

Brief explanation of detected Primary Drinking Water contaminants with a Maximum Contaminant Level.

- Radium 228 is found in water from erosion of natural deposits, some people who drink water contaminated with radium-226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of developing cancer.
- Gross Alpha is found in water from erosion of natural deposits, certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- Barium is found in water from discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
- TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) are found in water as a bi-product of the disinfection process some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer
- Lead (Pb) and Copper (Cu) are found in water primarily from leaching of old plumbing components. Lead and copper were commonly used in plumbing materials pre 1986. Lead and copper may cause  
Infants and children: Delays in physical or mental development; children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities  
Adults: Kidney problems; high blood pressure
- Fluoride occurs in water as a water additive which promotes strong teeth, or erosion of natural deposits, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories and may cause Bone disease (pain and tenderness of the bones); Children may get mottled teeth
- Antimony is a metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements. The most widely used antimony compound is antimony trioxide, used as a flame retardant. It is also found in batteries, pigments, and ceramics/glass. Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of the maximum contaminant level over many years could experience increase in blood cholesterol and decrease in blood sugar
- Sulfate is a naturally occurring substance commonly found in minerals, rocks, and soil. High levels of sulfate in drinking water can have a laxative effect, causing diarrhea and dehydration. The effects are typically temporary and last only a short time while the digestive system gets used to the water. Newborn infants, travelers, and new residents are more susceptible to these effects.
- Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral found in rocks, soil, and groundwater. While manganese is necessary for proper nutrition and part of a healthy diet, it can have

undesirable effects at elevated concentrations. When concentrations exceed 0.05mg/L or 50 PPB, the water may be discolored and taste bad.

- Sodium – According to EPA guidelines, individuals on a very low sodium diet (500mg/day) may want to limit water sodium to 20mg/L or 20PPM. While drinking water generally is not a major source of sodium for most people, those managing sodium-sensitive hypertension should discuss their water's sodium levels with a healthcare professional regarding potential alternatives