

City of Jerseyville, IL

Water Quality Report –2006

This year, as in the past, The City of Jerseyville has continued to monitor your drinking water as required by the USEPA and State drinking water health standards. Our system vigilantly safeguards its groundwater supply, and we have prepared this report detailing where your water comes from and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with this information because well informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water system, please contact **Mr. Robert Kincade at (618) 498-3312 or Water Treatment Plant at (618) 376-4946.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council Meetings at 6:00 PM, every other Tuesday at the City Municipal Building, 115 East Prairie Street. Please call City Hall for a list of scheduled meetings.

Jerseyville uses ground water provided by one of or a combination of three wells drilled into the Illinois River Valley aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation that contains water.

Well #1 is located in the well field near Nutwood, IL. Well #2 is located 700 feet West of Well #1. Well #3 is a new well installed in 1994 and located 700 feet South of Well #2. Wells #1, #2 and #3 can supply water at a rate of 1600 GPM to our Treatment Facility.

A source water assessment completed in 2003 by the Illinois EPA identifies the following as potentials for sources of contamination. City owned Emergency Generator and fuel storage tank for the generator. Non point source contamination due to agricultural of the surrounding land. The City Water Department has source water tested at required time intervals for possible contaminants. Efforts to protect our source water including a 1000 feet setback and farmer awareness programs are in effect to reduce the potential for source water contamination.

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 people, and infants can be at particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA'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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(1-800-426-4791).**

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Water Quality Report –2006

The City of Jerseyville reported two (2) samples with Total Coliforms present during the month of July. The City of Jerseyville has since collected additional samples in the area adjacent to these samples. Results of samples collected show no Total Coliforms present. The City of Jerseyville failed to include a violation summary along with notification of Total Coliforms found in samples (2) in the 2005 CCR. This table is included in this CCR along with the 2005 violation.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and radioactive materials, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Possible contaminants consist of:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses;

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

Radioactive contaminants, which may 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, USEPA 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.

Attached are tables containing test results on the water, source and finished, provided to our customers. These tables will give you a better picture of the contaminants that we test for and the levels of each that were detected. There were several contaminants that were tested for and were not detected; these contaminants are listed in the tables for your information.

2006 Water Quality Data

Definitions: 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. 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. AL: Action Level, or the concentration level of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT: Treatment Technique or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations: nd -- not detectable at testing limits. n/a -- not applicable. ppm -- parts per million or milligrams per liter. ppb -- parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppt -- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter. ppq -- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter. NTU -- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water. %<0.5 NTU -- Percent samples less than 0.5 NTU. MFL -- Million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration. #pos/mo -- number of positive samples per month. %pos/mo -- percent positive samples per month. pCi/l -- picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity. mrem/yr -- millirems per year, used to measure radiation absorbed by the body

In most cases, the "Level Found" column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year. If a date appear in the "Date of Sample" column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

| Contaminant (units) | Typical Source of Contamination | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detection | Violation | Date of Sample |
|--|---|---------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (# pos/mo) | Naturally present in the environment | 0 | >1 | 2 | | YES | 6-Jul-05 6-Jul-05 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes. | n/a | 50 | 1 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Barium (ppm) | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of Drilling Waste | 2 | 2 | 0.002 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Copper (ppm) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | n/a | AL=1.3 | 0.11 | 0 exceeding AL | NO | 28-Jun-05 |
| Chromium (ppb) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | 100 | 100 | 6 | 6 | NO | 24-Nov-04 |
| Fluoride (ppm) | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum factories | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Lead (ppb) | Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of naturally occurring deposits | 0 | AL=15 | 5 | 1 exceeding AL | NO | 28-Jun-05 |
| Selenium (ppb) | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. | 50 | 50 | 1 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Product | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | By-product of drinking water chlorination | n/a | 80 | 2.5 | N/A | NO | 19-Jul-04 |
| Total Haloacetic Acids(5) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a | 60 | 1.2 | N/A | NO | 19-Jul-05 |
| Chlorine | Water additive used to control microbes | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | 0.9192 | 0.84 - 0.9192 | NO | 30-Nov-05 |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | By-product of drinking water chlorination | n/a | n/a | 0.8 | 0.800-0.800 | | 19-Jul-04 |
| Bromoform (ppb) | Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease. | n/a | n/a | 0.5 | 0.500-0.500 | | 19-Jul-04 |
| Chloroform (ppb) | Used as a solvent for fats, oil, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers | n/a | n/a | 0.7 | 0.700-0.700 | | 19-Jul-04 |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic syntheses | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1.000-1.000 | | 19-Jul-04 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits | n/a | n/a | 43.5 | 43.500-43.500 | | 20-Nov-01 |
| State Regulated Contaminates | | | | | | | |
| Sodium (ppm) | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener. | n/a | n/a | 15 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Manganese (ppb) | Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. | n/a | 150 | 6 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |
| Iron (ppb) | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits | n/a | 1000 | 24 | N/A | NO | 27-Oct-04 |

