The City of Alcoa routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water as required by Federal and State laws. Unless noted otherwise, the following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2011. In this 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 and comparisons:

Non-Detects (ND) **-** Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) **-** One part per million; equivalent 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; equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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 which, 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) **-** 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) **-** 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0% of samples taken	Presence or Absence	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	No	0	Presence or Absence	0	A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E.coli* positive.	Human and animal fecal waste.
Total Organic Carbon [2]	No	1.2 41% removal (25% required)	ppm	N/A	TT - 35% removal required	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	No	.04 max. .02 avg. 100% [3]	NTU	N/A	TT - ≤ 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly measurements	Soil runoff.
Inorganic Contaminants						
Lead [1]	No	2.6	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper [1]	No	.08	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Fluoride	No	0.72 - 0.96 0.83 avg.	ppm	4	4	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	No	7.6	ppm	None	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectants						
Chlorine	No	2.55	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Organic Contaminants						
Haloacetic Acids HAA	No	8 - 68 32 avg.	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM	No	13 - 75 48 avg.	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

[1] 0 out of 31 sampling sites exceeded the lead action level and 0 sites exceeded the copper action level.

[2] We met the Treatment Technique for Total Organic Carbon in 2011.

[3] We met the Treatment Technique for turbidity. 100% of all samples were less than 0.3 NTU. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.