# TREATED WATER QUALITY ROUNDUP

| CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL | MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL | FAIRMONT'S WATER 2002 AVE | FAIRMONT'S WATER 2002 RANGE | SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **REGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | |
| FLUORIDE (PPM) | 4 | 4 | 1.15 | 1.1 TO 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth. |
| NITRATE (PPM) | 10 | 10 | 2.1 | nd to 2.1 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage. |
| CHLORINE (PPM) | 4 | 4 | 2.60 to 3.5**** | 3.06***** | WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES |
| TURBIDITY (NTU) | NA * | TT | 0.30** | 100 %*** | SOIL RUNOFF |
| CHLORITE (PPM) | 0.8 | 1 | 0.72 | 0.33 to 0.80 | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION |
| ARSENIC (PPB) | 0 | 50 | 1.04 | N/A | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| MERCURY (PPB) | 2 | 2 | 0.05 | N/A | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; DISCHARGE FROM REFINERIES AND FACTORIES; RUNOFF FROM LANDFILLS; RUNOFF FROM CROPLAND. |
| ALPHA EMITTER (pCi/l) | 0 | 15.4 | 0.59 | N/A | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| ATRAZINE (PPB) | 3 | 3 | 0.04 | N/A | RUNOFF FROM HERBICIDE USED ON ROW CROPS |
| (TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES PPB) | 0 | 80 | 18.86 | 28.5 to 65.3 | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION. |
| HALOACETIC ACIDS (PPB) | 0 | 60 | 29.02 | 19.5 to 37.7 | BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION |
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | |
| SODIUM (PPM) | THESE UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DO NOT HAVE | | 31 | N/A | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| SULFATE (PPM) | A MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS. THEY ARE ASSESSED | | 32 | N/A | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS |
| **REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP** | | ACTION LEVEL | 90TH % LEVEL | # 0F SITES OVER AL | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; |
| LEAD (PPB) | NA | 15 | 3 | 0 OUT OF 30 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS. |
| | | | | | CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; |
| COPPER (PPM) | NA | 1.3 | 0.016 | 0 OUT OF 30 | EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES. |

*TURBIDITY IS A MEASURE OF THE CLARITY OF THE WATER. WE MONITOR IT BECAUSE IT IS A GOOD INDICATOR OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR FILTRATION SYSTEM.
TURBIDITY HAS NO HEALTH EFFECTS. HOWEVER, TURBIDITY CAN INTERFERE WITH DISINFECTION AND PROVIDE A MEDIUM FOR MICROBIAL GROWTH.
**HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT; MUST BE LESS THAN 0.3 NTU IN 95% OF MONTHLY SAMPLES.***LOWEST MONTHLY % OF THE SAMPLES MEETING THE TURBIDITY LIMITS.
MUST BE AT LEAST 95%.****HIGHEST AND LOWEST MONTHLY AVERAGE.*****HIGHEST QUARTERLY AVERAGE.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS ON THE TABLE

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 allows for a margin of safety.
MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MGCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT-Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit: Used to measure clarity in drinking water.
AL-Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which the water system must follow.
PPM-Parts per Million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
PPB-Parts per Billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (ug/l).
nd- No Detection
90th Percentile Level- This is the value obtained after disregarding 10% of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10% of the samples taken.