
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2007

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri



"Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it."

June 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

2007 Consumer Confidence Report Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

| | |
|--|----------|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | I |
| LIST OF TABLES | I |
| LIST OF APPENDICES | I |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 3 |
| ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2007 | 1 |
| INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| INFORMATION ABOUT DRINKING WATER | 1 |
| HEALTH INFORMATION | 1 |
| SOURCE AND TREATMENT | 2 |
| MONITORING RESULTS | 2 |
| MCLG | 3 |

LIST OF TABLES

FORT LEONARD WOOD DETECTED CONTAMINANTS- 2007

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION
APPENDIX B: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT BROCHURE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2007 Consumer Confidence Report Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

In 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a Safe Drinking Water Act rule requiring community water systems to annually provide information on the quality of drinking water they provide to the consuming public. This information is contained in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Fort Leonard Wood's CCR is titled, Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007.

The quality of drinking water at this installation continues to be excellent. In 2007, over 11,000 tests were performed to assess the presence or absence of 115 distinct substances or physical characteristics of Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water. In the past seven years of reporting, water quality has met or surpassed all required standards of quality established by EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

This report represents the ninth annual CCR for Fort Leonard Wood. It includes the following elements:

- Supplier name and name and contact information;
- Sources of water;
- Table showing detected contaminants, their concentration, prescribed safe levels, and potential contaminant sources; and
- Health information using specified language contained in the rule.

The regulatory deadline for distributing the 2007 CCR to consumers is July 1, 2008. Prior to this deadline, the Report will be disseminated to consumers by publishing the complete report in the "Fort Leonard Wood Guidon" and by posting a copy of it on the Fort Leonard Wood Environmental Home Page at:

http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/Env_Compliance/drink_water/CONSUMER_CONFIDENCE_REPORT_FOR_2007.htm

Following publication of the report in the Guidon, a statement certifying distribution of the 2007 CCR to consumers will be sent to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.



**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri**



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2007 Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Introduction

Under the Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule of the Safe Drinking Water Act, community water systems are required to annually report water quality information to the public. This report provides information on the sources of drinking water and presents results of water quality monitoring performed in 2007.

Information About Drinking Water

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Classes of contaminants that could be present include:

- **Microbial:** Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic:** Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or the result of stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining, or farming. Some naturally occurring salts and metals could be radioactive.
- **Organic:** Include volatile and synthetic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Health Information

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA'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. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other

microbiological contaminants in drinking water are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline and the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

For more information on Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water, contact the Chief of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources at (573) 596-0882 or visit the Environmental Division's website at:

<http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/>

Source and Treatment

Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water is a blend of river and well water. Over ninety-seven percent of the water is from the Big Piney River. Before being distributed, this water is treated to comply with drinking water quality standards at the Fort's water treatment plant. At the plant, the river water is first treated by chemical coagulation and sedimentation to lower the concentration of suspended solids and naturally occurring metals. The water is then filtered; fluoridated, to help prevent tooth decay; and disinfected with chlorine.

The remaining water is pumped from over 1,000 feet underground from the Potosi Dolomite aquifer. Due to its purity, this water is not treated to remove suspended solids, as with the river water. However, it is chlorinated before being blended with the treated river water.

Monitoring Results

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants. Fort Leonard Wood routinely monitors for these potential contaminants to demonstrate drinking water safety. Over the past year, more than 11,000 tests were completed to assess water quality. Testing included monitoring of both regulated and unregulated contaminants and physical characteristics.

