

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Key:

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

Ppm = parts per million

Ppb = parts per billion

pCi/L = Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mg/L = Milligrams per liter

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Date Tested	Likely Source
Microbiological Contaminants: No bacterial contaminants were detected in routine tests.					
Organic Contaminants: All compounds were below detection limit in routine tests.					
Inorganic Contaminants: Results of routine tests, shown below...					
		Lead & Copper			
Copper	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0.39 ppm	9/30/2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	15 ppb	0	7 ppb	9/30/2003	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
Barium	2 ppm	2 ppm	.011 ppm	4/13/2005	discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite Nitrogen	1.0mg/L	.01mg/L	<.01mg/L	2/2/2006	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic, sew age. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Nitrogen	10 mg/L	.10 mg/L	.18 mg/L	2/2/2006	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic, sew age. Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants:					
Radon Screen	4000 pCi/l	N/A	168 pCi/l	4/2/2003	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Screen	15pCi/l	0 pCi/l	1.07 pCi/l	3/30/2006	Erosion of natural deposits.

Harrison Water District tests yearly for 74 contaminants.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow. Action levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.

Highest Level Detected - Highest level found in Harrison Water District.

Important Health Information

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. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).