

Westwood 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
2007	Barium	0.101	0.101	0.101	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Fluoride	0.14	0.14	0.14	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.39	0.39	0.39	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 Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.07	0.5	1.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used 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
2000	Lead	10	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2000	Copper	0.171	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
2007	Bicarbonate	160	160	160	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007	Calcium	45.8	45.8	45.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	39	39	39	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Copper	0.011	0.011	0.011	1	ppm	
2007	Iron	0.146	0.146	0.146	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2007	Magnesium	3.2	3.2	3.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Nickel	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2007	Sodium	30	30	30	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Sulfate	4	4	4	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	131	131	131	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	232	232	232	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2007	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	128	128	128	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2007	Zinc	0.051	0.051	0.051	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.