## BARRE TOWN WATER SYSTEM – VT0005566 Consumer Confidence Report – 2015

This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided in 2015. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Selectboard meetings which are held:

Each Tuesday Evening except every other week during July & August starting at 6:30 P.M. at the Barre Town Offices, 149 Websterville Rd, Websterville, VT.

The person who can answer questions about this report is:	Town Engineer, Harry Hinrichsen
Telephone: 802-479-2595 and/o	or Email: hhinrichsen@barretown.org
The system operator who can answer questions about this	report is: (print): <u>Jay Hrubovcak</u>
Telephone: 802-476-3522 and/ or Email jhrubovcak@barr	retown.org

## Water Source Information

Your water comes from

Source Name	Source Water Type
WELL 1	Groundwater
BARRE CITY - DIX RESERVOIR	Surface Water
CD 13 TYPET IN Y E COLID GEG	Ground Water under the
GRANITEVILLE SOURCES	Influence of Surface Water

The State of Vermont Water Supply Rule requires Public Community Water Systems to develop a Source Protection Plan. This plan delineates a source protection area for our system and identifies potential and actual sources of contamination. Please contact us if you are interested in reviewing the plan.

## **Drinking Water Contaminants**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some "contaminants" may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants, if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

<u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

<u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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.

<u>Pesticides and herbicides</u>, may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

<u>Organic contaminants</u>, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if tested less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

<u>Terms and abbreviations</u> - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

<u>Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

<u>Maximum Contamination Level (MCL)</u>: The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</u> 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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</u> The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Addition a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).

<u>Treatment Technique (TT):</u> A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l): (one penny in ten thousand dollars)

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): (one penny in ten million dollars)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity in water

<u>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):</u> NTU is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

<u>Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)</u>: The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year.

## **Detected Contaminants BARRE TOWN WATER SYSTEM**

Disinfection Residual	RAA	Range	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chlorine	0.288	0.010 - 0.900	mg/l	4.0	4.0	Water additive to control
						microbes

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
	No Detected Results were F	ound in the Calendar Year	of 2015	

Chemical Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	01/23/2014	0.022	0.022 - 0.022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	02/13/2014	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	ppb			
Nitrate	03/26/2015	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium	01/23/2014	0.672	0.672 - 0.672	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	03/26/2015	0.157	0.157 - 0.157	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	01/23/2014	0.064	0.064 <b>-</b> 0.064	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	01/23/2014	0.608	0.608 - 0.608	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection ByProducts	Monitoring Period	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	21	0 - 40.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2015	39	11.4 - 66.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	95 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2015	0.51	0.59	0.053 - 0.66	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2015	5	6	0 - 6	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Violation(s) that occurred during the year

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The below table lists any drinking water violations we incurred during 2015. A failure to perform required monitoring means we cannot be sure of the quality of our water during that time.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Yea	ar 2015		

## Additional information - Not Applicable

## Health information regarding drinking water

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 microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. BARRE TOWN WATER SYSTEM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**Public Notice - Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies**: The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.

Date Identified	Deficiency	Facility
	There were no uncorrected deficiencies in the Calendar Year 2015	

### Distribution information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.

## What could we expect to find in our water?

As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material. It can also pick up substances resulting from human activity or from the presence of animals.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

Inorganic contaminants: like salts and metals, which can occur naturally or result from domestic waste water discharges and agricultural uses;

Pesticides and Herbicides: that may come from agriculture and residential uses;

Organic chemical contaminants: that include synthetic and volatile compounds coming from septic tanks and careless disposal of household chemicals, and

Radioactive contaminants: that occur naturally.

## Who makes the decisions about our water?

Our City Council. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions that affect drinking water.

## How is this done?

By attending the Council meetings on Tuesday evening at 7:00 p.m., in City Hall, Council

**Chambers, at 6 North Main Street**, when there are water related issues on the agenda. The Saturday edition of our local newspaper publishes a notice of these meetings.

## Health Information

The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) establishes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water, thus providing the consumer with water that is both palatable and potable (safe). Also, the FDA (Food & Drug Administration) promulgates rules and restrictions that limit contaminants in the bottled water industry in order to provide the same protection for the general public.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of contaminants. Their presence does not always mean that water poses a health risk. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general public. Immunocompromised persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, who have had organ transplants, who suffer from HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders may be more susceptible to infections. Other groups at greater risk to infections would be the elderly and infant populations. These people should seek advice from their health care provider.

