City of Bancroft Consumer Confidence Report 2019

The City of Bancroft routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

Potential Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants: synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or the website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

Drinking Water Regulations

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCL	MCLG	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	N	10	0	N/A	2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass/electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	N/A	0.123	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes, from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	N	100	100	N/A	3	2019	Discharge from steel/pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3 (AL)	1.3	N/A	0.461	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	N/A	0.2	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; Discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	15	0	N/A	3	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	3.09	4.14	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	50	50	N/A	2	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Radium [226/228] (pCi/L)	N	5	0	N/A	0.14	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	30	0	N/A	1.58	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60	N/A	0	1.71	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	80	N/A	0.51	5.56	2018	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Parts per billion (ppb): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years

Parts per million (ppm): One part per million corresponds to one penny in $10,000

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity per liter of water

Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): a measurement of a substance per liter of water