Huntsville Utilities
Energy for your Future
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www.hsvutil.org

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Water for Your Future
2009 Water Quality Report

By Order of the Environmental Protection Agency
&
The Alabama Department
of Environmental Management

Huntsville Utilities is a publicly-owned, not-for-profit organization.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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Protecting Our Environment

Huntsville Utilities is concerned about the welfare of the customers they service as well as the land on which we live and work. Recent developments in the monitoring equipment used to test water have discovered trace amounts of contaminants in water supplies which were once undetectable. In most cases the amounts are still quite insignificant, but efforts are still being made to eliminate all pollutants. Environmental concerns caused by improper disposal of household refuse have grown as scientific study continues to uncover cause and effect information.

Contaminants in your water and land can come from a variety of sources. These contaminants and sources may include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

A growing factor of significance is contamination from disposal of pharmaceuticals and household items, such as cleaning products. Huntsville Utilities tests the water multiple times a day to correct any problems that may arise, but everyone must learn to do their part to keep the land and water safe. Information on pharmaceutical testing done by Huntsville Utilities can be found on our website at www.hsvutil.org.

DISPOSING OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, American Pharmacists Association, and the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America have teamed up to start a program called SMARxT DISPOSAL™. This program is designed to help educate the public on proper disposal of medications. This is important to keep the chemicals out of our water supply in addition to helping keep children and pets from possible exposure.

For safe disposal of medication the SMARxT DISPOSAL™ program suggests:

1. DO NOT FLUSH or POUR unused medications down the toilet or sink, not even liquids like cough syrup.
2. Crush solid pills inside of, or empty capsules into a sealable plastic bag.
3. Add coffee grounds, cat litter, sawdust, or any material that will mix with the medication and make it less attractive for pets and children to eat.
4. Add enough water to dissolve any medication solids that may be left. Put the bag in the household trash.

In Huntsville Utilities service area, the majority of the trash is burned to create energy at the Huntsville Waste-to-Energy facility. The medications will be disposed of in your regular garbage. Please remember to remove and destroy the labels on your medication bottles before recycling or throwing the away. To read more about the SMARxT DISPOSAL™ program visit www.smarxtdisposal.net.

HOUSEHOLD & AUTOMOTIVE WASTE

Another concern is the disposal of household cleaning products, motor oil and gasoline, paint, and other materials that pose a concern to the environment and contaminate our water supply simply by being poured out in a yard or down a sink. The Solid Waste Disposal Authority of the City of Huntsville accepts household hazardous waste as part of the Handle with Care program. Their goal is to reduce the toxicity of the community's waste stream by removing as much of the household hazardous wastes as possible.

Items to be treated as hazardous waste include cans of paint and painting supplies such as turpentine and staining products; automotive products such as fluids (oil, transmission fluid, etc.) and car batteries; lawn and garden products such as herbicides, poisons and lawn treatment products; household products such as oven, toilet, and drain cleaners; and miscellaneous products such as pool chemicals, household batteries and thermometers.

The program is free of charge to all residents of Madison County and the City of Huntsville. Residents may drop off waste items on the first Saturday of each month from 8 a.m. to noon at the Huntsville Landfill at 4100 Leeman Ferry Road. More information on products accepted and the disposal process is available at the Solid Waste Authority's website at www.swdahsv.org or by calling 880-6054.

Water Saving Tip:

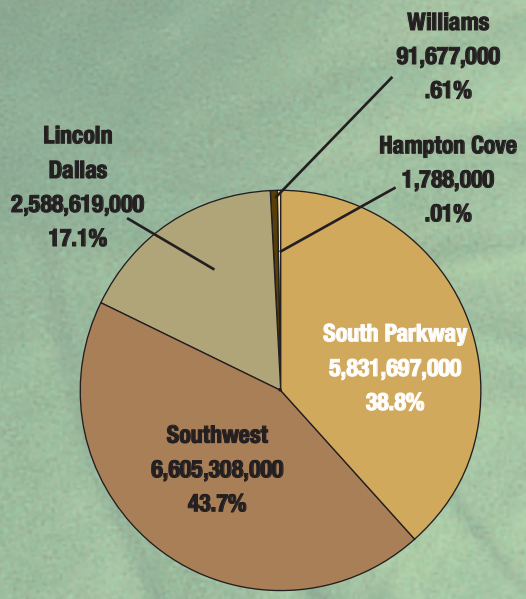
A full bathtub can require up to 70 gallons of water, while taking a 5-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.

