

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - unenforceable public health 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit - a unit of measurement for the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

TEST RESULTS						
TURBIDITY						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.22	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100			A value less than 95% constitutes a violation	
♦ Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Booneville monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	N	Average: 0.81 Range: 0 – 1.08	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as Nitrogen]	N	0.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level		90 th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	0 of 11		<0.001	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0 of 11		<0.020	ppm	1.3	
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers’ taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2025. Our next required monitoring period is in 2028.						
LEAD SERVICE LINE INFORMATION						
♦ As part of our ongoing efforts to comply with federal regulations, we conducted research to identify potential lead service lines within our system. The study determined that our water system contains no lead service lines.						
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
♦ The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored by Booneville in 2025, and all TOC removal requirements set by USEPA were met. TOC has no health effects; however, it provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).						
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	N	Average: 0.72 Range: 0.2 – 1.48	ppm	4.0	4.0	Water additive used to control microbes
BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids]	N	Running 12 Month Average: 33 Range: 16.9 – 44.1	ppb	0	60	
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	Running 12 Month Average: 72 Range: 40.4 – 85.5	ppb	NA	80	
♦ While only the upper end of the TTHM range exceeded the MCL, and there were no violations, it should be noted that 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.						

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