Regulated contaminants are those which have safe levels assigned to them by the U.S. EPA or Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Unregulated contaminants do not have prescribed safety levels, but are monitored to ensure that treatment is effective and responds to ever changing environmental conditions. Testing targeted:

- Two types of microbes;
- Thirty-one metals;
- Eight pesticides and herbicides; and
- Fifty-nine volatile organic compounds.
- Turbidity; and
- Total Organic Carbon

A summary of the highest positive results from contaminant testing is included in the following table:

FORT LEONARD WOOD DETECTED CONTAMINANTS 2007*

| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|---------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Volatile Organic | MCL | MCLG | Average | Range | Violation | Typical Source |
| HAA | 60 | --- | 28 | 14 – 55 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| TTHM | 80 | --- | 27 | 2 – 65 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| Physical Property | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Measurements below MCL (%) | Violation | Typical Source |
| Turbidity | 3 | 3 | 1.4 | 100 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Inorganic | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Violation | Typical Source | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.06 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.5 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 3.4 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | MCL | MCLG | Average | Sample Number | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (2007) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.02 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; and leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (2007) | 15 | 0 | 0.002 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| OPTIONAL MONITORING (not required by EPA) | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | SS | | Average | Range | Violation | |
| Aluminum | 5 | | 0.6 | --- | NA | |
| Chloride | 250 | | 0.15 | --- | NA | |
| Manganese | 5 | | 0.3 | --- | NA | |
| Sodium | 20 | | 4.8 | --- | NA | |
| Sulfate | 25 | | 18 | --- | NA | |
| Zinc | 5 | | 0.86 | --- | NA | |
| Calcium | --- | | 47 | | NA | |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | --- | | 234 | | NA | |
| Magnesium | --- | | 28 | | NA | |
| Potassium | --- | | 0.95 | | NA | |
| Total Alkalinity | --- | | 253 | | NA | |

* If monitored less than annually, year that monitoring was completed is included in parenthesis, i.e. (2002).

HAA: **Haloacetic acids**, chlorinated and/or brominated organic compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level**, 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.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, the level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

SS: **Secondary Standard**, contaminant levels below which would not affect the taste, odor, color, staining of water, and/or scale-forming tendencies of the water.

TTHM: **Total Trihalomethanes**, chlorinated methane (organic) compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.

Fort Leonard Wood has not had a drinking water violation during the past nine years of publishing this report, including 2007. The Fort's drinking water meets or surpasses all standards of safety and quality established by the U.S. EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Interested parties are invited to visit Fort Leonard Wood's Environmental Division's web page where the 2007 Drinking Water Quality Report has been posted, see the "Safe Drinking Water Reports" link.



Appendix A
CCR Certification



Consumer Confidence Report Certification

PWS Name: Fort Leonard Wood

PWS I.D. Number: MO3079500

The community public water system (PWS) indicated above confirms their 2007 Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to their customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given. Further, this system certifies that the information contained in their Report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Certified by:

Name: Carl Stenger

Signature: *Carl Stenger*

Title: Physical Scientist

Phone: (573) 596-0131 ext. 63723

Date: 17 June 08

You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Check all items that apply:

- CCR distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-billing consumers. Those efforts included the following as recommended by the primacy agency.
- Posting on the Internet at:
http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/Env_Compliance/drink_water/ccr2007.htm
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
 - Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)
 - Posting the CCR in public places (attach list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies to a single bill address serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers.
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach list)
- (For systems serving at least 10,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address:
http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/Env_Compliance/drink_water/ccr2007.htm
- Delivered the CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach list):
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Public Drinking Water Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2007

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri



JUNE 2007

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2007

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Introduction

Under the Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule of the Safe Drinking Water Act, community water systems are required to annually report water quality information to the public. This report provides information on the sources of drinking water and presents results of water quality monitoring performed in 2007.

DRINKING WATER INFORMATION

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Classes of contaminants that could be present include:

- **Microbial:** Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic:** Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or the result of stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining, or farming. Some naturally occurring salts and metals could be radioactive.
- **Organic:** Include volatile and synthetic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA'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. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants in drinking water are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline and the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Interested parties are invited to visit Fort Leonard Wood's Environmental Division's web page where the 2007 Drinking Water Quality Report has been posted, see the "Safe Drinking Water Reports" link.

"Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it."

For more information on Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water, contact the Chief of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources at (573) 596-0882 or visit the Environmental Directorate's website at:

<http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/>

SOURCE AND TREATMENT

Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water is a blend of river and well water. Before being distributed, water is treated to comply with drinking water quality standards at the Fort's water treatment plant. Over ninety-seven percent of the water is from the Big Piney River. At the plant, this water is first treated by chemical coagulation and sedimentation to lower the concentration of suspended solids and naturally occurring metals. The water is then filtered; fluoridated, to help prevention of tooth decay; and disinfected with chlorine.

