

Lake Huron Water Treatment Plant 2008 Regulated Detected Contaminants Tables

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Chemicals – Annual Monitoring at Plant Finished Water Tap.								
Fluoride	09/09/2008	ppm	4	4	1.23	n/a	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	09/09/2008	ppm	10	10	0.28	n/a	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	06/09/2008	ppm	2	2	0.01	n/a	no	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Nov 2008	ppb	n/a	80	16.2	6.6-31.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Nov 2008	ppb	n/a	60	8.5	4.3-12.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant (Total Chlorine residual)	Jan-Dec 2008	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	0.72	0.54-0.86	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

2008 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap

Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
0.11 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff

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.

2008 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples	in one month 0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
<i>E.coli</i> or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive.	entire year 0	no	Human waste and animal fecal waste.

2005 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customers' Tap

Con-taminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Action Level AL	90 th Per-centile Value*	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2008	ppb	0	15	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2008	ppm	1.3	1.3	.103	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

*The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.

Regulated Contaminant	Treatment Technique	Running annual average	Monthly Ratio Range	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no requirement for TOC removal.				Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	4.38	Erosion of natural deposits

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Year 2007													
Chlorine or Chloramines	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bacteriological Site #4	.92	.62	.86	.59	.56	.89	1.46	.54	.67	.68	.68	.91	
Bacteriological Site #5	.79	.60	.62	.68	.64	.54	.56	.53	.59	.51	.57	.60	
Bacteriological Site #6	.79	.67	.84	.35	.61	.10	.51	.51	.40	.24	.37	.78	
Monthly Average	.83	.63	.77	.54	.60	.51	.84	.49	.50	.52	.57	.76	
Quarterly Average			.74			.55			.61			.62	
Year 2008													
Chlorine or chloramines	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Bacteriological Site #4	.82	.98	1.05	.97	.98	.85	.81	.72	.81	.81	.97	1.04	
Bacteriological Site #5	.69	.77	.80	.70	.77	.67	.55	.40	.40	.27	.15	.18	
Bacteriological Site #6	.70	.60	.80	.66	.85	.56	.70	.29	.50	.60	.42	.66	
Monthly Average	.74	.78	.88	.78	.86	.69	.69	.47	.57	.56	.51	.63	
Quarterly Average			.80			.78			.58			.57	

The amount of Chlorine Residual is a measurement of how much Chlorine is left in the Water Distribution System after disinfection. It also helps maintain a constant disinfection in the system it's self.

For more information, please contact Michael Barnett at (586)-749-5301

2008 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE FOR NEW HAVEN WELL #1

Contaminant	Test	Units	MCL/AL	RL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Method
Chloride	09/09/2008	ppm		4	18	SM 4500-CL E
Fluoride	09/09/2008	ppm	4.0	0.1	0.040	SM 4500 FC
Hardness as CaCO ₃	09/09/2008	ppm		20	266	SM 2340 C
Iron (automated)	09/09/2008	ppm		0.1	1.1	SM 3500 FeB
Nitrate as N	09/09/2008	ppm	10	0.4	Not Detected	SM 4500 NO ₃ H
Nitrite as N	09/09/2008	ppm	1	0.05	Not Detected	SM 4500 NO ₃ H
Sodium (automated)	09/09/2008	ppm		5	13	SM 3500 NaB
Sulfate	09/09/2008	ppm		10	52	SM 4500 SO ₄ E

2008 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS TABLE FOR NEW HAVEN WELL #2

Contaminant	Test	Units	MCL/AL	RL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Method
Chloride	09/09/2008	ppm		4	20	SM 4500-CL E
Fluoride	09/09/2008	ppm	4.0	0.1	0.42	SM 4500 FC
Hardness as CaCO ₃	09/09/2008	ppm		20	264	SM 2340 C

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements not met for New Haven Public Water System

Our water system is required to conduct a system evaluation to characterize disinfection by-products (DBP) in our distribution system and identify the best places to monitor. We recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples required for this evaluation. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. During January, April, and July 2008 our system failed to collect the required number of DBP samples for total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs), and Haloacetic acids (HAA5s) in our drinking water distribution system.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

There is nothing you need to do. The missed samples were for the purpose of a system evaluation and are not compliance samples. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

WHAT WAS DONE?

TTHMs and HAA5s are a group of chemicals that are formed when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria.

We are revising our monitoring plan and will be taking these samples between 4/10/2009, 7/10/2009, 10/10/2009 and, 1/10/2010. For more information, please contact Michael Barnett of New Haven DPW at 586-749-9399.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of New Haven DPW.