

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use
- 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
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium. In drinking water, infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider.

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Level	MCLG Goal	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
Trihalomethanes								Disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								Likely Source
Barium	8-2-10	0.0996	0.0965-0.0996	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	8-2-10	0.398	0.182-0.398	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	9-3-14	0.52	0.52-0.52	4	4.0	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2015	0.23	0.23-0.23	10	10	ppm	N	Run of fertilizer; leaching from septic tank; natural deposits
Thallium	8-2-10	0.422	0.009-0.422	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge of electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants								Likely Source
Beta/proton emitters	6-18-13	5	5-5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	6-18-13	4.7	4.7-4.7	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6-18-13	3.6	3.6-3.6	0	15	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile organic Contaminants								Likely Source
Dichloromethane	2015	9	0-8.8	0	5	ppb	N	Discharges from pharmaceutical and chemical factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level				
Contaminant	Year	Amt. Avg.	Range	Max. Level
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015	1.31	0.89-1.93	MRL-14

Prepared by:
LMV

evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or (MRDLG): 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.

Abbreviations

- MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
- Na or N/A: not applicable
- NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- ppq: parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter

Your Drinking Water Is Safe