

M03010712

# ST JAMES

## 2012 Annual Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)  
Contaminants Report

**Definitions:**

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.  
 SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply  
 AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
 TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
 90th percentile: For lead and Copper testing, 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.  
 Level Found: Is the average of all test results for a particular contaminant.  
 Range of Detections: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Level Found.  
 MRLDG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.  
 MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.  
 RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.  
 LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

**Abbreviations:**

TTI-IM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.  
 HAAS: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di-bromoacetic acid) as a group.  
 ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.  
 ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.  
 Wei: not applicable.  
 NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.  
 MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration.  
 nd: not detectable at testing

The state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Records with a sample year more than one year old are still considered representative.

### Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low -- high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	2/6/2012	0.114	0.0392 - 0.114	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	2/6/2012	1.37	0 - 1.37	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills

  

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range (low -- high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2012							

Lead and Copper	Date	90th Percentile	Range (low--high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2009 - 2011	0.13	0.0222 - 0.169	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	2009 - 2011	2.22	1.05 - 5.83	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (MR)	In the month of July, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	MCL: Systems that Collect Less Than 40 Samples per Month - No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

### Violations and Health Effects Information

During the 2012 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Type
1	1	
No Violations Occurred in the Calendar Year of 2012		

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**Optional Monitoring (not required by EPA)**  
*Optional Contaminants*

*Monitoring is not required for optional contaminants.*

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water System Highest Value	Range (low - high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, CaCO <sub>3</sub> STABILITY	2/8/2012	257	250 - 257	MG/L	
CALCIUM	2/6/2012	80.3	68.6 - 80.3	MG/L	
CHLORIDE	2/6/2012	3.51	2.78 - 3.51	MG/L	250
HARDNESS, CARBONATE	2/6/2012	404	339 - 404	MG/L	
IRON	2/6/2012	0.109	0.0275 - 0.109	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/6/2012	49.3	40.7 - 49.3	MG/L	
MANGANESE	2/6/2012	0.00652	0.00261 - 0.00652	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	2/6/2012	0.00225	0.00156 - 0.00225	MG/L	0.1
PH	2/6/2012	7.58	7.42 - 7.58	PH	8.5
POTASSIUM	2/6/2012	1.23	1.15 - 1.23	MG/L	
SODIUM	2/6/2012	4.49	4.15 - 4.49	MG/L	
SULFATE	2/6/2012	129	87.5 - 129	MG/L	250
TDS	2/6/2012	467	372 - 467	MG/L	500
ZINC	2/6/2012	0.0113	0.00647 - 0.0113	MG/L	5

Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply.