

How Do I Read This Table?

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Key To Units of Measurement

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

AL = Action Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation YES/NO
-------------	--------------	------	-----	------	----------------	-------	---------------	------------------

Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Nitrate	2020	ppm	10	10	1.08	1.08–1.08	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage, Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	2020	ppm	4	4	0.109	0.109-0.109	Erosion of natural deposits – etc.	No
Barium	2020	ppm	2	2	0.084	0.084-0.084	Discharge drilling – etc.	No

Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHM	2020	ppb	80	NA	20.8	18-20.8	By product of drinking water chlorination	No
Disinfectant Levels								
Contaminant	Year Sampled	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation YES/NO
Total Chlorine	2020	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.01	0.56-1.33	Water additive used to control microbes	No

Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0 ppb	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead in the excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb

Copper	1.3	1	1.2 ppm	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
--------	-----	---	---------	----	------	--

1 of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

These columns show the results of tests on our finished water. Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Unregulated Contaminants

VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND did not test for Cryptosporidium.

VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND did not test for Radon

Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important

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

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

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

PFAS: Per-and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming

foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

90th percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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 contaminants.

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

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicated that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.