



Public Meeting & Utility Contact Information

■ ALLEMAN

2nd Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Alleman City Council
14000 NE 6th Street • Alleman, Iowa 50007
Mayor Bill Bodensteiner
(515) 685-3666
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ ANKENY

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 5:30 p.m.
410 West 1st Street • Ankeny, Iowa 50023
Customer Service
220 West 1st Street • Ankeny, Iowa 50023
Phone: (515) 963-3565 • Fax: (515) 963-3535
www.ankenyiowa.gov

■ BERWICK WATER ASSOCIATION

Annual meeting and as needed
5825 NE Berwick Drive • Berwick, Iowa 50032
Tom O'Donnell
PO Box 187 • Berwick, Iowa 50032
Phone: (515) 266-8668 • Fax: (515) 266-4402

■ BONDURANT

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m.
Bondurant City Hall
200 2nd Street NE • Bondurant, Iowa 50035
Patrick F. Collison
Phone: (515) 971-6856 • Fax: (515) 967-5732
E-mail: pcollison@cityofbondurant.com

■ CLIVE

1st, 3rd, & 5th Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Clive City Hall
1900 NW 114th Street • Clive, Iowa 50325
Bart Weller, Public Works Director
2123 NW 111th Street • Clive, Iowa 50325
Phone: (515) 223-6231 • Fax: (515) 223-6013
E-mail: bweller@cityofclive.com

■ CUMMING

2nd & 4th Monday each month
City Hall • Cumming, Iowa 50061
City Clerk
P.O. Box 100 • Cumming, Iowa 50061
Phone: (515) 981-9214 • Fax: (515) 981-4981
E-mail: cityclerk@cumming-iowa.com
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ DES MOINES

4th Tuesday each month at 3:30 p.m.
Des Moines Water Works
2201 George Flagg Parkway • Des Moines, Iowa 50321
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ EARLHAM

2nd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Earlham City Hall
140 South Chestnut Avenue • Earlham, Iowa 50072
Gary Coffman
Phone: (515) 758-2281 • Fax: (515) 758-2710
E-mail: earlhamcityhall@mchsi.com

■ JOHNSTON

1st & 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Johnston City Hall
6221 Merle Hay Road • Johnston, Iowa 50131
Lori Eden
P.O. Box 410 • Johnston, Iowa 50131-0410
Phone: (515) 278-0822 • Fax: (515) 727-8092
E-mail: leden@ci.johnston.ia.us

■ NEW VIRGINIA WATER WORKS

1st Saturday of each month at 7:30 a.m.
Fire Station meeting room • New Virginia, IA 50210
Brent Baughman
506 West Street, P.O. Box 302 • New Virginia, IA 50210
Phone: (641) 449-3492 • Fax: (641) 449-3310
E-mail: bjbaughman@iowatelecom.net

■ NORWALK

1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m.
Norwalk Easter Library • Norwalk, Iowa 50211
Tim Hoskins, Public Works Director
705 North Avenue • Norwalk, Iowa 50211
Phone: (515) 202-2540 • Fax: (515) 981-0933
E-mail: timhoskins@ci.norwalk.ia.us

■ PLEASANT HILL

2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m.
Pleasant Hill City Hall
515 Maple Drive • Pleasant Hill, Iowa 50317
Dave Leonard
Phone: (515) 309-9460 • Fax: (515) 262-9570
E-mail: dleonard@ci.pleasant-hill.ia.us
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727

Des Moines Water Works completed a **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (SWA)** in 2001. To obtain a copy of the SWA, go to www.dmww.com, or call (515) 283-8700 to request a printed copy.

E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ POLK COUNTY RURAL WATER DISTRICT #1

Meetings as needed
660 NW 66th Avenue, Suite 4 • Des Moines, Iowa 50313
Claire Vanderpool
Phone: (515) 289-2643

■ RUNNELLS

2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
Runnells City Hall
Carol Elam, City Clerk
Phone: (515) 966-2042
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ URBANDALE

Meets monthly • Call 278-3940 for information
Urbandale Water Utility
3720 86th Street • Urbandale, Iowa 50322
Dale Acheson
Phone: (515) 278-3940 • Fax: (515) 278-3944
E-mail: dacheson@urbandalewater.org

■ WARREN WATER DISTRICT

3rd Monday each month at 7:00 p.m.
Warren Water District Office
1204 East 2nd Avenue • Indianola, Iowa 50125
Peggy Crabbs, Systems Manager
Phone: (515) 962-1200 • Fax: (515) 962-9328
E-mail: peggy@warrenwaterdistrict.com

