

# City of Jerseyville, IL

## Water Quality Report –2014

### January 01 to December 31, 2013

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 contaminates. 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. In 2011, Jerseyville received a Non-Compliance Advisory (NCA) for bacteriological detections in Well #3. Maintenance at this sample location served to remedy this issue. While the NCA has been resolved at this time, monthly monitoring data is continually being tracked in regards to all active potable wells at the facility; further deficiencies would result in additional enforcement.

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).**

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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

## 2014 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
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (# pos/mo)	Naturally present in the environment	0	>1	3		Yes	05/03/2011
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
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.	2	2	0.0065	0.0065-0.0065	NO	24-Oct-12
Copper (ppm)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	1.3	AL=1.3	0.18	1 exceeding AL	NO	7-Sep-11
Chromium (ppb)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	100	100	5	6	NO	25-Oct-06
Fluoride (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from Fertilizer and Aluminum factories	4	4	1.08	1.08 - 1.08	NO	10/24/12
Lead (ppb)	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	0	AL=15	4.3	1 exceeding AL	NO	7-Sep-11
Nitrate as Nitrogen	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion from natural deposits	10	10	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	NO	2013
Selenium (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.	50	50	1	N/A	NO	13-Oct-09
<b>Disinfectants\Disinfection By-Product</b>							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	n/a	80	29	21.688-31.52	NO	2013
Total Haloacetic Acids(5) (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	60	3	0 - 3.4	NO	2013
Chlorine ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1	0.9-1.0545	NO	12/31/13
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	By-product of drinking water chlorination	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.800-0.800		21-Jun-12
Bromoform (ppb)	Discharge from manufacturing plants; Used to dissolve dirt and grease.	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.500-0.500		21-Jun-12
Chloroform (ppb)	Used as a solvent for fats, oil, rubber, resins; A cleansing agent; Found in fire extinguishers	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.700-0.700		21-Jun-12
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	Used as a chemical reagent; An intermediate in organic syntheses	n/a	n/a	1	1.000-1.000		21-Jun-12
Sulfate (ppm)	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	n/a	n/a	43.5	43.500-43.500		13-Oct-09
<b>State Regulated Contaminates</b>							
Sodium (ppm)	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits; Used as water softener.	n/a	n/a	14	14 - 14	NO	24-Oct-12
Manganese (ppb)	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits.	150	150	6.5	6.5 - 6.5	NO	24-Oct-12
Iron (ppm)	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits	n/a	1	0.017	N/A	NO	24-Oct-12

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 weather 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**

## 2014 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
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### 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	6/21/2012
Dibromoacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2.200	1.200-1.200	6/21/2012

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

## 2014 Violation Summary Table

Violations occurring in 2013

Rule or Contaminant	Violation type	Violation Duration
<p><b>Consumer Confidence Rule:</b></p> <p>We failed to include language explaining general sources of contaminants in drinking water.</p> <p>We Failed to include language explaining US EPA's role in setting regulatory limits.</p> <p>Both of these items have been included in this years Water Quality Report.</p>	CCR Adequacy Availability and Content	7/01/2013 until 2013

## 2014 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 (unit of measurement)	Typical source of Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Date of Sample
<b>Microbial Contaminants</b>					
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (# pos/mo)	Human and animal fecal waste	0	0	nd	
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>					
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
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>					
Antimony (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	6	6	nd	25-Oct-06
Barium (ppm)	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	2	2	0.005	25-Oct-06
Beryllium (ppb)	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	4	4	nd	25-Oct-06
Cadmium (ppb)	Corrosion of galvanized pipe; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	5	5	nd	25-Oct-06
Chromium (ppb)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	100	100	5	10/25/2006

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	1o/25/2006
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.	2	2	nd	1//25/2006
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	10	10	0.053	4/20/2006
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	1	1	nd	11/16/2006
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	nd	25-Oct-06
Thallium (ppb)	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.	0.5	2	nd	25-Oct-06
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>					
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
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>					
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
<b><u>Unregulated Contaminants</u></b>					
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
<b>State Regulated Contaminants</b>					
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	25-Oct-06
<b>Additional Contaminants</b>					
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	25-Oct-06
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	6/21/2012
Monobromoacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	n/a	<3	6/21/2012
Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	n/a	<2	7/21/2007
Total Haloacetic Acids(5) (ppb)	By-product of drinking water disinfection	n/a	n/a	<14	7/21/2007

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