

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

## Lincoln Water Works

EPA ID: 1351010

### DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected <i>if prior to</i>	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	RAA 1.57 Range .9-1.9	TT	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)  <i>Identify the highest average monthly value, the highest monthly value, d explain why you are measuring for turbidity. Identify the highest single measurement &amp; the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting turbidity limits.</i>	4/2010: .19 7/2010: .28  RAA, .135  N/A All within limits		N/A		Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Fecal Coliform, <i>E. coli</i> Bacteria <i>Identify total # of positive samples.</i>	0		0		Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Radioactive Contaminants						
Chlorine (ppm)	RAA .66 Range .52 .88	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.5	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	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.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	.030 .050 .048 .096-.007 Average .045	60	NA		By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)	02/11/10: .028 5/13/10: .058 8/10/10: .068 11/9/10: 1.001 12/17/10: .006 Average .051	100/80	N/A		By-product of drinking water chlorination	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.