



# ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2012

PORT WASHINGTON WATER DISTRICT

38 SANDY HOLLOW ROAD, PORT WASHINGTON, NY 11050  
(PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY ID # 2912267)

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## INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, Port Washington Water District will be annually issuing a report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, your tap water met all State drinking water health standards. We are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

We are pleased to provide you with this information because informed customers are our best customers. Our goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692, or Italo Vacchio, Superintendent of the Port Washington Water District, at (516) 767-0171. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more, please visit the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>, the Department of Health's website at <http://www.health.state.ny.us/>, and attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings on Wednesday at 8:00 a.m., except the second week of each month when the board meets on Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. All meetings are at the District Office unless otherwise announced.

## WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the

State and the EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Department's and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

One hundred percent of the water distributed to the Port Washington Water District consumers is pumped from wells that obtain water from aquifers underlying northwest Nassau County. The water levels in the aquifers furnishing water to the District dropped in the drought period of the mid-1960s and have risen in response to generally favorable precipitation that has occurred between 1970 and 2012. Available well supply from the aquifers has not diminished.

The Port Washington Water District includes 12 wells located at eight stations (ranging from 90' to 600' in depth), over 120 miles of water mains varying in size from 4" to 24" in diameter, approximately 1,200 fire hydrants, and 24.25 million gallons in storage capacity that includes 1.25 million gallons in 2 elevated storage tanks and 23 million gallons in two concrete underground storage reservoirs. The District is 100% metered and has an active cross connection control program in compliance with the State sanitary code.

During 2012, as in previous years, we had the following restrictions on our system as mandated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The total annual pumpage at the Stonytown Well 10 was restricted to 175 million gallons per year. The Sandy Hollow Wells 1 and 2 were restricted to a total pumpage of 30 million gallons per month. The Bar Beach Well 6 was restricted to maximum chloride content at the well discharge of 75 mg/L.

The Nassau County Department of Health has completed a Source Water Assessment Program for the Port Washington Water District. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how rapidly contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. The susceptibility of a water supply well to contamination is dependent upon both the presence of potential sources of contamination within the well's contributing area and  
*(continued on page 2)*

the likelihood that the contaminant can travel through the environment to reach the well. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water; it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will, become contaminated. See the section "ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

Drinking water is derived from 12 wells. The Source Water Assessment has rated all but 1 of the wells as having a very high susceptibility to industrial solvents and all wells as having a high to very high susceptibility to nitrates. One well is rated as having a medium high susceptibility to microbial contamination. The elevated susceptibility to industrial solvents is due primarily to point sources of contamination related to transportation routes and commercial/industrial facilities and related activities in the assessment area. The elevated susceptibility to nitrates is due to unsewered residential land use and related practices, such as fertilizing lawns, as well as the commercial/industrial activities in the assessment area.

A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting the Nassau County Department of Health.

#### HOW IS OUR DRINKING WATER TREATED?

Sodium hypochlorite is routinely added to the wells discharging to the 20-million gallon Neulist Avenue and 1-million gallon Sandy Hollow ground level reservoirs in an amount necessary to maintain 0.5 milligrams per Liter (mg/L) chlorine residual at the discharge booster pumps. As required by the Nassau County Department of Health, the District disinfects its water supply by feeding small amounts of tablet chlorine into the distribution system at each pumping station. Sodium hydroxide is routinely added at all well stations in an amount necessary to maintain a pH level between 7.5 and 8.5 and reduce corrosivity. Organic chemical removal facilities using granulated activated carbon (GAC) adsorption are in use at the Stonytown Road, Hewlett, Neulist Avenue, and Sandy Hollow well stations.

The three PWWD wells located at Christopher Morley Park are treated to remove volatile organic chemicals using packed tower aeration (stripping towers). The process is completely natural, using air delivered through the packing media in the tower past the cascading water to remove the volatiles from the water. The treated water discharges from the tower to a clear well where it is pumped to the distribution system. The Christopher Morley Park system has a capacity of 4 million gallons per day.

