**System Name:** Hancock Water Works  
**PWS ID:** 1061010

## 2016 Report (2015 data)

### ADDITIONAL TESTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional Tests &amp; Secondary MCLs (SMCL)</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Treatment technique (if any)</th>
<th>AL (Action Level), SMCL or AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)</th>
<th>Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (ppm)</td>
<td>3.91</td>
<td>8/20/2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>100-250</td>
<td>We are required to regularly sample for sodium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:*

### LEAD AND COPPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>90th percentile sample value *</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th># of sites above AL</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1/21/15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.693</td>
<td>1/21/15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*If applicable report average and range and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

### DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Units)</th>
<th>Level Detected*</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Violation YES/NO</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
<th>Health Effects of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>0.15-0.50</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</td>
<td>-0.842</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (ug/L)</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0.0116</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatile Organic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td>Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Bromodichloromethane Bromoform Dibromomethane Chloroform) (ppb)</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>100/80</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>