

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2005

City of Lockport Department of Public Utilities
Division of Water
One Locks Plaza
Lockport, NY 14094
Public Water Supply ID# 3100564

Introduction

To comply with State and Federal regulations, the City of Lockport Water Department 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 New York State drinking water health standards. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Where Does Our Water Come From

The primary source of water for the City of Lockport is the East Branch of the Niagara River. The quantity and quality of your source of raw water is considered excellent by Niagara County Health Department standards. At the Raw Water Pumping Station (1968), located at 512 River Road North Tonawanda, NY, chlorination is utilized for disinfection and zebra mussel control. The raw water is then pumped 13 miles through a 30-inch forced main to the Lockport Water Treatment Plant (1930) located at 220 Summit St.

The water treatment plant employs conventional treatment processes of coagulation, sedimentation, filtration, chlorination and fluoridation. Coagulation and sedimentation are used to settle out particles (dirt) before filtration. Filtration removes or filters out fine organic and inorganic particles that did not settle out of the water during the sedimentation process. Chlorine is used to disinfect the water and provide a residual disinfectant that ensures the sanitary quality of the water as it is pumped from the water treatment plant to your home. Fluoride is added to the water to help prevent dental cavities.

The City of Lockport Water Treatment Plant is a 12 million gallon a day plant (designed capacity of 16 million gallons) owned by and servicing the City of Lockport. The Department has approximately 8,000 accounts and serves a population of 22,500 residents. The average family of four used 72,000 gallons a year (9,600 cubic feet) at a cost of \$296.16 (less than 1¢ per gallon). The average daily water treated in 2005 was 7,459,800 gallons. The total metered and accounted for daily consumption was 4,897,318 gallons. The remaining 2,562,518 gallons were unaccounted for. The majority is lost through leakage within the City's aging water mains.

The City of Lockport and the Niagara County Water District are interconnected via a 20-inch water main. Both water systems benefit from the ability to deliver water to one another if the need arises.

If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Paula Sattelberg, Director of Water/Wastewater Operations, 433-1646 or Peter Degnan, Chief Water Treatment Plant Operator, 433-1645. Attending the City Common Council Meetings scheduled for the first and third Wednesday of each month afford opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of your water.



Are There Contaminants In Our Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves many substances. Some occur naturally and some result from the presence of animals and humans. Contaminants that may be present in our source water include: microbes (ex. bacteria, viruses), inorganic compounds (ex. lead, copper), organic compounds (ex. pesticides, herbicides) and radioactive compounds (ex. alpha radiation). In order to ensure our drinking water is safe, the State and Federal Governments have prescribed regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in our tap water.

The City of Lockport Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, lead and copper, radioactivity, asbestos, volatile organic compounds, synthetic organic compounds, and disinfection byproducts. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the Niagara County Health Department at (716) 439-7444.

The table below lists compounds that were detected in your drinking water. Some of the data is more than a year old. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following table lists the required contaminants that were detected. Unless otherwise noted test results were from the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2005. Limited copies of all the required chemical tests may be obtained at the Water Office in City Hall or viewed on the Internet site "www.elockport.com". Click on City Government, Public Utilities Department.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL)	Likely Source Of Contamination
Turbidity¹							
Filtered Water	N	7/21/05	NTU	0.18	N/A	TT= \leq 1 NTU	Soil Runoff
Filtered Water	N	1-12/05	NTU	100%	N/A	TT= 95% samples \leq 0.3 NTU	Soil Runoff
Distribution Pt.	N	8/05	NTU	0.41	N/A	MCL= \leq 5 NTU	Soil Runoff
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (3/31/03)	N	3/03	pCi/l	0.95 \pm 0.59	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chlorine Residual	N	12/9/05	mg/l	0.80	N/A	MRDL= 4 ²	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Barium	N	3/7/05	μ g/l	20	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 2005 90th Percentile	N	07/2005	μ g/l	\leq 250	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date of Sample	Unit Measurement	Level Detected (Maximum Range)	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, AL)	Likely Source Of Contamination
Fluoride	N	1/13/05 5/12/05 12/8/05	mg/l	1.0	N/A	MCL=2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead – 2005 ³ 90 th Percentile	N	6/30/05	µg/l	7	0	AL = 15 ³	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	3/7/05	µg/l	1.5	N/A	100	
Nitrate as Nitrogen	N	6/8/05	mg/l	0.20	10	MCL=10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	3/7/05	mg/l	9.5	N/A	AL=20.0	Naturally occurring; road salt; water softeners; animal waste
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	N	7/6/05	µg/l	29.7 19.3– 41.3	N/A	MCL=80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	10/12/05	µg/l	14.7 13.8– 15.8	N/A	MCL=60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

- 1- Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. State regulations require that the monthly average for distribution point turbidity must always be below 5 NTU. The regulations require that 95% of the filtered water turbidity samples have measurements below 0.3 NTU and all samples be below 1 NTU. Our highest single turbidity measurement for the year occurred on 7/21/2005 (0.18 NTU). The turbidity values of all samples collected were below 0.3 NTU 100 % of the time.
- 2- The value represents the Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL), which is a level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer’s tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.
- 3- The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 samples collected. The action level (AL) for lead and copper were not exceeded at any of the sites tested. 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 flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. You may also wish to have your water tested for lead. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In the above table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The “Maximum Allowed” is 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 “Goal” is 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.