Units of measure: ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter # pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month

About Data

Lead Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water (800-426-4791).

Unregulated Contaminants

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for this contaminant has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language. The purpose for monitoring this contaminant is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, and whether future regulation is warranted.

Sodium There is not a state or federal MCL for sodium. Monitoring is required to provide information to consumers and health officials that are concerned about sodium intake due to dietary precautions. If the level is greater than 20 mg/l, and you are on a sodium-restricted diet, you should consult a physician.

Total Coliform Bacteria

2006 Non-regulated Contaminants Detections

The following table identifies contaminants detected within the past five years. State and federal regulations do not require monitoring for these contaminants and no maximum contaminant level (MCL) has been established. These detections are for informational purposes only. No mandated health effects language exists. The CCR Rule does not require this information be reported.

Definition of Terms

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

Range of Detection: This column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest that were collected during the CCR calendar year.

| Contaminant (units of measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | Level Found | Range of Detections | Date of Sample |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|

Additional Contaminants

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------|---------------|-----------|
| Boron (ppb) | Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used in detergents and as a water softener; Used in production of glass cosmetics, pesticides, fire retardants, and for leather tanning | 35.000 | 35.000-35.000 | 19-Nov-01 |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | 5.000 | 5.000-5.000 | 7/19/2004 |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | 1.200 | 1.200-1.200 | 7/19/2004 |

Units of measure: ppb - Parts per Billion or micrograms per liter

2006 Violation Summary Table

Violations occurring in 2005

| Rule or Contaminant | Violation Type | Violation Duration |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Coliform, Total (TCL) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. | MCL (TCR), Monthly | 7/31/05 to 7/31/05 |
| Consumer Confidence Reports Rule Failure to issue a satisfactory Consumer Confidence Report Failure to include notification of TCL Violation that occurred in the previous year. | CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content | 7/01/05 to 12/31/05 |

Jerseyville Water Department has taken the following actions Specific to the Violations listed above:

- 1 Coliform, Total (TCR): We have adjusted the Chlorine Levels to 1.0 ppm in order to provide adequate chlorine residual throughout the distribution system. We have retrained our sample collectors to prevent contamination of samples during the collection process.
- 2 Consumer Confidence Reports Rule: We have revised the CCR Report to include the violation for the current year and inform of the Violation to provide a satisfactory CCR for the year 2005.

2006 Non-detected Contaminants

The following table includes contaminants monitored for, but "not detected" in the most recent sample. The CCR Rule does not require that this information be reported; however, monitoring has indicated that these contaminants were not present in the water supply. In some cases, if a contaminant is not detected in a water supply, monitoring can be reduced to once every three or six years.

Definition of Terms

Maximum Contaminant Goal (MCLG): 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

Level Found: This column represents an average of sample result data collected during the CCR calendar year. In some cases, it may represent a single sample if only one sample was collected.

