

Chromium	N	8	ppb	100	100	2009	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 332 b. 0	ppt	1300000	AL=1300000	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead a. 90% results b. # of sites that exceed the AL	N	a. 5 b. 0	ppt	0	AL=15000	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	700-2800	ppt	50000	50000	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	7-327	ppm	None set by EPA	None set by EPA	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills.
Sulfate	N	265-600	ppm	1000	1000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
TDS (Total Dissolved solids)	N	836-1370	ppm	2000	2000	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	8	ppb	80	80	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	ppb	60	60	2011	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	N	400	ppb	4000	4000	2011	Water additive used to control microbes

Owners or operators of a public water system are required to provide public notice for violations of drinking water standards or monitoring requirements. In 2010 we failed to provide the public with the Consumer Confidence Report as required. We have reviewed why we failed to provide public notice as required and will take steps to ensure that it will not happen again.

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. Emigration Improvement District 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described