2012 Water Quality Data - Village of Martin W.S.S.N. #4155

This table shows the results of our monitoring for regulated substances during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011.
It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Regulated Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	06/2012	3	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	06/2012	0.15	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits

.Regulated Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Highest RAA	2006 Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	na	06/2010	3	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	na	06/2010	17.0	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	monthly	0.37	0.27 – 0.37	No	Byproduct of disinfection

Radioactive Substance	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detect	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
RA226 (pCi/L)	15	0	06/2011	0.28	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits
RA228 (pCi/L)	15	0	06/2011	1.1	n/a*	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance Subject To AL	Action Level	Sample Date	90th Percentile	# Sites Exceeding AL	Likely Sources of Contamination
Copper ** (ppb)	1300	08/2012	92.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead ** (ppb)	15	08/2012	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

** Lead and copper are not found in drinking water as it leaves the well and enters the distribution system but are measured at the customer's tap.
Nine sites were tested in Martin. One exceeded the action level set by the EPA.

Unregulated Substance ***	Sample Date	Range of Detect	Average	Violation	Likely Sources of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	06/2012	16	16	No	Erosion of natural deposits

*** EPA has not established drinking water standards for unregulated contaminants; monitoring helps the EPA determine whether future regulation is warranted.

DEFINITIONS	
	AL (Action Level) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
	MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
	MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
	MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) – Highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that use of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbials.
	MRGDL (Maximum Residual Goal Disinfectant Level) – Level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
	ND (Non-Detect) – laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
	PPB (Parts per billion) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
	PPM (Parts per million) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.
	RAA (Running Annual Average) - For most contaminants, this is calculated quarterly.
	pCi/L (Picocuries per Liter) – A measure of radioactivity.

The following information is provided to assist you in installing or regulating your water conditioning systems.

Hardness	387 / 22.6 grams

-More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. 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. Martin Village 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at *http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead*.

-If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Flower at 672-7777 or Dan Neeson at 269-838-4483. Concerns can also be addressed at Village Board meetings on the 2nd Monday of each month.