You can contact. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 for more information about contaminants in drinking water and their potential health effects. Their guidelines will provide measures to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and other microbial contaminants.

City of Barre Water Quality Report 2015

## Why are we telling you this?

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the City of Barre. It meets the **Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)** requirement for "**Consumer Confidence Reports**" and contains information on the source of our water, what's in the water and the health risks associated with any contaminants that may be present. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully. If you have any questions, you may call the **Water Filtration Facility 476-**

# Where does our drinking water come from?

The City of Barre's water supply is located in the Town of Orange: The surface water fed by streams and springs is stored in three impoundments known as The Thurman W. Dix Reservoir and the Upper and Lower Reservoirs. The Dix Reservoir, designed\*in 1950, holds almost all (93%) of the raw untreated water.

To help protect the area around the reservoirs, known as the watershed, Barre has developed a **Source Protection Plan** that was approved by the State of Vermont on Dec. 29, 1997, April 2008, 2011 and December 2015. The area totaling 11.1 square miles is broken down into three zones based on distance from the surface water supply.

The Plan provides a more comprehensive look at the possible sources of contamination within our watershed.

The 6 million gallon per day water treatment facility receives water directly from the Lower Orange Reservoir. Our treatment process reduces or eliminates turbidity, bacteria, viruses, parasites, color, taste, odor and organics.

The finished water is transported from the facility to the distribution system via a 20" cast iron water main. The system is comprised of two different zones known as the high and low pressure areas. These areas provide water for approximately 15,000 customers.

## Highlights of 2015

Public Notice - Permit to Operate Issued December 17, 2013: The Water System is required to notify all users of the following compliance schedule contained in the Permit to Operate issued by the State of Vernont Agency of Natural Resources:

 On or before September 1, 2014, if the Permittee shall: a. Modify all in-home booster pumping systems to meet the Secretary's design standards, including a property located and sized air gap, and obtain the Secretary's approval for each inhome booster pumping system; A time extension was requested from the Vermont Water Supply Division. The requested extension to May 31, 2015 was due to two in home booster systems that did not have adequate time to complete the required tank overflow piping.

All privately owned systems have complied. Annual inspections by Facility Operators will be conducted after the spring thaw.

The Facility has three filters that act independently of each other. Filter #3 had extensive maintenance. The \$65,000.00 project involved filter media replacement as well as stainless

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Ide         Ide         Information         Contaminant           Ide         Ide         Advisory         Information         Runoff from further use;           Ide         Ide         Naturally Operating         Naturally Operating         Naturally Operating         Naturally Operating           International Industrial         International Industrial         Naturally Operating         Product of etionination           International Industrial         International Industrial         Product of etionination         Product of etionination           International Industrial         International Industrial Indu	,	ž										
Advisory Information Contaminant  Pis 1/2	N.	By-product of chlorination	<u>1/4</u>	None	10.9 - 58.6	34.14	7/15/2015	58.60	晶	n/a	뺭	Chloroform
Advisory Information Contaminant  Dis ris ris ris ris Runof from fertilizer use;  Naturally Quarring  Phisorys, metal plating & appropriate risk risk risk risk risk risk risk risk	š	By-product of clorination	<u> </u>	None	0.0-0.6	É	0.0710.0	<u> </u>		i	TO THE	Extra control of the
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Advisory Information Contaminant  Lis Lis Lis Lis Lis Runof from fertilizer use;  Naturally Counting  Lis Lis Lis Lis Polyon, metal plating & shrots  No nia nia Discussing chemicals industrial  No nia nia Advedas a courosion (hilbling Neturally Cocuring Product of churchastor)  Product of churchastor	No	Erosion of natural deposits	Fluoride is added to promote dental	E/M	70-0.82	0.70	11/5/2015	0.82	4.0	4.0	Wed	Fluoride
Advisory Information Contaminant  Advisory Information Contaminant  Advisory Information  Runof from fertibuer use;  Naturally Counting  Phisory, metal plating & photo  rule nia nia unousseng obernicals industrial  Naturally Counting  Phis nia Added as a porrosion inhibitor Naturally Opcurring	,	Product of chloringtion						520,00			Tron.	Chiorate
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Advisory Information Contaminant  Life nie nie - Ruroff from ferilitzer use; Neurolitzer use; Neurolitzer nie	lá	Naturally Ocurring		i				90.0			ug/L	exavalent Chromium
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Advisory information Contaminant  1/2 1/2 Runof from fullier use:	3	Phisons metal plating & photo		n/a	п⁄а	n/a	1/12/2016	20.02	2.0	2.0	Tride	Barium
Advisory Information Contaminant	No	Kunon wom teruizer use;			110	Į.	N THE COLOR	90.00			ng/L	Strontium
	Yes or h	Contaminant	information	Advisory	da		1/8/2015	0.10	100	10.0	DD:	Nilrate as Nilragen
AVB. Kauge VC reauty Auditional Likely Source of Violation	Violatio	Likely Source of	, ,	AC Mediti	Napge	3	E	1 mail	JOE C	į	Ş	Inorganics:
A POLITY OF THE			i Cha				X 20.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			13-13-	homical Group