■ WAUKEE

1st & 3rd Monday each month at 5:00 p.m.
Waukee City Hall
230 Highway 6 • Waukee, Iowa 50263
Andy Fish
Phone: (515) 710-9469 • Fax: (515) 987-3979
E-mail: afish@waukee.org

■ WINDSOR HEIGHTS

1st and 3rd Monday each month at 5:00 p.m.
Windsor Heights City Hall
133 66th Street • Windsor Heights, Iowa 50311
Marketa George-Oliver
(515) 279-3622
Des Moines Water Works Customer Service
Phone: (515) 283-8700 • Fax: (515) 283-8727
E-mail: customerservice@dmww.com

■ XENIA RURAL WATER DISTRICT

Thursday of 3rd full week of each month
2398 141st Street • Bouton, Iowa 50039
Mark Christianson, Operations Manager
PO Box 39 • Bouton, Iowa 50039
Phone: (515) 676-2117 ext. 201 • Fax: (515) 676-2208
E-mail: mchristianson@xeniamwater.org

DRINKING WATER AND HEALTH INFORMATION FROM THE EPA

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. The EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the national Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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. Des Moines Water Works uses a variety of strategies to keep the treated tap water below 10 ppm. These strategies include source water blending, and if necessary, removal of nitrate using an expensive treatment process known as ion exchange. Des Moines Water Works' treated water has not exceeded the 10 ppm standard since nitrate removal was implemented in 1992. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Many customers wish to know if bottled water is safer than regular tap water. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Research repeatedly shows bottled water to be no safer than conventional tap water provided by public water systems in the U.S.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting www.epa.gov/OGWDW.

AREA LEGISLATOR CONTACT INFORMATION

If you wish to have your questions or concerns about water quality in your watershed heard, contact the following area legislators.

Rep. Ako Abdul-Samad Polk County (515) 283-0987	Sen. Matt McCoy Polk County (515) 245-2959
Sen. Staci Appel Warren County (515) 961-6982	Sen. Larry Noble Polk County (515)-964-7524
Sen. Dick Dearden Polk County (515) 262-1203	Rep. Jo Oldson Polk County (515) 255-2805
Rep. Chris Hagenow Polk County (515) 274-1652	Rep. Rick Olson Polk County rick.olson@legis.state.ia.us
Sen. Jack Hatch Polk County (515) 243-2033	Rep. Peter Cownie Polk County (515) 664-8341
Rep. Erik Helland Polk County (515) 986-1030	Rep. Janet Petersen Polk County (515) 279-9063
Rep. Bruce Hunter Polk County (515) 256-8010	Rep. Scott Raeker Polk County (515) 276-5987
Rep. Geri Huser Polk County (515) 967-7846	Rep. Kent Sorenson Warren County (515) 250-7555
Rep. Kevin Koester Polk County (515) 963-9996	Sen. Pat Ward Polk County (515) 221-3945
Rep. Kevin McCarthy Polk County (515) 953-5221	Rep. Ralph Watts Dallas County (515) 993-4850
	Sen. Brad Zaun Polk County (515) 276-2025

Des Moines Water Works
Water You Can Trust for Life

The Treatment You Can Trust for Life

Water plays a key role in your health and Des Moines Water Works (DMWW) plays a key role in providing you with a safe, clean, healthy water supply. DMWW operates two water treatment plants in Central Iowa. The Treatment Plant at Fleur Drive treats water pumped from one of three sources: Raccoon River, Des Moines River and ground water collected through a series of underground pipes situated next to the Raccoon River (located throughout Water Works Park). The L.D. McMullen Treatment Facility at Maffitt Reservoir, located southwest of the metropolitan area, treats water from the Raccoon River. The water is obtained through radial collector wells located horizontally in the coarse sand and gravel formation beneath the river. The shallow groundwater receives natural filtration prior to entry into the wells. The groundwater is pumped to the treatment plant via a series of pipes and pumps that interconnect all six of the wells and the horizontally drilled well. This innovative horizontal well formation was designed and constructed by DMWW staff. A third facility, Saylorville Water Treatment Plant, located at the 6500 block of NW 26th Street in Polk County, will be online late summer 2010, providing water to residents north of Des Moines. This facility will utilize membrane technology to soften and purify the finished water. This will be DMWW's first membrane treatment plant and the largest such facility in Iowa. The Saylorville plant will have an initial capacity of 10.0 million gallons per day (mgd) and be expandable to 20.0 mgd.

