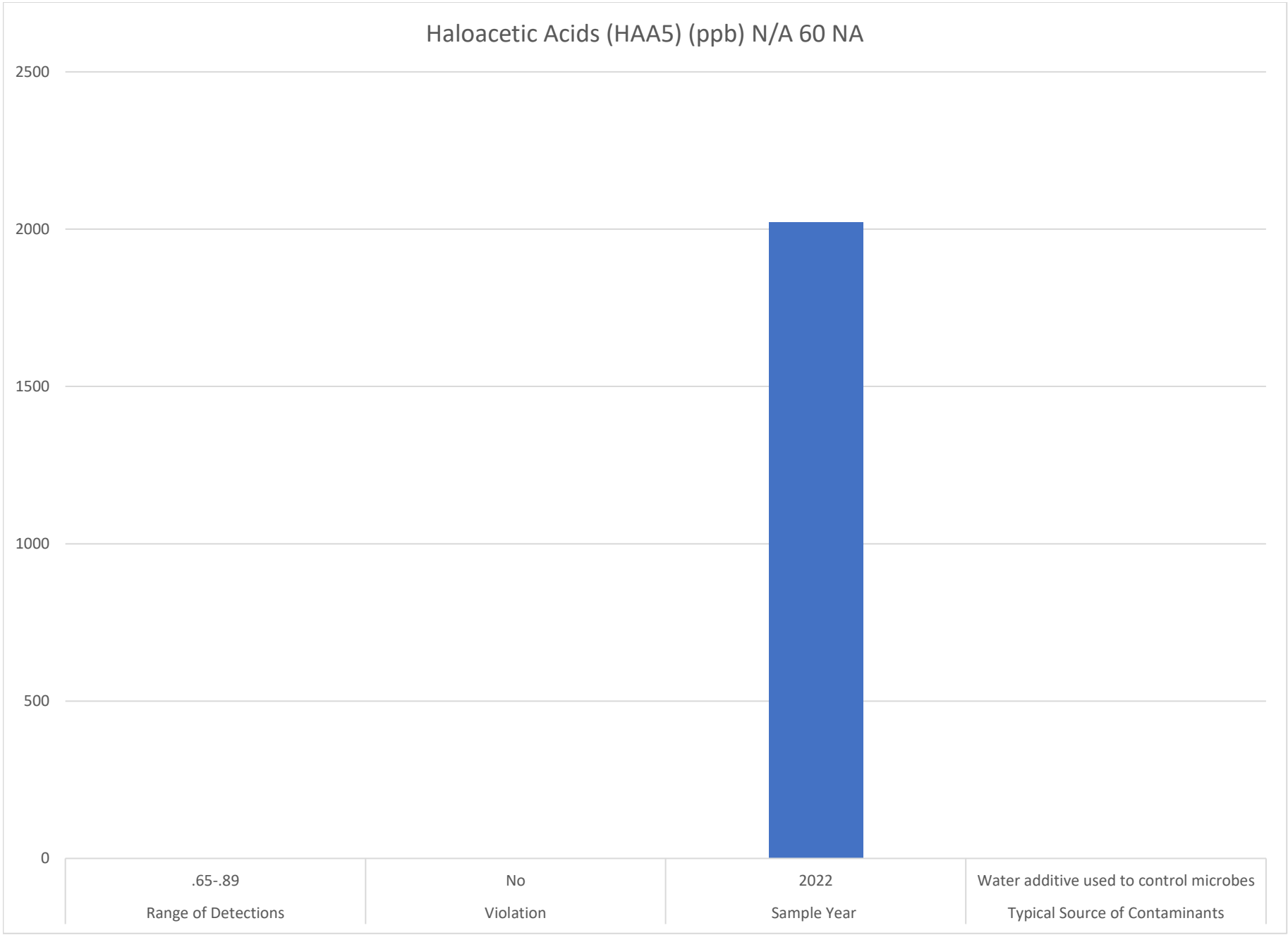
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) N/A 60 NA
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
.65-.89
Range of Detections
No
Violation
2022
Sample Year
Water additive used to control microbes
Typical Source of Contaminants

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.8	.65-.89	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	NA	NA	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	7	6.7-6.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.166	0.166	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	NA	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.2	< 0.2	No	2022	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<5	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	_0__ out of __5__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.021	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	__0 out of __5__ sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

<u>Section 21:</u> Definitions of some terms contained within this report.
{Mandatory Definitions}

- Maximum Contaminant Level 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. (Required if applicable)

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
- N/A: not applicable

Include definitions for any term used in the report that is not considered "every-day" language. The following definitions are only required if used in the report.

- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.