2017 WATER QUALITY DATA

Regulated Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of detections	Violation Yes/No	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria (RTCR)	0	TT Trigger	0	N/A	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	6.34	N/A	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	N/A	TT (95% <0.3)	0.13 Avg.	0.03 – 0.28	No	2017	Soil runoff.
Total Organic Carbon[2]	N/A	TT	N/A	N/A	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	1.62 Avg.	0.53 – 2.61	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.278 Avg.	0.136 – 0.409	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.177	N/A	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 (pCi/l)[3]	0	5	0.99	N/A	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead[4] (ppb)	0	AL=15	90^{th} % = 1.74	BDL – 6.5	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper[4] (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	90^{th} % = 0.164	0.0141–0.191	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes][5] (ppb)	N/A	80	66.53 (highest LRAA at Ind. Site)	14.6 – 92.4	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
THAA'S [Total Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	N/A	60	45.90 (highest LRAA at Ind. Site)	13.6 – 65	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Contaminants[6]	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of detections	Violation Yes/No	Date of sample	Typical source of Contaminant
Bromodichloromethane[5] (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	0.00713	N/A	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromomethane[5] (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	0.0013	N/A	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform[5] (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	0.0246	N/A	No	2017	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Notes:

[1] We met the treatment technique for turbidity with 100% of monthly samples below the turbidity limit of 0.3 NTU.

[2] We met the Treatment Technique requirements for Total Organic Carbon in 2017.

[3] EPA has established an MCL for combined radium-226 and radium-228 as 5 pCi/l. The combined value is determined by the addition of the results of the analysis for each.

[4] During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level.

[5] TTHM measurements are the sum of concentrations of chloroform (CHCl3), bromodichloromethane (BDCM), chlorodibromomethane (also known as dibromochloromethane DBCM), and bromoform (CHBr3). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

[6] Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Abbreviations and Terms Used in this Report:

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

BDL – Below Detection Limit.

HUB – Harriman Utility Board

LRAA – Locational Running Annual Average, or the average of four consecutive quarters of sampling results, recalculated each new quarter.

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.

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.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of 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, or 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.

RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule. This rule went into effect on April 1, 2016 and replaces the MCL for total coliform with a Treatment Technique Trigger for a system assessment.

TT – Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity – Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We measure it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Units of Measure:

pCi/l – Radiological units in pico Curries per liter.

ppm or mg/L – Parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000.

ppb or µ/L – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in $10,000,000..

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units—Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5.0 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite which is found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although Cryptosporidium can be removed by filtration, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of our source water (the Emory River) indicated the presence of cryptosporidium in 2 out of 12 samples tested (these tests are done prior to water treatment). Symptoms of cryptosporidium infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people have more difficulty and are at greater risk of developing severe, life threatening illness. Immuno-compromised individuals are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to prevent infection. For more information on Cryptosporidium, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).