

North Perry Water District tests its water for the following chemicals and contaminants, as outlined in the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report.

- **Chlorine Residual** means the concentration of chlorine present in water after the chlorine demand in the source has been satisfied.
- **Total Coliform/E. coli** are microorganisms naturally present in the environment; as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal fecal waste. Not a health threat in itself; it is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.
- **Arsenic** is an inorganic chemical that comes from erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
- **Disinfection By-Products (Haloacetic acids [HAA5] Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs])** are contaminants formed by the reaction of disinfection chemicals (such as chlorine) with other substances in the water being disinfected.
- **Inorganic Materials** are materials such as sand, salt, iron, calcium salts, metals and other mineral materials.
- **Lead and Copper** are inorganic chemicals that enter water primarily through corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
- **Manganese** is a secondary contaminant; a mineral similar to iron and found in the Earth's crust.
- **Nitrates** are inorganic chemicals that come from runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks or sewage; and erosion of natural deposits.
- **Radionuclides** are radioactive elements which can be artificial or naturally occurring. Radionuclides have long life as soil or water pollutants.
- **Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)** are man-made organic chemicals. Some SOC's are volatile; others tend to stay dissolved in water instead of evaporating.
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)** are organic chemical compounds whose composition makes it possible for them to evaporate under normal indoor atmospheric conditions of temperature and pressure.