Date of Sample: If a date appears in this column, the Illinois EPA requires monitoring for this contaminant less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change. If no date appears in the column, monitoring for this contaminant was conducted during the CCR calendar year.

nd: Not detectable at testing limits.

n/a: Not applicable.

| Contaminant (units of measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Date of Sample |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | |
| Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (# pos/mo) | Human and animal fecal waste | 0 | 0 | nd | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | |
| Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/l) | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. | 0 | 50 | nd | 13-Feb-02 |
| Alph Emitters (pCi/l) | Erosion of natural deposits. | 0 | 15 | nd | 13-Feb-02 |
| Radium - 228 | | | | nd | 13-Feb-02 |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | |
| Antimony (ppb) | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | 6 | 6 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Beryllium (ppb) | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries | 4 | 4 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Cadmium (ppb) | Corrosion of galvanized pipe; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints | 5 | 5 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |

| Contaminant (unitsof measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Date of Sample |
|---------------------------------------|--|------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Cyanide (ppb) | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. | 200 | 200 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Mercury (inorganic) (ppb) | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. | 2 | 2 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | 10 | 10 | 0.046 | 10/14/2003 |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | 1 | 1 | nd | 10/14/2003 |
| Nitrate & Nitrite (ppm) | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. | 10 | 10 | nd | 10/14/2003 |
| Selenium (ppb) | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. | 50 | 50 | 1 | 27-Oct-04 |
| Thallium (ppb) | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories. | 0.5 | 2 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants | | | | | |
| 2,4-D (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. | 70 | 70 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| 2,4,5-TP [Silvex] (ppb) | Residue of banned herbicide | 50 | 50 | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Alachlor (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | 0 | 2 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Atrazine (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops | 3 | 3 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Benzo(A)pyrene [PAH] (ppt) | Leaching from the linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. | 0 | 200 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Carbofuran (ppb) | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. | 40 | 40 | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Chlordane (ppb) | Residue of banned termiticide. | 0 | 2 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Dalapon (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. | 200 | 200 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexl)adipate (ppb) | Discharge from chemical factories. | 400 | 400 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Di(2-Ethylhexl)phthalate (ppb) | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. | 0 | 6 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Dibromochloropropane (ppt) | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards. | 0 | 200 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Dinoseb (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. | 7 | 7 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Diquat (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide use. | 20 | 20 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Endothall (ppb) | Runoff from herbicide use. | 100 | 100 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Endrin (ppb) | Residue of banned insecticide | 2 | 2 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Ethylene Dibromide (ppt) | Discharge from petroleum refineries | 0 | 50 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |

| Contaminant (unitsof measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Date of Sample |
|---------------------------------------|---|------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Heptachlor (ppt) | Residue of banned pesticide | 0 | 400 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Heptachlor Epoxide (ppt) | Breakdown of heptachlor | 0 | 200 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Hexachlorobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories | 0 | 1 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb) | Discharge from chemical factories | 50 | 50 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Lindane (ppt) | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens. | 200 | 200 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Methoxychlor (ppb) | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetable, alfalfa, livestock. | 40 | 40 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Oxamyl [vydate] (ppb) | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes. | 200 | 200 | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| PCB's-Polychlorinated Biphenyls (ppt) | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals | 0 | 500 | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Pentachlorophenol (ppb) | Discharge from wood preserving factories | 0 | 1 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Picloram (ppb) | Herbicide runoff | 500 | 500 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Simazine (ppb) | Herbicide runoff | 4 | 4 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Toxaphene (ppb) | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. | 0 | 3 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | |
| Benzene (ppb) | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. | 0 | 5 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. | 0 | 5 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Chlorobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. | 100 | 100 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 600 | 600 | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| P-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 75 | 75 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0 | 5 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 7 | 7 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 70 | 70 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 100 | 100 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories | 0 | 5 | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 0 | 5 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | Dicharge from petroleum refineries | 700 | 700 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Styrene (ppb) | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. | 100 | 100 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners | 0 | 5 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from textilefinishing factories. | 70 | 70 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | 200 | 200 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | 3 | 5 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |

