

## WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS RESULTS 2004

COMPOUNDS	UNITS	WELL 6	WELL 7	WELL 8	WELL 9	EPA'S MCL	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT AND OTHER INFORMATION
Iron	ppm	0.16	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.3	Average 0.04/Natural Geology
Manganese	ppm	0.06	0.054	Not Detected	0.053	0.05	Average 0.04/Natural Geology
Sodium	ppm	14	Not detected	17	15	20	Average 11.5/Natural Geology
Fluoride	ppm	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.00	Average 0.35/Natural Geology
Nitrate	ppm	.80	.50	2.00	1.10	10	Average .51/Natural Geology
Sulfate	ppm	32	Not detected	31	27	250	Average 22.5/Natural Geology
Selenium	ppm	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	0.018	0.5	Average .0045/Natural Geology
Turbidity	NTU	0.51	0.18	0.16	Not detected	1.0	Average 0.21/Natural Geology
Lead	ppb	Regulated at tap - .009 ppm				.015	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
Copper	ppm	Regulated at tap - 0.053 ppm				1.3	Household plumbing/Natural Geology
Hardness	mg/l	140	110	150	120	Not regulated	Natural in Well Water Hardwater over 100 mb/l
Magnesium	ppm	15	10	13	13	Not regulated	Natural Geology
Calcium	ppm	33	27	38	26	Not regulated	Natural Geology
Arsenic	ppb	.0095	Not detected	.003	.0063	0.010	Average .0047/Natural Geology

Giardia – not present in City water  
 Cryptosporidium – not present in City water  
 E.Coli – (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED  
 Coliform – (monthly testing) NONE DETECTED  
 Asbestos – (tested 1999) NONE DETECTED (next test 2008)  
 Disinfectant Chlorine – Residual levels do not exceed MCL

**Definitions:**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water  
 mg/l – milligrams per liter                      ppm – one part per million  
 NTU – turbidity units                              ppb – one part per billion  
 Units – measurement value for each compound

**General Information**

As you can see in the table above, Wells 6, 7 and 9 slightly exceed the MCL for Manganese. This normally occurs because of the time the water is in contact with minerals in the ground. The Department of Health confirms that this is not a health concern but only affects the aesthetics of the water color.

You will also notice that Wells 5 and 10 are no longer listed in the table. We have listed the status of these wells as "Emergency Use Only" and as a result of that are not required to test them until such time as they are brought back into service.

- Water . . . Too Precious to Waste 10 Conservation Tips for Efficient Water Use
1. Check for toilet leaks by placing a dye tablet or food coloring in the tank and looking for the color to appear in the bowl. Toilet leaks can be silent wasters of more than 50 gallons per day.
  2. Water in the evening or early morning to minimize waste to evaporation. Mornings are usually less windy.
  3. Measure water applied to lawn to apply 1 inch per week.
  4. Wash full load in the washing machine and dishwasher.
  5. Install water saving shower heads or flow restrictors.
  6. Use sprinklers that throw big drops of water close to the ground. Small drops and mist often evaporate before reaching the ground.
  7. Adjust sprinklers to avoid watering the street and sidewalk, and use a timer to avoid forgetting to turn sprinklers off.
  8. When washing dishes or cleaning vegetables don't leave the water running.
  9. Set mower blades 1-1/2 to 2 inches higher than normal and keep them sharp to cut grass cleanly. Longer grass loses less water to evaporation.
  10. Check faucets, pipes and hoses for leaks. Even the smallest drip can waste 20 or more gallons per day. Larger leaks can waste hundreds of gallons.