* | *0.45* | *0.24* | *1.00* | *0.80* | *No* | *2015* | *By-product of drinking water disinfection.* |
| ***ORGANIC MATERIAL*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Total Organic Carbon* | *mg/L* | *1.4* | *3.6* | *ND* | *TT* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |
| *Dissolved Organic Carbon* | *mg/L* | *1.9* | *2.5* | *0.8* | *TT* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *Naturally occurring.* |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *UV-254* | *1/cm* | *0.020* | *0.051* | *0.010* | *UR* | *NE* | *No* | *2015* | *This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.* |
| ***LEAD and COPPER (tested at the consumer's tap) - monitoring required every 3 years.*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Lead* | *ug/L* | *5* | *87* | *ND* | *AL = 15* | *NE* | *No* | *2013* | *Lead violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *Copper* | *ug/L* | *114* | *370* | *11* | *AL = 1300* | *NE* | *No* | *2013* | *Copper violation is determined by the 90th percentile result. Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.* |
| *90th Percentile* | | *Lead = 4.2 ppb, Copper = 258 ppb* | | | | | | | |
| *# of sites above Action* | | *Lead = 2, Copper = 0* | | | | | | | |
| ***PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Cryptosporidium* | *Oocysts/1L* | *0.01* | *0.11* | *ND* | *TT* | *0.00* | *No* | *2015* | *Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.* |
| *Giardia* | *Cysts/1L* | *0.06* | *0.30* | *ND* | *TT* | *0.00* | *No* | *2015* | *Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.* |
| ***MICROBIOLOGICAL*** | | | | | | | | | |
| *HPC* | *MPN/mL* | *85.3* | *623.0* | *ND* | *500.0* | *0.0* | *No* | *2015* | *The high maximum result is not a violation because the HPC value is calculated into the Not >5% positive Coliform samples per month. Even with this result the 5% was not exceeded.* |
| *Total Coliform* | *% Positive per Month* | *0.00%* | *0.68%* | *0.00%* | *Not >5%* | *0.00* | *No* | *2015* | *MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.* |

*mg/L: milligrams per liter*
*ug/L: micrograms per liter*
*pg/L: picograms per liter*
*ng/L: nanograms per liter*
*NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit*
*CU: Color Unit*

*MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level*
*MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*
*TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes*
*HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids*
*HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count*
*VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds*

*ND: None Detected*
*NA: Not Applicable*
*NE: Not Established*
*UR: Unregulated*
*TT: Treatment*
*AL: Action Level*

*TON: Threshold Odor Unit*
*umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter*
*1/cm: One / centimeter*
*pCi/L: picocuries per liter*
*MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter*
*MPN/mL: most probable number per milileter*
*Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter*
*Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter*

*PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls*
*SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals*

*SS: Secondary Standard*