The Sources of Your Water

Huntsville Utilities Water Department is supplied by both surface and groundwater sources. Surface water from the Tennessee River is processed through two conventional surface water treatment plants, the South Parkway facility and the Southwest Treatment Plant. Groundwater is supplied from the Lincoln and Dallas Well Treatment Plant, the Hampton Cove Well Treatment Plant, Lowe Mill Well, and Williams Well. All groundwater sources are located in limestone aquifers.

Gallons Pumped per Source in 2008

2008 Total Pumped = 15,119,089,000 Gallons



* May not equal to 100% due to rounding

Definitions

Amount Detected: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptable level for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements that a water system must follow.

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

DIOXIN & ASBESTOS MONITORING STATEMENT: Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

Water Saving Tip:

Repair dripping faucets and showerheads. A drip rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year. Thinking green around the house can add up to noticable savings.

Water for Your Future

As the southern area of the country baked during the recent drought, water systems struggled to meet the increasing thirst for water. Huntsville Utilities water system was no different. During the peak of the drought, Huntsville Utilities water system set an all-time water pumpage record of over 75 million gallons of water for one day. During the drought the water system was operating in excess of 80% of capacity. This period highlighted the need for extra water capacity.

Plans were put into action to help ease the growing demands on the water system. The expansion of the South Parkway Water Treatment Plant began. Once completed, the expansion project will supply an additional 12 million gallons of water per day. The expansion project will be nearing completion towards the middle of 2009. This will help to meet the immediate needs of the Huntsville area.

Plans have also been made to construct a new water treatment plant above the Guntersville Dam. This plant will provide much needed water for the future. Studies are being conducted to determine the treatability of this source of water. The studies will determine the type of treatment techniques that will be required to produce safe drinking water. Huntsville Utilities is planning for the future to ensure that the needs of our customers are met.

The Water Department works diligently to keep the cost as low as possible and the quality high. The careful consideration and work of the entire department has been recognized numerous times by various monitoring agencies. In 2008, the two water treatment plants and the primary groundwater well were all awarded "Best Operated Plant" honors by the Alabama Water Pollution Control Association (AWPCA). Due to the size and configurations of the plants, this will never happen again as the two treatment plants will be competing for the top honor against one another after the South Parkway plant expansion concludes. The plants have received 22 "Best Operated Plant" awards out of the last 20 years from the AWPCA. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), and the governor of the state of Alabama, Bob Riley, have both recognized Huntsville Utilities Water department for it's outstanding service and water quality.

Construction at the South Parkway plant will add 12 million gallons of water per day to the systems' capacity.

Huntsville Utilities has completed monitoring for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations and is in full compliance. Both our ground and source water assessments are available for review to the general public by contacting the Water Quality Lab at (256) 650-6374. Additional information regarding our source water assessments may also be obtained from Huntsville Utilities' Water Department or Alabama Department of Environmental Management.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water or other issues. Please call the Water Quality Lab with any concerns or suggestions at 650-6374. You are invited to attend any of our regular monthly water board meetings held at Huntsville Utilities, located at 112 Spragins Street. The meeting schedule is posted on our website (www.hsvutil.org) or you may call 650-6374 or email waterlab@hsvutil.org for further information.

IMPORTANT NOTICES concerning water and your health

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. EPA/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 (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. Huntsville Utilities is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Saving Tip:

Check for toliet leaks by adding food coloring to the tank. If the toliet is leaking, color will appear in the bowl within 15 minutes. (Make sure to flush as soon as the test is done, since food coloring can stain the tank).

