

| 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 | 0.0090 PPM | 2.0 PPM | 2.0 PPM | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel | N.D. PPM | None | None | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 0.03 PPM | 10 PPM | 10 PPM | 2011 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic, tanks sewage. |
| Fluoride | 0.06 PPM | 4 PPM | 4 PPM | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Unregulated contaminants | | | | | | |
| Sodium | 7.2 PPM | None | None | 2011 | No | By-product of corrosion control, naturally occurring. |
| Sulfate | 5.0 PPM | None | None | 2007 | No | Naturally occurring |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethane | 41.2 Avg. Range 19.2-84.4 PPB | 80 PPB | None | 2011 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acid | 21.3 Avg. Range 12.6-27.4 PPB | 60 PPB | None | 2011 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Microbial Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | 0.074 NTU | TT=0.3 NTU | None | 2011 | 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>.