System Name: __Beebe River_____ PWS ID: __0342010__

2021 Report (2020 data)

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	**Action Level**	**90th percentile sample value**	**Date**	**# of sites above AL**	**Violation Yes/No**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	1.3	.766	10/22/20	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.

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS						
Contaminant (Units)	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Violation YES/NO**	**Likely Source of Contamination**	**Health Effects of Contaminant**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	.5 11/26/2018	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						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	.15 11/17/2020	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.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS					
Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	**Level Detected**	**Date**	**Treatment technique (if any)**	**AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)**	**Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring**
Chloride (ppm)	17	10/15/18	N/A	250	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0	10/15/18	N/A	2	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Iron (ppm)	0	10/15/18	N/A	0.3	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0	10/15/18	N/A	0.05	Geological
Nickel	.0053	10/15/18	N/A	N/A	Geological; electroplating, battery production,ceramics
PH (ppm)	6.82	10/15/18	N/A	6.5-8.5	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	8.83	10/15/18	N/A	100-250	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	5.6	10/15/18	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	.045	10/15/18	N/A	5	Galvanized pipes