

System Name: Farmington water Department PWS ID: 0811010

2018 Report (2017 data)

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur:

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

LEAD AND COPPER

| Contaminant (Units) | Action Level | 90 th percentile sample value * | Date | # of sites above AL | Violation Yes/No | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|---------------------|--------------|--|----------|---------------------|------------------|--|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 0.739 Range: 0.01 to 0.53 | 12/27/17 | 0 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | 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. |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 5.0 Range: ND to.0046 | 12/27/17 | 0 | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | (15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. |

*If applicable report average and range and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

| Contaminant (Units) | Level Detected* | MCL | MCLG | Violation YES/NO | Likely Source of Contamination | Health Effects of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|------------------|---|--|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | Average - 0.4 Range-ND-0.8 Sampled: 7/2/2014 | 15 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Uranium (ug/L) | Average-0.25 Range-0.1-0.4 Sampled: 7/2/2014 | 30 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity. |
| Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L) | Average-0.5 Range-0.2-0.8 Sampled: 7/2/2014 | 5 | 0 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | Average-0.004 Range-ND To 0.0071 | 2 | 2 | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure. |
| Chlorine (ppm) | Average-.47 Range-.21 to .83 | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | NO | Water additive used to control microbes | Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | Average-0.05 Range ND to 0.19 | 10 | 10 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits | (5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Benzene (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills | Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

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| Carbon tetrachloride (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities | Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Chloro-Benzene (Monochlorobenzene) (ppb) | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. |
| o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | | 600 | 600 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems. |
| p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb) | | 75 | 75 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia, damage to their liver, kidneys, or spleen, or changes in their blood. |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | | 7 | 7 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | | 70 | 70 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver. |
| Dichloromethane (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years could have liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | | 700 | 700 | | Discharge from petroleum factories | Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb) | | 60 | NA | | By-product of drinking water disinfection | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MtBE) (ppb) | | 13 | 13 | | A gasoline additive | The New Hampshire Bureau of Health Risk Assessment considers MtBE a possible human carcinogen. Some people who drink water containing MtBE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their kidneys and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Styrene (ppb) | | 100 | 100 | | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills | Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system. |

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| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners | Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb) | | 70 | 70 | | Discharge from textile-finishing factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands. |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb) | | 200 | 200 | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system. |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb) | | 5 | 3 | | Discharge from industrial chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems. |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | | 5 | 0 | | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories | Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromochloromethane Chloroform) (ppb) | | 80 | N/A | | By-product of drinking water chlorination | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Toluene (ppm) | | 1 | 1 | | Discharge from petroleum factories | Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver. |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | | 2 | 0 | | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories | Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Xylenes (total contaminants listed below) M/P-Xylenes O-Xylene (ppm) | | 10 | 10 | | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories | Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system. |