N/A – Not applicable

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers

Cryptosporidium and Giardia



Although our drinking water met or exceeded State and Federal regulations, 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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium, giardia and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Information on cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis is also available by contacting the Niagara County Health Department, 5467 Upper Mountain Rd, Lockport, NY. 14094 or phone (716) 439-7444.

Water Conservation

Unlike many areas of the country, the City of Lockport has access to more than enough water to meet its current and future needs. In many areas of the country, local or regional water shortages exist, at least for parts of the year. Although our water supply source is adequate, we need to use it wisely. In an effort to promote the wise use of water, to avoid waste and reduce our energy demands, we offer the following conservation tips:

1. Fix leaking faucets. A drop a minute can amount to 2,400 gallons over the course of a year.
2. Check your toilet(s) for leaks. Leaking toilets not only waste water but also are the leading cause of high water bills. Leaking toilets can waste up to 500 gallons of water per day. To check your toilet for leaks, place a few drops of food coloring in the back of your toilet. Let it sit for approximately an hour or so without using the toilet. If the food coloring is present in the bowl, the toilet is leaking.
3. Use water saving devices such as flow restricting showerheads, low flow faucets (aerators) and low flow flush toilets.
4. Do full loads when washing clothes and dishes. Use a garbage disposal sparingly. They waste water.
5. Water your lawn only when necessary. The most effective time to water is before 10:00 am. After that time you will lose water through evaporation.
6. If you have a swimming pool, fill it during the night when demands on power and production systems are less.
7. When washing your car, use a bucket for washing and turn on the hose only for rinsing.

Revenues and Expenditures

During 2005, the City of Lockport Water Department spent \$3,588,341 and received revenues of \$3,204,191. A major portion of the Department's expenditures are the principal and interest payments associated with the replacement of approximately 10 miles of the 30 inch raw water transmission main between North Tonawanda and Lockport during the years 1990 - 1993.

System Improvements

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The City's water system consists of approximately 100 miles of pipe, ranging in size from 4 to 30 inches in diameter. The majority of this pipe (60%) is 6-inch cast iron, installed in the late 19th century and early 20th century. These same pipes that deliver drinking water to your home are at or very near their life expectancy and will need to be replaced within the next 30 years. The cost of replacement will be reflected in the water rate structure. The City of Lockport Water Department faces the difficult challenge of replacing its aging infrastructure and at the same time keeping water affordable for all its residents.

City of Lockport SWAP Summary

The New York State Department of Health recently completed a draft Source Water Assessment of the supply's raw water source under the States Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The purpose of this program is to compile, organize, and evaluate information regarding possible and actual threats to the quality of public water supply (PWS) sources. It is important to note that source water assessment reports estimate the potential for untreated drinking water sources to be impacted by contamination. These reports do not address the safety or quality of treated finished potable tap water. The Great Lakes' watershed is exceptionally large and too big for a detailed evaluation in the SWAP. General drinking water concerns for public water supplies which use these sources include: storm generated turbidity, wastewater, toxic sediments, shipping related spills, and problems associated with exotic species (e.g. zebra mussels - intake clogging and taste and odor problems). The SWAP is based on the analysis of the contaminant inventory compiled for the drainage area deemed most likely to impact drinking water quality at this public water supply raw water intake. This assessment found an elevated susceptibility to contamination for this source of drinking water. The amount of residential land in the assessment area results in elevated potential for microbials, disinfection byproduct precursors, turbidity and pesticides contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges, which results in elevated susceptibility for numerous contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater could also impact source water quality. There is also noteworthy contamination susceptibility associated with other discrete contaminant sources, and these facility types include: Chemical Bulk Storage facilities, Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites, Landfills, Toxic Release Inventory data, Municipally Operated Sewage Facilities and Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities. Limited copies of the SWAP report may be obtained at the Water Office in City Hall.

