

## Water Quality Data Table

### TEST RESULTS-Oregon Water Quality Data Table (Complete Compliance Information available at Genoa Public Works)

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
				Low	High			

#### Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products IDSE= INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION

1 Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1	.094	<0.02	0.060	12/10	No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	13.7	7.9	19.1		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination.
3 Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	1.8	1.4	4.0		No	Naturally present in the environment.
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	51.8	21.5	80.7		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
4 Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.2	0.9	1.3		NA	Water additives used to control microbes.
1 Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800	N/A	0	0		NA	Water additives used to control microbes.

#### Inorganic Contaminants

1 Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.28	0.82	1.28	7/09	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
5 Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	3.95	<0.20	3.95	7/09	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
6 Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	1.3 AL	0.037	<.004	.0316	9/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching of wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
7 Lead (ppb)	0 AL	15 AL	<4	<4	42	9/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

#### Microbiological Contaminants

8 Turbidity (conventional or Direct filtration) (NTU)	NA	TT<=0.3 (in 100% of samples / month met MCL)	0.10	.03	0.10		No	Soil runoff
---	----	--	------	-----	------	--	----	-------------

#### Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

2 Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.83	<0.30	5.44		No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
------------------	---	---	------	-------	------	--	----	--

#### Inorganic Contaminants

9 Barium (ppb)	2	2	9			6/10	No	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries
----------------	---	---	---	--	--	------	----	--

### TEST RESULTS-Genoa Water Quality Data Table

Range      Sample

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detected	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products IDSE = Initial Distribution System Evaluation</b>								
2 Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	13.63	5.4	20.4		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2 Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	NA	80	53.95	26.4	96.8		No	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
6 Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	1.3 AL	0.26	<0.04	0.28	7/08	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>
-------------------------------

2 Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.07	0.74	1.34		NA	Water additive used to control microbes
------------------------	------------	-------------	------	------	------	--	----	---

1. Analyzed daily, detected level is the highest of the year.
3. Analyzed monthly, detected level is highest of the year.
5. Analyzed monthly.
7. Two household out of 30 exceeded action level.
9. One sample taken per year.

2. Detected level is average of monthly/quarterly samples.
4. Analyzed daily, the detected level is the highest avg. of quarters.
6. 0% of households exceeded action level.
8. 100 % of samples meet the turbidity limits.

### Water Quality Data Table

(Legend and Definitions)

#### Units Description:

NA:	Not applicable.	ppm:	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ND:	Not detected.	ppb:	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
PCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration.
<=:	Less than or equal to.		
>:	Greater than.		

#### Important Drinking Water Definitions

- 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.
- 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.
- TT:** Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of the contaminant in drinking water.
- AL:** Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
- MRDL:** Maximum residual disinfection level. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.