DMWW's chemists and microbiologist test the untreated water daily to determine the best source water. They also test the treated water every day to ensure that it is a healthy and safe product. The tests include bacterial analysis, softening levels and testing for other contaminants.

Once treated, there are more than 1,000 miles of underground water mains and pipe (iron, concrete and plastic) distributing the water to homes in Des Moines and surrounding communities.



Healthy Watersheds = Healthy Water

Des Moines Water Works is actively working on multiple levels to address deteriorating river water quality in the metro area's watershed. Improving river source water quality has a direct benefit to Des Moines Water Works in ensuring the treatment processes remain effective, efficient, and economical in producing a high quality drinking water. Improving source waters has a direct benefit to Iowans' recreational options and to our fisheries and other aquatic life.

A watershed is an area of land that water flows over or through on its way to a stream, lake or river. Within each different watershed, the land "sheds" or gets rid of water into a common body of water. A watershed also includes the people, air, plants and animals that call that land "home."

Residents of the Des Moines metro area live in both the Des Moines River and Raccoon River watersheds, which begin about 200 miles north and west of the city. These rivers serve as the primary sources for our drinking water.

Precipitation, run off, agriculture tile drainage or any other water from farmland and urban areas between the Minnesota border area and Des Moines will eventually end up in one of these two rivers. When it rains or snows, water carries pollutants such as dirt, oil and fertilizers to our rivers and lakes. Controlling pollution is key to improving the quality of our water supply.

There are two types of watershed pollution: point-source and nonpoint-source. Point-source pollution is an easily identifiable source, like wastewater treatment plant or industrial discharge. Nonpoint sources of pollution are difficult to identify, isolate and control. Examples of non-point source pollution include run off from parking lots, run off and tile drainage discharge from agricultural fields, feedlots, lawns and failing septic systems.

Everyone, from farmers to urban residents, can contribute to improving watershed health. Even the smallest contribution can make a significant impact in preserving and protecting our water.

You can keep our watersheds clean and

safe by following these healthy, environmental tips. These can be practiced at home, work and in the community, to enjoy and maintain a healthy living environment!

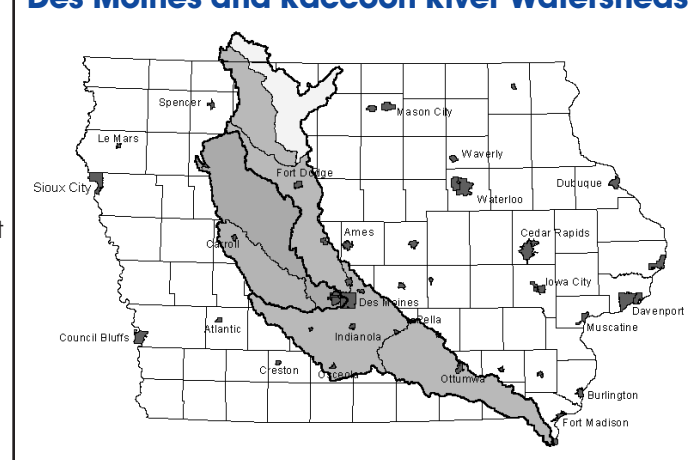
- **No dumping!** Do not dump hazardous household chemicals, such as fertilizers, oil-based paint or antifreeze down the drain. Take these chemicals to the Metro Waste Authority's Regional Collection Center in Bondurant for disposal. Call (515) 967-5512 for more information. Yearly neighborhood SCRUB days also offer limited hazardous chemical disposal.
- **Recycle!** Recycle your newspapers, magazines, milk jugs, juice bottles, metal cans, clear glass, and anything else possible to reduce the quantity of garbage you send to the landfill.
- **Love nature!** Plant grass, trees and shrubs to prevent soil from eroding.
- **Drive smart!** Keep your vehicles in good condition to prevent oil and antifreeze leaks from entering storm sewers.
- **Don't litter!** Pick up after yourself and your pets. You can also volunteer to help clean up area parks.

Using Water Wisely

Although there is a sufficient amount of water in our rivers and reservoir storage to meet our customer needs, these water utility assets can be most efficiently operated during the very hottest of summer days when customers use water wisely.

Des Moines Water Works, in cooperation with other metropolitan area water utilities, has developed the "Using Water Wisely" program. This is an educational, voluntary customer program aimed at reducing water use during hot, dry summer days. Customers can do this by eliminating lawn watering during the hottest part of the day (10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.) and spreading out water use over several days through ODD - EVEN day watering before 10:00 a.m. and after 5:00 p.m. This watering approach reduces the peak load on our water facilities which extends their capacity and useful life.

