

2009 Monitoring Results for Borough of Clayton

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all primary Federal and State testing requirements.

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Highest Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation (Yes / No)	Year ¹ Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive / negative	0	2 or more positive samples / month	1 positive sample in April	NA	NO	2009	Naturally present in the environment.
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0	5	2.12 +/- 0.83	1.00 +/- 0.83 to 2.12 +/- 0.83	NO	2009	Erosion of natural deposits.
Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	2.16 +/- 1.27	1.3 +/- 1.27 to 2.16 +/- 1.27	NO	2009	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.								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	ppb	0	5	3.8	ND - 3.8	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.0358	0.0221 - 0.0358	NO	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. 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.								
Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	0.4 90th percentile	0.027 - 0.418	NO	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.								
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.76	0.454 - 1.76	NO	2009	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness in the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.								
Lead	ppb	0	15 = AL	3.3 90th percentile	ND - 6.7	NO	2007	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	3.41	ND - 3.41	NO	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.								
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.08 RAA	0.03 - 0.34	NO	2009	Water additive used to control microbes.
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	1 (Running Annual Average)	ND - 1.10	NO	2009	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	3 (Running Annual Average)	ND - 8.37	NO	2009	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central								