Water Testing Data Tables

Table of Primary Contaminants

Huntsville Utilities has chosen to provide their water customers a table of all contaminants for which the Environmental Protection Agency and Alabama Department of Environmental Management require testing.

CONTAMINANTS	MCL	AMOUNT DETECTED	DATE TESTED	RANGE	LIKELY SOURCE
Bacteriological					
Total Coliform Bacteria	>5%	0	2008	0-0	Human and animal fecal waste
(1) Turdidity-Surface Water (NTU)	TT	0.28	2008	.08 - .28	Soil runoff
Turbidity- Ground Water (NTU)	5.0	1.46	2008	.07 - 1.46	Soil runoff
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli	0.0	0	2008	0.0	Human and animal fecal waste
Radiological					
Beta/photon emitter (mrem/yr)	4	N.D.	2003	N.D.	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha emitters (pci/l)	15	2.8	2003	0 - 2.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pci/l)	5	0.5	2002	0 - .5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic					
Antimony (ppb)	6	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	50	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from orchards; natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	A.L.=1.3	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservativesa
Cyanide (ppb)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	1.44	2008	0 - 1.44	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	A.L.=15	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	10	2.56	2008	.37 - 2.56	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	2.56	2008	.37 - 2.56	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sulfate (ppm)	500	35.3	2008	9.47 - 35.3	Naturally present from the environment
Thallium	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Organic Chemicals					
2-4D (ppb)	70	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5, -TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	TT	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene [PAHs] (ppt)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (ppt)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Di - (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Leaching from PVC plumbing systems; discharge from chemical factories
Di- (2-ethylhexyl) phthlates (ppb)	6	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	20	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide use
Endothall (ppb)	100	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin	TT	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; added to water during treatment process
Glyphosate (ppb)	700	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	400	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	1	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachloropentadiene (ppm)	50	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from chemical factories
gamma-BHC (Lindane) (ppt)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxycholor (ppb)	40	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl [Vydate] (ppb)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs (ppt)	500	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	1	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	3	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Benzene (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008		Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2- Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1- Dichloroehthene (ppb)	7	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis- 1, 2,-Dichloroethene (ppb)	70	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans- 1, 2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1, 2 Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	50	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Stryrene (ppb)	100	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	N.D	2008	N.D.	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4- Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1, 1,1- Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2- Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene (ppb)	1	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	N.D.	2008	N.D.	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Chlorine residuals ranged from 0.4 ppm to 2.8 ppm free residual chlorine. The average concentration was 1.6 ppm. Residuals are monitored continuously. The MCL is 4.0 ppm.

Total Trihalomethane concentrations as Disinfection By-Products ranged from of 1.3 to 117 ppb. The annual running average in 2008 was 45.5 ppb monitored quarterly. The MCL for these compounds is a running average of 80 ppb.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA) concentrations ranged from 0 to 50.5 ppb. The running annual quarterly average for 2008 was 21.7 ppb. The MCL for these compounds is 60 ppb.

TTHMs and HAAs are by-products of the chlorination process.

Fluoride averaged 0.96 ppm with a range from 0 to 1.44 ppm, with MCL at 4 ppm.

I.D.S.E. ranges were 0 ppb to 124 ppb for Trihalomethane concentrations and 0 ppb to 51.6 ppb for Haloacetic Acids.

UCMR2: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 2

In addition to the primary water contaminants, Huntsville Utilities also monitors for some of the following unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM and EPA.