Des Moines and Raccoon River Watersheds



2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

A publication on quality water and quality service presented by **DES MOINES WATER WORKS**

Supplying central Iowa with clean, safe drinking water is Des Moines Water Works' mission. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. This annual Consumer Confidence Report is your guide to the quality and safety of the tap water provided by Des Moines Water Works.

Employees of the utility have an obligation to protect its assets for its owners – our customers – and the source water is perhaps the most important asset. We also believe our customers deserve to have a clean source of drinking water, regardless of how adept we are at making it drinkable.

Des Moines Water Works encourages customers to stay informed on drinking water and watershed protection issues. Please contact us at (515) 283-8700 or visit www.dmww.com if you have any questions about your drinking water.

DES MOINES WATER WORKS

2201 George Flagg Parkway | Des Moines, IA 50321 | (515) 283-8700 | www.dmww.com



WATER QUALITY REPORT 2009

Water Treatment Plant Monitoring

Before water can be delivered to your home, it must first be analyzed by certified laboratories at Des Moines Water Works' Fleur Drive Plant and at the University of Iowa Hygienic Laboratory in Iowa City. Results for 2009 in this report include those for samples taken as water leaves Des Moines Water Works' two treatment plants, and from samples obtained from the various water distribution systems supplied with water by Des Moines Water Works. The L.D. McMullen Water Treatment Facility serves southwest Des Moines; parts of the Xenia and Warren Rural Water Systems; Waukee; and parts of West Des Moines, Clive, and Urbandale west of I-35. All other areas receive water from the Fleur Drive Plant. The treated drinking water is tested for the following parameters:

- Microorganisms** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants** such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or come from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides** which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are industrial and petroleum process byproducts and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants** which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

2009 Lab Test RESULTS	YEAR TESTED			Fleur Drive Treatment Plant		L.D. McMullen Water Treatment Facility		SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	YEAR TESTED	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	
WATER CLARITY								
Turbidity (NTU)	2009	TT	-	0.09	0.03-0.09	0.29	0.04-0.29	Soil runoff
INORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	2009	10	10	8	0.92-8	8.2	0.64-8.2	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2009	4	4	1.3	0.18-1.3	1.27	0.80-1.27	Additive for strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; fertilizer
Sodium (mg/L)	2009	-	-	15	12-30	11	8-21	Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC SUBSTANCES								
Atrazine (ug/L)	2009	3	3	-	-	0.1	-	Agriculture runoff

Total Organic Carbon RESULTS			
Treatment Plant	Year Tested	Annual Removal Ratio	Minimum Removal Requirement
Fleur Drive Plant	2009	2.6	1
McMullen Facility	2009	1.83	1

DES MOINES WATER WORKS AND THE CITY OF ANKENY operate wells known as an Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) well. Treated drinking water is injected into the well during cold-weather months, and recovered for use during warm-weather months. Testing data unique to this water can be seen below.

2009 Lab Test RESULTS	YEAR TESTED			LP Moon Well		McMullen Plant Well		Ankeny Well 1		SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
	YEAR TESTED	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2009	15	0	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	2009	10	--	2	--	--	--	2	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine (ug/L)	2009	3	3	0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--	Runoff from fertilizer
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2009	15	0	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2009	6	0	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Fluoride (mg/L)	2009	4	4	1.45	--	1.17	--	1.17	--	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/L)	2009	--	--	28	--	15	--	27	--	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	2009	10	10	4.93	3.88-4.93	4.77	3-4.77	4.22	--	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Distribution System Monitoring

Once the water leaves the water treatment facilities, it is regularly monitored throughout the numerous distribution systems served by Des Moines Water Works for disinfectant, disinfectant byproducts, bacteria, lead and copper. The table below shows the results of this monitoring.

