

ANNUAL CONTAMINANTS MONITORING REPORT CITY OF SALISBURY POTABLE WATER SYSTEM

Regulated at the Park Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Distribution System	Date Sampled	Unit Measurement	MCL or TT	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	monthly		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples.	zero	Naturally present in the environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha	N	1 pCi/L	1/27/03	pCi/L	15 pCi/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	N	0.125 ppm	12/27/05	ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	1.11 ppm	12/28/05	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	5.54 ppm	12/13/07	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	N	12.9 ppm	012/27/05	ppm	UNREG . CONT.	UNREG CONT	Naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff.
ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	N	.6 ppb	12/19/07	ppb	6 ppb	Zero	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Regulated in the Distribution System

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Distribution System	Date Sampled	Unit Measurement	MCL or TT	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Cu 90 Copper 90th Percentile	N	.114 ppm	12/31/06	ppm	TT Action Level= 1.3ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
PB90 Lead 90th Percentile	N	.004 ppm	12/31/06	ppm	TT Action level= 0.015	zero	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	N	6.5 ppb	6/13/07	ppb	80 ppb	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	N	1.3ppb	9/25/07	ppb	60 ppb	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated at the Paleo Water Treatment Plant

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected Distribution System	Date Sampled	Unit Measurement	MCL or TT	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND	monthly		presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Zero	Naturally present in the environment.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Gross Alpha	N	2 pCi/L	2/11/03	pCi/L	15 pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226	N	.3 pCi/L	2/11/03	PCi/L	5 pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium	N	.055 ppm	12/27/05	ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	N	.61 ppm	12/28/05	ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	4.36 ppm	11/20/06	ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	33.5 ppm	12/27/05	ppm	UNREG CON	UNREG CONTT	Naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff.
ORGANIC CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	N	0.7 ppb	2/02/06	ppb	6 ppb	Zero	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Our system monitoring detected Total trihalomethanes (TTHM), considerably **below the MCL**. It is important to understand that the detection of this substance in the drinking water does not constitute a known health threat because it was found only at a level less than the MCL and below the level, that EPA currently feels may constitute a health threat. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

The table shows that our system had no problems with Total Coliform Bacteria this year. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Our city lab runs 26 total coliform samples per month. We have not experienced any problems in 2007 and we do not anticipate any problems with coliform bacteria.

Nitrates were detected in our groundwater **below the MCL**. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The table also shows that all of the contaminants, which were monitored in accordance with State and Federal laws, were of levels less than the MCL and below the level, that EPA currently feels may constitute a health threat. EPA believes the water is safe at these levels.

Non-Detected Contaminants

Following is a list of potential drinking water contaminants the City of Salisbury is required to test for, but which have not been detected "at any level" in the water supply. The City is only required to provide information on those contaminants it has detected in the finished water supply, but is providing the complete list in order to inform its customers about the extent of testing that is done to their water supply.

Tested in 2003

Combined Radium (226 & 228), Radium-226, Radium-228, Gross Beta, and Silver.

Tested in 2005

Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Antimony, Beryllium, Nitrite, Decachlorobiphenyl, Turbidity, and Thallium.

Tested in 2007

P-Isopropyltoluene, Chloromethane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Bromomethane, Chloroethane, Trichlorofluoromethane, Hexachlorobutadiene, Naphthalene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Dibromomethane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, 1,3-Dichloropropane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, 2,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, N-Butylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, Tert-Butylbenzene, Sec-Butylbenzene, Bromochloromethane, Bromodichloromethane, Xylenes-Total, P-Xylene, Methylene Chloride, o-Chlorotoluene, p-Chlorotoluene, m-Dichlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, Vinyl Chloride, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, Monochlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Bromobenzene, Isopropylbenzene, M-Xylene, Styrene, O-Xylene, n-Propylbenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Endrin, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Benzo(a)Pyrene, Pentachlorophenol, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Metribuzin (Sencor), Chlordane, BHC-Gamma (Lindane), Methoxychlor, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate, Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Simazine, Picloram, Dinoseb, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Metolachlor, Atrazine, Alachlor (Lasso), Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Butachlor (Machete), Propachlor (Ramrod), 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), 2,4,5-T, Carbaryl, Methomyl, Dalapon, Oxamyl (Vydate), Aldicarb Sulfoxide, Aldicarb Sulfone, Carbofuran, Aldicarb, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methyl-tert-butyl-ether, and Ethylene Dibromide (EDB), 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane and Toxaphene.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We are committed to continuing to provide an excellent service that our customers can take for granted. Help us to provide your family with clean, quality water by participating in official City of Salisbury water sampling programs. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact Cori Cameron at the City of Salisbury Water Plant at 410-548-3185.

Bottled Waters Environmental Toll

It took the equivalent of 17 million barrels of oil to create the 900,000 tons of plastic used to bottle water in the United States last year. That's enough to fuel over 1 million cars for a year. The manufacturing of the plastic created 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide released into our environment. Almost 90% of those plastic bottles ended up being thrown into the trash instead of the recycling. A bottle of water that takes just three minutes to drink can take up to a thousand years to biodegrade. What can we do to stop all of this waste? The answer is simple, choose tap water.