List One			
Dimethoate	2,2,4,4,5,5-hexabromobiphenyl	Alachlor	Metolachlor OA
Terbufos sulfone	2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)	Metolachlor	N-nitrosodiethylamine
2,2,4,4-tetrabromodiphenyl	1,3-dinitrobenzene	Acetochlor ethane sulfonic acid	N-nitrosodimethylamine
2,2,4,45-pentabromodiphenyl	Hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine (RDX)	Acetochlor oxanilic acid	N-nitroso-di-n-butylamine
2,2,4,4,5,5-hexabromodiphenyl	List Two	Alachlor ESA	N-nitroso-di-n-probylamine
2,2,4,4,6-pentabromodiphenyl	Acetochlor	Alachlor OA	N-nitrosomethylethylamine
		Metolachlor ESA	N-nitrosopyrrolidine

Unregulated Contaminants

In addition to the primary water contaminants, Huntsville Utilities also monitors for some of the following unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM and EPA.

CONTAMINANT	AMOUNT DETECTED	CONTAMINANT	AMOUNT DETECTED
Aldicarb	N.D.	2,2-Dichloropropane	N.D.
Aldicarb Sulfone	N.D.	1,1-Dichloropropene	N.D.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N.D.	1,3-Dichloropropene	N.D.
Aldrin	N.D.	Trichlorofluomethane	N.D.
Butachlor	N.D.	Hexachlorobutadiene	N.D.
Carbaryl	N.D.	Isoproopylbenzene	N.D.
Dicamba	N.D.	p-Isopropyltoluene	N.D.
Dieldrin	N.D.	Chloroethane	N.D.
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	N.D.	Chloroform	23.5 ppb
Methomyl	N.D.	Chloromethane	N.D.
Metolachlor	N.D.	o-Chlorotoluene	N.D.
Metribuzin	N.D.	p-Chlorotoluene	N.D.
Propachlor	N.D.	Dibromomethand	N.D.
Bromobenzene	N.D.	m-Dichlorobenzene	N.D.
Bromochloromethane	N.D.	1,1-Dichloroethane	N.D.
Bromodichloromethane	7.9 ppb	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	N.D.
Bromoform	N.D.	Naphthalene	N.D.
Bromomethane	N.D.	n-Propylbenzene	N.D.
n-Butylbenzene	N.D.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N.D.
sec-Butylbenzene	N.D.	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	N.D.
tert-Butylbenzene	N.D.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N.D.
Dibromochloromethane	2.58 ppb	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N.D.
Dichlorodifluoromethane	N.D	1,2,4- Trimethylbenzene	N.D.
1,3-Dichloropropane	N.D.	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N.D.

Secondary Contaminants

ANALYTE	DATE TESTED	MCL, mg/L	RANGE	AVERAGE CONCENTRATION
Alkalinity, Total	2008	N/A	48.2 - 127	109 ppm
Aluminum, as Al	2008	0.2	0 - .095	.033 ppm
Calcium, as Ca	2008	N/A	32.6 - 61.1	42.2 ppm
Carbon Dioxide	2008	N/A	6.9 - 8.5	7.5 ppm
Chloride, as Cl	2008	250	7.91 - 15.8	12.7 ppm
Color	2008	15	N.D.	N.D.
Copper, as Cu	2008	1	N.D.	N.D.
MBAS	2008	0.5	N.D.	N.D.
Hardness	2008	N/A	108 - 177	131 ppm
Iron	2008	0.3	N.D.	N.D.
Magnesium	2008	N/A	5.9 - 6.44	6.2 ppm
Manganese	2008	0.05	N.D.	N.D.
Odor	2008	3	N.D.	N.D.
pH	2008	N/A	6.1 - 7.95	7.2
Silver	2008	0.1	N.D.	N.D.
Sodium	2008	N/A	3.94 - 12.2	9.5 ppm
Specific Conductance	2008	N/A	200 - 288	230 umho/cm
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	500	152 - 212	175 ppm
Zinc	2008	5	N.D.	N.D.
Total Organic Carbon	2008	N/A	1.4 - 2.3	1.65 ppm

Key to the Tables

AL - Action Level
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
TT - Treatment Technique
µmho/cm - micromhos per centimeter
N/A - not applicable
N.D. - none detected

Footnotes

(1) 100% of samples were below turbidity limits.
(Turbidity has no health effects. However, contaminants in water that cause turbidity can provide a medium for bacterial growth.)