#### FACTS AND FIGURES

Our water system serves approximately 40,000 residents through 9,256 service connections. The total water produced in 2012 was 1,324,800,000 gallons. The daily average of water treated and pumped into the distribution system is 3,619,672 gallons. Pumpage on our highest single day, July 25, 2012, was 8,401,000 gallons. The amount of water delivered to customers was 1,260,352,000 gallons. This leaves an unaccounted-for total of 64,448,000 gallons. This water was used to flush mains; fight fires; fill road sweepers and tanker trucks; and during water main breaks, leakage in mains and water services, and unauthorized use of hydrants; and accounts for the remaining 64,448,000 gallons (4.7% of the total amount produced). During 2012, in general terms, Port Washington Water District customers were charged \$1.60 per 1,000 gallons of water for an annual average residential water use of 136,166 gallons. A further breakdown of the District rate structure follows.

Daily Consumption Of Water In Cubic Feet (c.f.)	Rate Structure
1. Minimum: up to 13.3 c.f.	based on meter size (see chart below)
2. Next 23.9 c.f.	\$0.012
3. Next 33.3 c.f.	\$0.015
4. Next 33.3 c.f.	\$0.029
5. All additional c.f.	\$0.0335

**Note: 1 cubic foot of water = 7.48 gallons of water**

Rates are based on total consumption during the metered period, divided by the actual number of days in that period. A metered period is approximately 90 days. The chart below represents the minimum charge for a particular meter size.

Meter Size	Rate For Minimum Charge For 90 Days	Rate For Minimum Charge Per Day
5/8 inch	\$14.00	\$0.1556
1 inch	\$18.00	\$0.20
1½ inch	\$33.00	\$0.36667
2 inch	\$44.00	\$0.48889

## ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

As the State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, Escherichia coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, radiological, and synthetic organic compounds. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

A supplement to this report showing laboratory analyses of all samples taken from each water supply well in service (raw and treated) and from the distribution system is available for viewing in the District office. Contact Mr. Italo Vacchio, Water District Superintendent, at the Port Washington Water District office, (516) 767-0171, located at 38 Sandy Hollow Road, Port Washington, NY 11050.

Contamination of the groundwater from Port Washington Water District has been detected in samples from some wells. All groundwater pumped to the distribution system from the operating Water District wells complies with New York State Department of Health Standards for public drinking water supplies. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or the Nassau County Department of Health at (516) 227-9692.

The table presented on Page 6, Table 1, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. Table 1 depicts which compounds were detected in your drinking water. Not included in the table are the more than 120 other contaminants which were tested for and not detected in the treated wells and distribution system. These undetected contaminants are listed herein:

Organics (also including Synthetic Organics and Other Principal Organics) - 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichloropropene, 1,2,3-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-trichloropropane, 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichloropropane, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 2,2-dichloropropane, 2/4-chlorotoluene, 4-isopropyltoluene, benzene, bromobenzene, bromochloromethane, bromomethane, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, chloroethane, chloromethane, cis-1,3-dichloropropene, dibromomethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, ethylbenzene, hexachlorobutadiene, isopropylbenzene, m,p-xylene, methyl tert-butyl ether, methylene chloride, n-butylbenzene, n-

propylbenzene, o-xylene, sec-butylbenzene, styrene, tert-butylbenzene, tetrachloroethene, toluene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,3-dichloropropene, trichlorofluoromethane, vinyl chloride, 1,2-dibromoethane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane, alachlor, aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxychlor, total PCBs, toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4-D, dalapon, dicamba, dinoseb, pentachlorophenol, picloram, 3-hydroxycarbofuran, aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, aldicarb sulfoxide, carbaryl, carbofuran, methomyl, oxamyl, glyphosate, diquat, atrazine, benzo(a)pyrene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butachlor, metolachlor, metribuzin, propachlor, simazine, endothall, and dioxin.