| Contaminant (unitsof measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Date of Sample |
|--|---|------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | 0 | 5 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| Toluene (ppm) | Discharge from petroleum factories | 1 | 1 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories | 0 | 2 | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Xylenes (ppm) | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories | 10 | 10 | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| <u>Unregulated Contaminants</u> | | | | | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories, metal degreaser, found in paints and pesticides | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories, degreaser, finish removers. | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 1,1-Dichloropropene (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (ppb) | Discharge from chemical factories, paint remover and cleaner. | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 2,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| 3-Hydroxycarbofuran (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Aldicarb (ppb) | Runoff from use as insecticide, acaricide and nematocide. | n/a | n/a | nd | 10-Aug-98 |
| Aldicarb Sulfone (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10-Aug-98 |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10-Aug-98 |
| Bromobenzene (ppb) | Discharge from industrial chemical factories, motor oil additive | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| Bromomethane (ppb) | Runoff from use as pesticide; used in the production of other chemicals | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| Butachlor (ppb) | Runoff from use as herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Carbaryl (ppb) | Runoff from use as a contact insecticide | n/a | n/a | nd | 08/10/1998 |
| Chloroethane (ppb) | Used as a refrigerant and solvent | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| Chloromethane (ppb) | Discharge from use as a refrigerant | n/a | n/a | nd | 24-Oct-02 |
| Dibromomethane (ppb) | | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| Dicamba (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| M-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | Occurs as a result of chlorination of chlorobenzene | n/a | n/a | nd | 10/21/1999 |
| Methomyl (ppb) | Runoff from use as an insecticide | n/a | n/a | nd | 08/10/1998 |
| Metolachlor (Dual) (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Metribuzin (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Jul-04 |

| Contaminant (unitsof measurement) | Typical source of Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Date of Sample |
|--|--|------|------|-------------|----------------|
| Propachlor (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| <u>State Regulated Contaminants</u> | | | | | |
| Aldrin (ppb) | Runoff from use as an insecticide, not in use since 1987. | n/a | 1 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| DDT (ppb) | Runoff from use as a insecticide | n/a | 50 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Dieldrin (ppb) | Runoff from use as an insecticide, not in use since 1987. | n/a | 1 | nd | 19-Jul-04 |
| Zinc (ppb) | Naturally occurring; discharge from metal factories. | n/a | 5000 | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| <u>Additional Contaminants</u> | | | | | |
| Acetochlor (ppb) | Runnoff from use as pre-emergent herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Acifluorfen | Runnoff from use as pre- and post-emergence herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Chlorotoluenes (Total) (ppb) | Found in solvents; Used in organic synthesis and as a dyestuff intermediate. | n/a | n/a | nd | 21-Oct-99 |
| CIS-1,3-Dichloropropene (ppb) | Runoff as a soil fumigant; Discharge from pesticide manufacturing plants. | n/a | n/a | nd | 21-Oct-99 |
| Cyanazine (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide. | n/a | n/a | nd | 10-Aug-98 |
| Dacthal (DCPA) (ppb) | Runnoff from use as pre-emergence herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | 14-Aug-01 |
| Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) (ppb) | Exhaust from vehicles; Used as an octane booster in gasoline. | n/a | n/a | nd | 1-Nov-05 |
| Molybdenum (ppb) | Errosion from naturally occurring deposits; Used in manufacture of special steels. | n/a | n/a | nd | 19-Nov-01 |
| Nickel (ppb) | Errosion from naturally occurring deposits; Discharge from nickel plating, storage batteries, magnets, electrodes and spark plugs. | n/a | n/a | nd | 27-Oct-04 |
| Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (ppb) | Runoff from use as a soil fumigant, nematocide; Discharge from pesticide manufacture. | n/a | n/a | nd | 21-Oct-99 |
| Treflan (Trifluralin) (ppb) | Runoff from use as a herbicide | n/a | n/a | nd | |
| Monochloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a | n/a | <3 | 7/19/2004 |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a | n/a | <3 | 7/19/2004 |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a | n/a | <2 | 7/19/2004 |
| Total Haloacetic Acids(5) (ppb) | By-product of drinking water disinfection | n/a | n/a | <14 | 7/19/2004 |

Units of measure: ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ppt - parts per trillion
pCi/l - Picocuries per liter, used to measure radioactivity # pos/mo - Number of positive samples per month