Testing Results for: City of Ozawkie

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	4/6/2011	0.086	0.086	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	4/6/2011	2	2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
NITRATE	7/5/2013	1.3	1.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	4/6/2011	2.3	2.3	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Your Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2011 - 2013	5	4.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs)	2011 - 2013	18	18	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2009 - 2011	1.6	0.075 - 1.6	ppm	1.3	3	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2009 - 2011	1.4	1.4 - 2.1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system 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.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	4/21/2010	1	1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	4/6/2011	256	256	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	4/6/2011	89	89	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	4/6/2011	14	14	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	4/6/2011	580	580	UMHO/CM	1500
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	4/6/2011	270	270	MG/L	400
MAGNESIUM	4/6/2011	11	11	MG/L	150
PH	4/6/2011	6.8	6.8	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	4/6/2011	1.1	1.1	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	4/6/2011	0.68	0.68	MG/L	100
SILICA	4/6/2011	25	25	MG/L	50
SODIUM	4/6/2011	20	20	MG/L	100
SULFATE	4/6/2011	27	27	MG/L	250
TDS	4/6/2011	350	350	MG/L	500
ZINC	4/6/2011	0.02	0.02	MG/L	5

During the 2013 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Please Note: Because of sampling schedules, results may be older than 1 year.