Closing

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water. We at the City of Lockport Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. Your Water Department is staffed by a competent group of professional people dedicated to this task. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community and our way of life. Please call our office if you have questions.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report – Supplement

City of Lockport Water Treatment Plant

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants									
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	Colonies/ 100/ml	495	0	0	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
E. Coli	N	0	Present /Absent	495	0	0	0	Any positive sample ⁴	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count	N	19.5	Colonies/ 1.0 ml	990	<1	>5700	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants									
Gross Alpha (3/31/03)	N	0.95 ± 0.59	pCi/l	1	0.95 ± 0.59	0.95 ± 0.59	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos -6/17/02	N	ND	MFL	1	ND	ND	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Antimony	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	6	6	
Barium	N	20	µg/l	1	20	20	2000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	4	4	
Cadmium	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper – 2005 90 th Percentile	N	≤ 250	µg/l	30	ND	ND	1300	AL=1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chromium	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide -Total	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	200	200	Industrial discharges
Fluoride	N	0.9	mg/l	13	0.84	1.0	N/A	2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead – 2005 90 th Percentile	N	3	µg/l	30	ND	11	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickel	N	1.5	µg/l	1	1.5	1.5	N/A	100	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	0.20	mg/l	1	0.20	0.20	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	9.5	mg/l	1	9.5	9.5	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners; Animal waste
Thallium	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0.5	2	

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (Distribution Samples)	N	0.22	NTU	495	0.02	4.35	N/A	When monthly average of all samples exceeds 5 NTU	Soil runoff

Additional Contaminants

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N	1.0	mg/l	12	<1.0	2.6	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring in waters
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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

2,4-D	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	10	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldicarb	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	1	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldicarb Sulfone	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	1	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	1	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Aldrin	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Banned pesticide
Atrazine	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.20	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Butachlor	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Herbicide
Carbaryl	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Contact pesticide
Carbofuran	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	40	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	2	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Discharge from chemical factories
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	6	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1,2 Dibromo- 3 chloro- propane (DBCP)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.20	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dicamba	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Herbicide
Dieldrin	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Former insecticide
Dinoseb	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	20	20	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [2,3,7,8 TCDD]	N	ND	pg/l	1	ND	ND	0	30	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothall	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	2	2	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	700	50	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.40	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.20	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	1	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from chemical factories
3-Hydroxycarbo-furan	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Discharge from chemical factories

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lindane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0.20	0.20	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methomyl	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Insecticide
Methoxychlor	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	40	40	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Metolachlor	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Herbicide
Metribuzin	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Herbicide
Oxamyl [Vydate]	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	0.50	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Propaclar	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	50	Herbicide
Pentachlorophenol	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	50	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	3	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Solvents & motor oil additives
Bromochloromethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	By-product of drinking water chlorination (THM)
Bromomethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Degreasing, Insecticide fumigant, small fire extinguishers

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
ButylBenzene (n,sec, tert)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Solvent organic syntheses
Carbon tetrachloride	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Refrigerant, solvent
Chloromethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorotoluene (2,4)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Solvent in organic syntheses
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dibromomethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichlorodifluoro-methane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans – 1, 2 -Dichloro-ethylene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2,2-Dichloropropane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,3-Dichloropropane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloropropene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Soil fumigant
cis1,3-Dichloropropene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Soil fumigant
trans 1,3-Dichloropropene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Soil fumigant
Ethylbenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Hexachlorobutadiene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Used to make rubber compounds, used as solvent, and to make lubricants; used as a heat transfer liquid and a hydraulic fluid.
Isopropylbenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Manufacture of phenol acetone
p-Isopropyltoluene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Heat transferring agent
Methylene Chloride	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Degreasing & cleaning fluids Solvent in food processing
n-Propylbenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Textile dyeing & printing
Styrene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,1,2 Tetrachloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners

TEST RESULTS (unless otherwise indicated results are from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Average Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Number of Samples Tested	Min Found	Max Found	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Tetrachloroethylene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Dry cleaning and degreasing metals
Toluene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,2,3 -Trichlorobezene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,2,4 - Trichlorobezene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichlorofluoromethane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Aerosol propellant
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Used in chemical manufacturing, as an industrial solvent, paint and varnish remover, and a cleaning/degreasing agent.
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Sterilizing catgut, manufacturing of dyes, perfumes & resins
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Sterilizing catgut, manufacturing of dyes, perfumes & resins
Vinyl Chloride	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (m,p,o)	N	ND	µg/l	1	ND	ND	N/A	5	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	29.7	µg/l	4	19.3	41.3	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	14.7	µg/l	4	13.8	15.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

- 4- A violation occurs when a total positive sample is positive for E. Coli and a repeat total sample is positive or when a total positive coliform sample is negative for E. Coli but a repeat total coliform sample is positive and the sample is also positive for E.Coli.