

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2009

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

MICHAEL CRISS
308-527-4200

If you would like to observe the decision-making processes that affect drinking water quality, please attend the regularly scheduled meeting of the City Council. If you would like to participate in the process, please contact the City Clerk at arrange to be placed on the agenda of the meeting of the City Council

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes , streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travel, over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally- occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The source of drinking water used by the City of Sargent is groundwater. This water is pumped from wells maintained by the City of Sargent.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. -Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. -Organic chemical contaminants, including 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, which can be naturally -occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Health Notes

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TEST RESULTS OF 2009

Lead & Copper	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	1.3	1.3	.328	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	0	1.5	1.4	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of Natural deposits.

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	7.44	5.02 - 7.44	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	3.83	0.46 - 3.83	10	10	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. Likely Source of Contamination

- Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of Arsenic. EPA standard balances the current understanding of Arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing Arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of Arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in human at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems

Collected in 3-8-04

	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	0.382	0.0944 - 0.382	2	2	Ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	1.02	0 - 1.02	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.27	0.23 - 0.27	4	4.0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level OR MCL: 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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allow in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminates.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

na: Not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly Samples

ppm: Milligrams per liter or part per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water