Microbiological - Escherichia Coliform (E-Coli) and Turbidity

Inorganics and Physical Characteristics - antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, mercury, silver, thallium, fluoride, free cyanide, color, MBAS, nitrogen-ammonia (as N), nitrite (as N), and odor.

Disinfection By-Products [Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)] – bromodichloromethane, total trihalomethanes, bromoacetic acid, chloroacetic acid, dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, total haloacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

The most recent radiological sampling took place in 2010. Raw water samples were collected from District wells and analyzed for gross alpha and radium - 228 activities, measured in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). The maximum contaminant level for gross alpha radioactivity in water is 15 pCi/L for an average of four quarterly samples. The average of the gross alpha samples collected in 2010 was 0.129 pCi/L. The maximum contaminant level for radium - 228 in water is 5 pCi/L for an average of four quarterly samples. The average of radium - 228 samples collected in 2010 was 1.853 pCi/L. In accordance with State regulations, the Port Washington Water District will discontinue quarterly distribution monitoring for radiological contaminants.

The most recent lead and copper sampling took place in 2012. Samples were collected from the distribution system at thirty-two sites and analyzed for lead and copper. Lead is measured in micrograms per liter (ug/L). The Action Level (AL) for lead is 15 ug/L. The level of lead presented in Table 1, 1.51 ug/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested. The AL for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. Copper is measured in milligrams per liter (mg/L). The AL for copper is 1.3 mg/L, and the MCLG for copper is 1.3 mg/L. The level of copper presented in Table 1, 0.13 mg/L, represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested. The AL for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking

water is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health is known as the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow is known as the Action Level (AL).

### WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by Table 1, our system had no violations. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

Although nitrate was detected below the MCL, the highest level detected was 8.48 mg/L, which is greater than one-half of the MCL. Therefore, we are required to present the following information on nitrate in drinking water:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

We also are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

### DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Although our drinking water met or exceeded state and federal regulations, some people may be more vulnerable to disease-causing microorganisms or pathogens 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 from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. In 2012, the Port Washington Water District monitored for additional contaminants under the EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR). The information collected under the UCMR will help the EPA determine future drinking water regulations. The results of the monitoring program are available upon request.

### INFORMATION FOR NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS

#### Spanish

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

### WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Water is a vital resource. The Port Washington Water District encourages water conservation. The District, after holding a public hearing, adopted a Water Conservation Plan in 1996. This was updated and revised in August 2003. This plan contains regulations concerning plumbing fixtures and use of water for irrigation, swimming pools, air conditioning, car washing, etc., and is designed to reduce unnecessary water use.

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems, and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank and watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you could save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances, then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Water your lawn in the early morning to reduce water loss by evaporation.

#### **SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS**

In 2012, the Port Washington Water District made some improvements to our water system. A nitrate treatment facility was installed at Well No. 4 to lower the nitrate levels. A packed tower aeration treatment system was installed at Well No. 6 to treat the water for organic chemicals. In the Manhasset Isle Area, water main improvements were started.

Several system improvements are planned for 2013. Three booster pump replacements are planned for the Neulist Avenue storage tank. Water main replacements in the Manhasset Isle area will continue in order to improve water transmission.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

#### **CLOSING**

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with clean, quality drinking water again this year. The Port Washington Water District works hard to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water resources. Please visit the Port Washington Water District on the Web at [www.pwwd.org](http://www.pwwd.org) to download Water District Regulations, access the full Annual Water Quality Report, and check on recent District legislation, planned events, and projects.