steel under drain repairs. Filter #1 and Filter #2 are scheduled to be refurbished in 2017 and 2018.

Future maintenance activities will include the over haul of

As part of the corrosion control plan 31 house sites were

of one house that had a high lead level. to the water as well as buffering in order to prevent leaching of in house construction and fixtures prior to the lead ban in metals from house hold plumbing. The tested dwellings were below the action levels for lead and copper with the exception tested for lead and copper. Lead solder was used extensively 988. The Water Filtration Facility adds a corrosion inhibitor

- on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for Water hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used components associated with service lines and home plumbing. health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and · If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious The City of Barre is responsible for providing high quality
- Water Production The Facility produced 535 million gallons of potable water.

# Key to Water Quality Data Table

- contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

  MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of a
- Maximum Contaminant level Goal (MCLG): The

available treatment.

known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no

- exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if water system must follow,
- reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to
- 90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level (nine of ten sites sampled were at or below this level).
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L); One penny in \$10,000.
- One penny in \$10 million dollars. Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L):
- Picocuries per Liter (pci/L): A measure of radioactivity.
   NTUs: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- n/a: Not Applicable
- MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal

minimum of 15 bacteriological samples per month. "The Water System is responsible for the collection of a

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) 2015

This is a municipally owned full service water system serving the Graniteville area of Barre Town and the Cogswell and Robar Road area of Williamstown. The office and filtration plant is located at 189 McCarty Road. There is an interconnection with the Barre Town water system located at 536 Graniteville Road - near the Rock of Ages visitor center. This interconnection is used for both purchases and sales of water.

The water system is governed by a three member Prudential Committee. A clerk records minutes and other actions of the governing board. Accounting etc., is now contracted with Batchelder Associates. An annual report is provided prior to the annual meeting which is usually held in late October each year.

Prudential Committee members are Marc Bernier, David LaFleche and Jenny Malnati.

Operators are Christopher Cox, Andre Rouleau, Jaime DeForge, Jaime Babin and Karin Babin.

Monthly meetings of the governing board are held on the second Monday of every month at the Quarry Hill Apartments community room at 604 Graniteville Road. The office telephone number is (802)479-9155 and an answering machine message lists contacts for emergencies.

Customers and voters are welcome and encouraged to actively participate in the management of the water system by attending meetings and keeping posted on the activities of the board. Qualified candidates for new offices are welcome. A free tour of the treatment plant is available by appointment.

This report is a snapshot of the quality of water provided in 2014. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares with Federal and State standards.

## Sources of Water:

There are numerous natural springs and three drilled wells used to furnish water to the water treatment plant (filtration system). There is an interconnections with Barre Town water system used to purchase water (surface water) when necessary, and to furnish water to the Barre Town water system when they need water (if a surplus exists).

## Permits:

The water system is permitted by the State Agency of Natural Resources. Other plans approved by the State are: bacteriological sampling plan, lead and copper sampling plan, disinfection byproducts compliance monitoring plan (stage 1), disinfection byproducts compliance monitoring sampling plan (stage 2), source protections plan.

