DISTRIBUTION TESTING

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.68	2.85 - 8.75	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	34.3	7.30 - 46.2	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.278	ND - 0.487	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.0083	ND - 0.0289	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	1.03	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR3): 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.

Contaminant	MRL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorate (ppb)	20	487	159 to 995	2014	No	Agricultural defoliant or dessicant; used in production of chlorine dioxide
Chromium - 6 (ppb)	0.03	0.0152	ND - 0.0477	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment; used in making steel and other alloys.
Chromium (ppb)	0.02	0.083	ND - 0.309	2014	No	See Chromium-6.
Cobalt (ppb)	1.00	ND	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Molybdenum (ppb)	1.00	1.88	1.38 - 2.5	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Strontium (ppb)	0.3	623	412 - 1070	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Vanadium (ppb)	0.2	3.41	2.42 - 5.79	2014	No	Naturally occuring in the environment
1,3-Butadiene (ppb)	0.1	ND	NA	2014	No	Alkene; used in rubber manufacturing and occurs as a gas
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0.03	ND	NA	2014	No	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	0.03	ND	NA	2014	No	Halogenated alkane; used as an ingredient in paint, varnish remover, solvents, and degreasing agents
Bromochloromethane (ppb)	0.06	0.039	ND - 0.115	2014	No	Fire extinguishing fluid, an explosive suppressant, and a solvent in manufacturing of pesticides
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide) (ppb)	0.2	ND	NA	2014	No	Halogenated alkane; occurs as a gas, and used as a fumigant on soil before planting
Chlorodifluoromethane (ppb)	0.08	ND	NA	2014	No	Chlorofluorocarbon; occurs as a gas, used as a refrigerant
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride) (ppb)	0.2	ND	NA	2014	No	Halogenated alkane; by-product of drinking water disinfection
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	0.07	ND	NA	2014	No	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)	0.02	ND	NA	2014	No	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid/ used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Sulfonate (PFOS) (ppb)	0.04	ND	NA	2014	No	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam,, and as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppb)	0.02	ND	NA	2014	No	Manmade; used in products to make them stain, heat, and water resistant
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppb)	0.03	ND	NA	2014	No	Manmade; used in products to make them stain, heat, and water resistant
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppb)	0.01	ND	NA	2014	No	Manmade; used in products to make them stain, heat, and water resistant
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppb)	0.09	ND	NA	2014	No	Manmade; used in products to make them stain, heat, and water resistant

MEDICINE PARK FACILITY

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	33	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (highest occurrence)	NA	1	0.17	NA	6/6/2014	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants - The Medicine Park facility is no longer feeding fluoride.							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.111	NA	2012	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.62	ND - 17.6	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	4	4	0.41	ND - 0.41	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	<0.05	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.27	NA	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Sodium (ppm) (optional)	-	MPL	49.9	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment

SOUTHEAST FACILITY

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	31	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1	0.13	NA	10/12/2014	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants - The Southeast facility is no longer feeding fluoride.							
Arsenic	0	10	ND	NA	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.19	NA	2014	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.48	ND - 29.7	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	4	4	0.21	ND - 0.21	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	ND	NA	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.62	NA	2014	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	-	MPL	95.5	NA	2014	No	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE DEFINITIONS

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for 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.

MRL: Minimum Reporting Level

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required processes indended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SAMPLING RESULTS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2014 calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the 2014 calendar year. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year.

NATURALLY OCCURRING BACTERIA

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year,we tested more than 1,080 samples (more than 90 samples every month) for coliform bacteria.