

DEWEY BEACH WATER DISTRICT (DE 0000825) TEST RESULTS FOR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - 2015						
Microbiological	Violation	Level	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0		one positive	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Level	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Barium**sampled 2013	N	0.1099	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium**sampled 2013	N	2.3	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (see note 1)	N	0.23	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (see note 1)	N	5.5	ppb	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate*	N	3.7-9.1	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
Fluoride	N	0-0.58	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Unregulated Inorganic Contaminants	Violation	Level	Unit	MCL	MCLG	
Alkalinity	N	9.9-49.4 (average 36.2)	ppm			
Chloride	N	11.4-32.7 (average 24.8)	ppm	250		
PH	N	6.7 - 7.4 (average 7.0)	std. units	6.5-8.5		
Manganese**sampled 2013	N	92.5	ppb	50		
Nickel**sampled 2013	N	2.3	ppb	100		Occurs naturally in soil
Sodium	N	15.9-31 (average 25.6)	ppm			
Sulfate	N	12.7-17.1 (average 14.7)	ppm			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Violation	Level	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Chlorine	N	0.4-0.5	ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	3.24	ppb	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	1.46	ppb	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Note 1: The listed lead and copper concentrations are the 90 th percentile value from samples collected in July 2014.						
*Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels may 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.						
**The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.						
Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.						
If you have any questions about this report or concerning our water utility, please contact Heather Sheridan at (302) 855-7730.						