20 WATER 23 QUALITY AREPORT



- **(A) Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **(B) Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runo , industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **(C)** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runo, and residential uses.
- **(D) 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 runo , and septic systems.
- **(E) Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (MICLG (Maximumka6residMC di) The highe (ontaminant) TETEMC / PCID

, and the second control of the second cont

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

COPPER (TAP WATER)							
STAGE 1 DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							