

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in 2009. The EPA or MDNR-E requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because these contaminants do not change frequently.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG'S allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCL'S are set as close to the MCLG'S as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NA: Not Applicable

PPM: Parts Per Million

PPB: Parts Per Billion

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low/High	Sample Date	Violations	Typical Source
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Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppm)	---	0.01	0.000	---	2009	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.24	NA	Aug. 2006	no	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.29	NA	Aug. 2009	no	Erosion of natural deposits

Non-Regulated Contaminants

Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	31	NA	Aug. 2009	no	Erosion of natural deposits
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Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform # of positive samples Taken monthly	0	1	0	NA	@ month	no	Naturally present in the Environment
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Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# of Samples AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
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Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0	Sept. 09	Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives & corrosion of household plumbing systems
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Lead (ppb)	0	15	2	0	Sept. 09	Erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems
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New Language: 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 Village of Three Oaks 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safe water/lead>