

# Regulatory Testing

These are the compounds we are required to test for, and all were below the regulatory limit.

	Required Regulatory Report	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by EPA
	<b>Turbidity</b> A measure of the amount of suspended particles in the water (cloudiness); an indicator of overall water quality and filtration effectiveness.	Requires a specific treatment technique; 95% of monthly samples must be less than 0.3 NTU.
	<b>Cryptosporidium (in source water)</b> A parasite spread through human and animal waste that causes gastrointestinal illness.	No MCL exists.
	<b>Giardia (in source water)</b> A parasite spread through human and animal waste that causes gastrointestinal illness.	No MCL exists.
Inorganic Compounds	<b>Copper</b> A metal widely used in household plumbing that may corrode into water.	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of all samples collected must be less than the 1.3 ppm action level.
	<b>Lead</b> A metal no longer used in water pipes, but may be present in plumbing fixtures or old pipes; may corrode into water.	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile of all samples collected must be less than the 15 ppb action level.
	<b>Nitrate/Nitrite (as N)</b> Nitrates and nitrites are nitrogen-oxygen compounds that can become a source of pollution in the form of unwanted nutrients.	Nitrate 10 ppm. Nitrite 1 ppm.
	<b>Fluoride</b> A substance that is naturally occurring in some water sources, particularly groundwater. It is also added to drinking water to help prevent tooth decay.	4 ppm.
Disinfectants	<b>Chlorine Dioxide</b> A disinfection agent added in small amounts to protect against microbes.	0.8 ppm.
	<b>Chloramine Residual</b> A compound of chlorine and ammonia added in small amounts to treated water to protect against microbes.	4 ppm MRDL.