The remaining three percent of the water is pumped from the Potosi Dolomite aquifer, over one thousand feet underground. Due to its purity, this water is not treated to remove suspended solids, as with the river water, however, it is blended with the treated river water and fluoridated and chlorinated prior to distribution.

MONITORING RESULTS

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants. Fort Leonard Wood routinely monitors for these potential contaminants to demonstrate drinking water safety. Over the past year, more than eleven thousand tests were completed for both regulated and unregulated contaminants and physical properties.

Regulated contaminants are those which have safe levels assigned to them by the U.S. EPA or Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Unregulated contaminants do not have prescribed safety levels, but are monitored to ensure that treatment is responsive to ever changing environmental conditions. Testing targeted:

- Two types of microbes;
- Thirty-one metals;
- Eight pesticides and herbicides; and
- Fifty-nine volatile organic compounds.

A summary of highest positive results from all of the tests is included in the enclosed table.

Fort Leonard Wood has not had a drinking water violation during the past nine years of publishing this report, including 2007. Your drinking water meets or surpasses all standards of quality and safety established by the U.S. EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

FORT LEONARD WOOD DETECTED CONTAMINANTS 2007*

| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Average | Range | Violation | Typical Source |
| Volatile Organic | | | | | | |
| HAA | 60 | --- | 28 | 14 – 55 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| TTHM | 80 | --- | 27 | 2 – 65 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| Physical Property | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Measurements below MCL (%) | Violation | Typical Source |
| Turbidity | 3 | 3 | 1.4 | 100 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Inorganic | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Violation | Typical Source | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.06 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.5 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 3.4 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Average | Sample Number | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (2007) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.02 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; and leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (2007) | 15 | 0 | 0.002 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| OPTIONAL MONITORING (not required by EPA) | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | SS | Average | Range | Violation | | |
| Aluminum | 5 | 0.6 | --- | NA | | |
| Chloride | 250 | 0.15 | --- | NA | | |
| Manganese | 5 | 0.3 | --- | NA | | |
| Sodium | 20 | 4.8 | --- | NA | | |
| Sulfate | 25 | 18 | --- | NA | | |
| Zinc | 5 | 0.85 | --- | NA | | |
| Calcium | --- | 47 | --- | NA | | |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | --- | 234 | --- | NA | | |
| Magnesium | --- | 28 | --- | NA | | |
| Potassium | --- | 0.95 | --- | NA | | |
| Total Alkalinity | --- | 253 | --- | NA | | |

* If monitored less than annually, year that monitoring was completed is included in parenthesis, i.e. (2002).

HAA: **Haloacetic acids**, chlorinated and/or brominated organic compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level**, 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.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, the level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

SS: **Secondary Standard**, contaminant levels below which would not affect the taste, odor, color, staining of water, and/or scale-forming tendencies of the water.

TTHM: **Total Trihalomethanes**, chlorinated methane (organic) compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.



Appendix B
CCR Brochure



For more information on Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water, contact the Chief of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources at (573) 596-0882 or visit the Environmental Directorate's website at: <http://www.wood.army.mil/DPWENV/>

SOURCE AND TREATMENT

Fort Leonard Wood's drinking water is a blend of river and well water. Before being distributed, water is treated to comply with drinking water quality standards at the Fort's water treatment plant. Over ninety-seven percent of the water is from the Big Piney River. At the plant, this water is first treated by chemical coagulation and sedimentation to lower the concentration of suspended solids and naturally occurring metals. The water is then filtered; fluoridated, to help prevention of tooth decay; and disinfected with chlorine.

The remaining three percent of the water is pumped from the Potosi Dolomite aquifer, over one thousand feet underground. Due to its purity, this water is not treated to remove suspended solids, as with the river water, however, it is blended with the treated river water and fluoridated and chlorinated prior to distribution.