## **Drinking Water Contaminants**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include surface water (streams, lakes) and ground water (wells, springs). As water travels over the land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals. It also picks up substances resulting from the presence of animals and human activity. Some contaminants may be harmful. Others, such as iron and sulfur, are not harmful. Public water systems treat water to remove contaminants if any are present.

In order to ensure that your water is safe to drink, we test it regularly according to regulations established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State of Vermont. These regulations limit the amount of various contaminants:

<u>Microbial contaminants</u>, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife

<u>Inorganic contaminants</u>, 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.

<u>Pesticides and herbicides</u> may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users <u>Radioactive contaminants</u>, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

## Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the past year. It also includes the date and results of any contaminants that we detected within the past five years if used less than once a year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily show that the water poses a health risk.

<u>Terms and abbreviations</u> - In this table you may find terms you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

<u>Maximum Contamination Level Goal (MCLG)</u>: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

<u>Maximum Contamination Level (MCL)</u>: The "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 disinfectants in controlling microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

## Health information regarding drinking water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. GRANITEVILLE FIRE DISTRICT 4 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public Notice - Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: The system is required to inform the public of any significant deficiencies identified during a sanitary survey conducted by the Drinking Water and Groundwater Protection Division that have not yet been corrected. For more information please refer to the schedule for compliance in the system's Operating Permit.

Date Identified	Deficiency	Facility
. N/A	None	<u> japa                                   </u>

To be completed by the Water System:

List interim measures, progress to date and any interim measures completed for deficiencies listed above

Adding a disinfectant may help control microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded,

triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Ninety percent of the samples are below the action level. (Nine of the sampled were at or below this level).

Treatment Technique (TT): A process aimed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Parts per million (ppml or Milligrams per liter (mg/1): (one penny in ten thousand dollars)

Parts per billion (ppbl or Micrograms per liter fug/i): (one penny in ten million dollars)

Picocnies per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity in waer

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTH): NTU is a measure of the clarity of water.

Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Locatiunal Running Annual Average (LRAA): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during four consecutive calendar quarters.

Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of 4 consecutive quarters (when on quarterly monitoring); values in table represent the highest RAA for the year.

RAA	Range	Unit	M	RDL	MRDLG	Typical Source						
0.186	0.110-0.200	mg/l	4.0		4.0	Water additive to control						
:					·							
to togacat					Typical Source							
No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year of 2015												
		;	:		i							
	_	_		3.507	MOTO	Teminal Courses						
Date	Value	Range	Unit	MICL	WICLG	Typical Source						
						Leaching from septic tanks,						
						sewage; Erosion of natural						
4/8/2015	0.27	0.27-0.27	ppm	10	10	deposits						
		!	:		·							
Collection	Highest	[										
Date	Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source						
1/17/2013	1.47	1.47-1.47	pCi/L	L 5 0		Erosion of natural depsosits						
1/17/2013	0.291	0.291-0.291	pCi/L 15 0		0	Erosion of natural depsosits						
1/17/2013	1.24	1.24-1.24	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural depsosits						
ım-226 1/17/2013 1.24 ım-228 1/17/2013 0.233		0.233-0.233	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural depsosits						
·		:			<del>_</del>							
Monitoring	LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source						
						By-product of drinking water						
7/7/1905	6	0-5.3	ppb	80	0	chlorination						
	0.186 Re No I  Collection Date  4/8/2015  Collection Date 1/17/2013 1/17/2013 1/17/2013 1/17/2013 1/17/2013 1/17/2013	0.186 0.110-0.200 :	O.186   O.110-0.200   mg/l	No Detected Results were found in the Callection   Highest   Value   Range   Unit	No Detected Results were found in the Calendar Year   Collection Date	O.186   O.110-0.200   mg/l   O.100   O.186   O.110-0.200   mg/l   O.186   O.110-0.200   mg/l   O.186   O.186						

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	Range	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper	2015	0,3	0.31	0.021- 0.31	ppm	1,3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2015	4	6	0-8	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural depos

## **Distribution Information**

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who many not have received this not directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting in a public place and distributing copies by hand or mail.