

## Northcrest Ranch 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006 2005	Barium	0.1	0.099	0.102	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Nitrate	0.05	0.03	0.06	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.31	.5	1.9	4.0	4	ppm	Disinfectant to Control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

### Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Lead	5.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.357	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

#### Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**  
(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009 2007	Bicarbonate	222	212	231	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate 2007 195 rocks such as limestone.
2006 2005	Calcium	65.3	58.7	71.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Chloride	17	16	17	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Cooper	0.003	0	0.006	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2006 2005	Magnesium	1.9	1.7	2.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Nickel	0.001	0	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006 2005	Sodium	15	15	15	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Sulfate	1	1	1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	182	174	189	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2007	Total Dissolved Solids	249	244	253	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006 2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	171	153	188	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006 2005	Zinc	0.022	0.019	0.025	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.