

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l), one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/l = pico curies per liter: Measure of radioactivity.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.

Northampton Municipal Utility District 2005 Drinking Water Quality Report

Inorganic							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Barium	0.202	0.0521-0.202	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.8	0.8-0.8	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Nitrate	0.02	0.02-0.02	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage

Fluoride is found naturally in the Northampton Water Supply in an amount that is equivalent to the recommended levels approved for cavity prevention by the American Dental Association and the Texas Department of Health.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2005	Bromodichloromethane	1.2	0.0-2.4	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2005	Chlorodibromomethane	2.65	0.0-5.3	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2005	Bromoform	2.5	0.0-5.0	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2005	Dibromoacetic Acid	1.1	1.1-1.1	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2005	Chloroform	0.45	0.0-0.9	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detects (low-high)	MRDL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source
2005	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.01	0.35-3.91	4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Constituent
2004	Lead	2.1	0	15	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2004	Copper	0.103	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

The 90th percentile of the Lead/ Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.

The drinking water produced by Your District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.

Our water is safe to drink.