

Contaminant (Units)	Sites Sampled	AL	90 th Percentile	Sample Date	Exceeding AL	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper							
Lead	20	15 PPB	5.3 PPB	Sept. 2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Copper	20	1.3 PPM	0.039 PPM	Sept. 2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation	Possible Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	0.012 PPM	2.0 PPM	2.0 PPM	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N.D. PPM	None	None	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	0.04 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic, tanks sewage.
Fluoride	0.07 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Unregulated contaminants						
Sodium	10.8 PPM	None	None	2009	No	By-product of corrosion control, naturally occurring.
Sulfate	5.0 PPM	None	None	2007	No	Naturally occurring
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Total Trihalomethane	45.7 Avg. Range 31.1-69.4 PPB	80 PPB	None	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acid	20.4 Avg. Range 18.5-24.6 PPB	60 PPB	None	2009	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Microbial Contaminants						
Turbidity	0.076 NTU	TT=0.3 NTU	None	2009	No	Soil run off
Radionuclides						
Radium 226	1.2+/-0.5	5 pCiL	None	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.4+/-0.7	5 pCiL	None	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity	3.9+/-1.8	15 pCiL	None	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. 0.5 NTU must be met 95% of the time. The TT was met 100% of the time.

90th Percentile Level: out of 10 sites sampled, 9 out of 10 were at or below this level.

Parts per million / (PPM) Parts per billion (PPB)

N.D. non-detect

Lead and Copper:

The last round of samplings was done in 2009. Following the passage of the Federal Lead and Copper Rule and initial copper and lead sampling in 1991, the Lee Water Dept. failed to meet the regulated action levels. Notification, bill stuffers, etc. were distributed to comply with regulations until a water treatment facility could be constructed. In 1998, the Lee Water Dept. completed construction of a new water filtration plant. Controlled adjustment in pH and the addition of Zinc Orthophosphate stabilizes the water throughout the distribution system, reducing the aggressive/corrosive action of the water and therefore reducing copper and lead concentrations. I am pleased to report that the Town of Lee is now out of the demonstration phase. Our water is under the action level for lead and copper. Potential adverse health effects for copper and lead are listed as follows:

Copper: 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.

Lead: 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. The Lee Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water is 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.