

TESTING RESULTS FOR 2004 – TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

As you review the results, keep in mind that 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. According to State regulations, the Town of Geneva routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. The contaminants detected in your drinking water are included in the following table. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Date Collected	Water Result	Range of Detection	Violation?	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	mg/l	10	10	12/04 1/05**	6.36	3.25-9.47	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	mg/l	2	2	2/01	0.084	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	mg/l	2.2	N/A	2/01	0.8	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper	mg/l	AL=1.3	1.3	9/03	0.56	0.023-0.76	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ug/L	AL=15	0	9/03	5.3*	ND-23	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
THM's (trihalomethanes)	ug/l	80	0	8/17/2004	35.91	N/A	NO	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection, needed to kill harmful organisms.
HAA5 (haloaceticacids)	ug/l	60	0	8/17/2004	4.0	N/A	NO	A byproduct of drinking water disinfection, needed to kill harmful organisms.
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	ug/l	5	N/A	2/6/2001	1.9 ^{SR}	N/A	NO	Used as a solvent in paint strippers, as a propellant in aerosols, as a process solvent in the manufacturing of drugs, as a metal cleaning and finishing solvent.
Radilogical Contaminants								
Gross alpha	pCi/L	15	0	2001	2.8	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

G MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as possible.

L AL (Action Level) - The concentration at which if exceeded, triggers requirements which a water system must follow.

O MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

S MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

A MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Y ug/l (Micrograms per liter) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in a billion parts of liquid (parts per billion-ppb).

mg/l (Milligrams per liter) - Corresponds to one part of liquid in a million parts of liquid (parts per million-ppm).

ND - Not Detected

N/A - Not Applicable

SR - All SOC samples and the trip blanks submitted together on this date contained measurable levels of methylene chloride. Therefore, the methylene chloride result for this sample is qualified with the notation SR (suspicious result). Please note that all method blanks and other samples stored and analyzed with this group of samples did not contain methylene chloride contamination.

*In 2003 we collected and analyzed 9 samples for lead and copper. The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 9 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead or copper values detected at your water system. In this case 9 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the second highest value. The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested. The action level for lead was exceeded at one of the sites tested (23 ug/l). Refer to "Discussion of Testing Results".

**Our nitrate monitoring sample in December of 2004 was 9.47 mg/l. We resampled in January 2005 and the nitrate level was 3.25 mg/l. The average of the two values is presented in the table.