Table 1

Contaminant	Violation (Yes/No)	Date of Sample	Level Detected Avg/Max (Range) <sup>(1)</sup>	Unit Measurement	MCLG Or MRDLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, MRDL, or AL)	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Contaminant</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	06/04/12	1 Positive Sample	n/a	0	MCL = 2 or more positive samples in one month	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganics</b>							
Barium	No	04/02/12	0.0582 (0.0309 - 0.0582)	mg/L	2	MCL - 2	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	No	04/02/12	32.8 (16.5 - 32.8)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Chloride	No	04/02/12	48.5 (33.1 - 48.5)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Copper	No	06/20/12	0.13 (ND - 0.19) <sup>(2)</sup>	mg/L	1.3	AL - 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	No	06/22/12	1.51 (ND - 2.77) <sup>(3)</sup>	µg/L	0	AL - 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron	No	03/05/12	30 (ND - 30)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Magnesium	No	04/02/12	14.4 (8.85 - 14.4)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Manganese	No	04/02/12	80 (ND - 80)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 300	Naturally occurring
Nickel	No	04/02/12	0.0022 (ND - 0.0022)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Selenium	No	03/05/12	2.3 (2.02 - 2.3)	µg/L	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	No	07/02/12	29.5 (15.9 - 29.5)	mg/L	n/a	20 / 270 <sup>(4)</sup>	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Sulfate	No	04/02/12	66.2 (15.3 - 66.2)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 250	Naturally occurring
Zinc	No	03/05/12	0.03 (ND - 0.03)	mg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Naturally occurring
<b>Inorganics - Nitrate</b>							
Nitrate as N	No	06/04/12	8.48 (2.84 - 8.48)	mg/L	10	MCL - 10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Physical Characteristics</b>							
Calcium Hardness	No	04/02/12	81.9 (41.1 - 81.9)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Langelier Saturation Index	No	07/02/12	-1.03 [-4.39 - (-1.03)]	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
pH	No	04/02/12	7.5 (5.9 - 7.5)	units	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Alkalinity	No	07/02/12	55.2 (ND - 55.2)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids	No	04/02/12	249 (165 - 249)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
Total Hardness	No	04/02/12	130 (77.5 - 130)	mg/L	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring
<b>Disinfectant</b>							
Chlorine Residual	No	05/14/12	0.6 (0.2 - 1.3)	mg/L	n/a	MRDL - 4 <sup>(5)</sup>	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection By-Products</b>							
Bromoform	No	07/02/12	0.37 (ND - 0.60)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Chloroform	No	09/04/12	0.33 (ND - 0.50)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
Dibromochloromethane	No	07/02/12	0.52 (ND - 0.70)	µg/L	n/a	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	No	02/06/12	0.95 (ND - 3.5)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethene	No	02/13/12	0.28 (ND - 0.60)	µg/L	0	MCL - 5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Other Principal Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1-Dichloroethane	No	09/04/12	2.01 (ND - 2.4)	µg/L	n/a	MCL - 5	Released into environment as fugitive emissions; Degreasing agent
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>							
Heptachlor Epoxide	No	10/01/12	34 (29 - 39)	ng/L	n/a	MCL - 200	Breakdown of Heptachlor, a residue of a banned pesticide
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity <sup>(6)</sup>	No	10/19/10	0.129 (-0.796 - 0.984)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228 <sup>(6)</sup>	No	10/19/10	1.853 (0.62 - 3.98)	pCi/L	0	MCL - 5	Erosion of natural deposits

**Notes:**

- (1) When compliance with the MCL is determined more frequently than annually, the data reported is the highest average or maximum of any of the sampling points used to determine compliance and the range of detected values.  
(2) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, thirty-two samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the twenty-ninth highest value (0.13 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.  
(3) The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 32 sites tested. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.  
(4) Water containing more than 20 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on severely restricted sodium diets. Water containing more than 270 mg/L of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on moderately restricted sodium diets.  
(5) The value presented represents the Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). MRDLs are not currently regulated, but in the future they will be enforceable in the same manner as MCLs.  
(6) The contaminant level represents the average of raw water samples taken from multiple wells. The data is reported as the average level and the range of values.

**Definitions:**

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible.  
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: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.  
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.  
AL: Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
ND: Non-Detects; Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.  
mg/L: Milligrams per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).  
µg/L: Micrograms per Liter; Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).  
pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter; A measure of the radioactivity in water.  
n/a: not applicable; i.e., no value is assigned by regulatory authorities.