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. Des Moines Water Works 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2009 Distribution RESULTS	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)		Lead	Copper	Coliform Bacteria		Chlorine Disinfectant	
	Level Found	Range of Detections	Level Found	Range of Detections	90% of Samples Below this Level	90% of Samples Below this Level	Monthly Samples	Positive Samples	Running Annual Average	Range
Des Moines ¹	40	20-70	8	ND-21	ND	ND	150	3 ²	1.3	0.07-2.9
Ankeny	43	23-63	7	ND-15	ND	ND	40	0	1.0	0.29-1.66
Ankeny ASR	50	ND-55	5	ND-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Berwick	53	33-73	10	6-13	ND	0.06	1	0	0.8	0.39-1.86
Bondurant	49	30-65	15	10-26	3	0.012	3	0	2.4	2.1-2.5
Clive	39	32-47	8.5	7-9	ND	ND	15	1 ³	0.8	ND-1.85
Cumming	49	49	11	11	15	0.02	1	0	0.70	0.51-0.9
East Dallas Water	26	26	8	8	ND	ND	1	0	1.90	1.3-2.14
Earlham	23	15-28	6	ND-10	7	ND	2	0	1.90	1.3-2.3
Johnston	50	31-79	13	9-18	ND	0.017	15	1 ⁴	0.6	0.03-1.89
New Virginia	50	39-52	13	9-16	ND	0.02	1	0	1.4	0.45-1.91
Norwalk	62	44-82	14	7-28	ND	ND	9	0	0.9	0.74-1.15
Polk Co. Rural Water #1	50	26-69	11	6-14	ND	ND	1	0	0.7	0.23-1.24
SE Polk Rural Water ⁵	51	39-63	11	7-20	ND	ND	10	1 ⁶	1.5	0.2-3.2
Urbandale	50	35-74	10	7-13	ND	ND	40	2 ⁷	0.9	0.52-2.2
Warren Water District	38	16-66	9	ND-18	ND	ND	19	0	1.8	0.33-20.6
Waukee	53	39-63	10	6-11	7	ND	9	0	0.8	0.26-1.54
Xenia Rural Water District	38	4-67	13	ND-21	11	0.046	14	0	2.6	0.42-2.9

¹Includes Windsor Heights & Pleasant Hill
²Three samples collected in December tested positive for total coliforms. One of these samples tested positive for fecal coliforms. Repeat confirmation samples showed no contamination present.
³One sample tested positive for total coliform bacteria, but repeat confirmation samples showed no contamination present.
⁴One sample tested positive for total and fecal coliform, but repeat confirmation samples showed no contamination.
⁵Includes water supplied to Alleman & Runnels
⁶One sample tested positive for total coliform bacteria, but repeat confirmation samples showed no contamination.
⁷One sample tested positive for total coliform bacteria, but repeat confirmation samples showed no contamination.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

<p>Action Level The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.</p> <p>Coliform A bacteria originating in the digestive system of mammals. Its presence in water alerts lab staff that disease-causing agents may be present.</p> <p>Compliance Following all rules and regulations defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act and maintaining water quality below Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).</p> <p>Contaminant One of a variety of natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological or radiological substances whose presence in public water systems may cause adverse health effects to consumers.</p> <p>Cryptosporidium A microscopic organism found in rivers and streams that can cause diarrhea, fever and gastrointestinal distress if ingested. It finds its way into the watershed through animal and human wastes. Cryptosporidium is rarely found in the rivers from which we draw water and is effectively eliminated by a treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Cryptosporidium has NEVER been found in your drinking water.</p> <p>Detection The positive identification of the presence of a particular contaminant. Detection of a contaminant does not necessarily represent a serious health risk to consumers if the concentration is below the MCL.</p> <p>Disinfection Killing or deactivation of the larger portion of microorganisms in water, with the probability that the disinfecting agent kills all disease-causing bacteria.</p>	<p>Filtration A treatment process that physically removes particles from water as the water passes through a medium.</p> <p>Ground water The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface, usually in aquifers. Ground water is often used to supply wells and springs.</p> <p>Immuno-compromised A physical condition in which the human immune system becomes less capable of warding off illness or infection.</p> <p>Level Found The highest amount found in the water or the average of all samples analyzed, depending on the regulation. If multiple samples were tested in 2009, the lowest and highest detected values are listed under Range of Detections.</p> <p>MCL The maximum contaminant level, the highest level of a substance allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MCLG The MCL Goal, the level of a substance where there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment processes.</p> <p>MRDL The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.</p> <p>MRDLG The level of disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p> <p>mg/L Milligrams per liter, or parts per million.</p>	<p>N/A Not applicable.</p> <p>ND Not detected.</p> <p>NTU Nephelometric turbidity units.</p> <p>Organic Of, pertaining to, or derived from living organisms. Organic matter contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. Examples include humans, plants and animals.</p> <p>pCi/L Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.</p> <p>Surface water All water naturally open to the atmosphere and all springs, wells or other collectors that are directly influenced by surface water. Water located close to the Earth's surface.</p> <p>TT Treatment technology. Certain treatment processes are required to reduce the level of turbidity in the drinking water. Turbidity must not ever exceed 1 NTU, and must be less than 0.3 NTU 95% of the time.</p> <p>Turbidity Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.</p> <p>ug/L Micrograms per liter, or parts per billion.</p>
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