MONITORING RESULTS

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants. Fort Leonard Wood routinely monitors for these potential contaminants to demonstrate drinking water safety. Over the past year, more than eleven thousand tests were completed for both regulated and unregulated contaminants and physical properties.

Regulated contaminants are those which have safe levels assigned to them by the U.S. EPA or Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Unregulated contaminants do not have prescribed safety levels, but are monitored to ensure that treatment is responsive to ever changing environmental conditions. Testing targeted:

- Two types of microbes;
- Thirty-one metals;
- Eight pesticides and herbicides; and
- Fifty-nine volatile organic compounds.

A summary of highest positive results from all of the tests is included in the enclosed table.

Fort Leonard Wood has not had a drinking water violation during the past nine years of publishing this report, including 2007. Your drinking water meets or surpasses all standards of quality and safety established by the U.S. EPA and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

"Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Translation: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it."

ENVIRONMENTAL DIVISION MISSION

Facilitate realistic and effective military training while protecting the environment, conserving energy, and conserving natural resources.



FORT LEONARD WOOD DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007

Under the Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule of the Safe Drinking Water Act, community water systems are required to annually report water quality information to the public. This report provides information on the sources of drinking water and presents results of water quality monitoring performed in 2007.



Printed on Recycled Paper



Produced by
Fort Leonard Wood
Directorate of Public Works
April 2008

DRINKING WATER INFORMATION

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. It can also pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Classes of contaminants that could be present include:

- Microbial: Such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic: Such as salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or the result of stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil or gas production, mining, or farming. Some naturally occurring salts and metals could be radioactive.
- Organic: Include volatile and synthetic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes or petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

HEALTH INFORMATION

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA'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. Guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants in drinking water are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline and the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Interested parties are invited to visit Fort Leonard Wood's Environmental Division's web page where the 2007 Drinking Water Quality Report has been posted, see the "Safe Drinking Water Reports" link.

FORT LEONARD WOOD DETECTED CONTAMINANTS 2007*

| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------|---------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Volatile Organic | MCL | MCLG | Average | Range | Violation | Typical Source |
| HAA | 60 | --- | 28 | 14 – 55 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| TTHM | 80 | --- | 27 | 2 – 65 | No | Disinfection by-product. |
| Physical Property | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Measurements below MCL (%) | Violation | Typical Source |
| Turbidity | 3 | 3 | 1.4 | 100 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Inorganic | MCL | MCLG | Peak | Violation | Typical Source | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.06 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. | |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.5 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 3.4 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | |
| HOUSEHOLD SAMPLING | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | MCL | MCLG | Average | Sample Number | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (2007) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.02 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; and leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (2007) | 15 | 0 | 0.002 | 30 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| OPTIONAL MONITORING (not required by EPA) | | | | | | |
| Inorganic | SS | Average | Range | Violation | | |
| Aluminum | 5 | 0.6 | --- | NA | | |
| Chloride | 250 | 0.15 | --- | NA | | |
| Manganese | 5 | 0.3 | --- | NA | | |
| Sodium | 20 | 4.8 | --- | NA | | |
| Sulfate | 25 | 18 | --- | NA | | |
| Zinc | 5 | 0.86 | --- | NA | | |
| Calcium | --- | 47 | --- | NA | | |
| Hardness as CaCO ₃ | --- | 234 | --- | NA | | |
| Magnesium | --- | 28 | --- | NA | | |
| Potassium | --- | 0.95 | --- | NA | | |
| Total Alkalinity | --- | 253 | --- | NA | | |

* If monitored less than annually, year that monitoring was completed is included in parenthesis, i.e. (2002).

HAA: **Haloacetic acids**, chlorinated and/or brominated organic compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.

MCL: **Maximum Contaminant Level**, 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.

MCLG: **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**, the level below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

SS: **Secondary Standard**, contaminant levels below which would not affect the taste, odor, color, staining of water, and/or scale-forming tendencies of the water.

TTHM: **Total Trihalomethanes**, chlorinated methane (organic) compounds resulting as by-products of disinfecting treatment.