

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Free Chlorine Residual ( ppm) as Cl <sub>2</sub>	2012	0.65	0.4 – 0.9	[ 4 ]	[ 4 ]	Disinfection additive for water treatment
Total Trihalomethanes ( ppb )	8/2012	3.18	-	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids ( ppb )	8/2012	3.40	-	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron ( ppb )	2011	164	130 – 197	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese ( ppb )	2011	45	12 – 78	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity ( Units )	2011	1.5	0.12 – 2.9	5	N/A	Soil run off
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2011	110	102 - 118	1000	N/A	Run off / Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance ( micromhos )	2011	176	166 - 185	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions in water; Seawater influence
Chloride ( ppm )	2011	2	2 – 2	500	N/A	Run off / Leaching from natural deposits Seawater influence
Sulfate ( ppm )	2011	11	7 – 14	500	N/A	Run off / Leaching from natural deposits Industrial wastes

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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).

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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).