Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Owens Crossroads Water Authority

January-December 2023

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. Your Local Water officials vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards. We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Owens Crossroads Water Authority water is ground water drawn from two (2) wells and we also purchase from Huntsville Utilities in emergency. Both wells draw from the Tuscumbia Limestone and Fort Payne Chert undifferentiated aquifer. Each water system must complete a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The SWAP is comprised of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Owens Crossroads Water has completed each required component of the source water assessment, and a copy is available for review in the office. To provide safe drinking water chlorine is used as a disinfectant.

The Owens Crossroads Water Authority routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our meetings. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday, of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Owens Crossroads office located at 2949 Old Highway 431.

The members of the Board of Directors are:

Dan Kelly, President

Randy Morrison, Vice President

Scott Glover, Sec/Freasurer

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2.000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG - 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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Explanation of reasons for variance/exemption

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| | Та | ble of De | tected | Drinking V | Nater Co | ntamina | nts | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | | | | Range Amount Detected | | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | |
| Bacteriological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | 0 | ΤŢ | | | | 0.06 | NTU | Soil rimoff | | | | |
| | | | loerg | ganic Contam | rinants | | | | | | | |
| Вагит | 2 | ĵ | 0 02 | | 0.03 | 0.03 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Chlorine | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 1.2 | - | 1.61 | 1.45 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | |
| Copper | 1.3 | 10 Sites AL=13 | No of | Sites above act () | ion level | 0.14 | ррт | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | | | |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | ND | _ | 0.74 | 0.74 | ppin | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from ferulizer and aluminum factories | | | | |
| 1-ead | 0 | 10 Sites Al.=15 | No of Sites above action level 0 | | | 0.00 | ррь | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | | | | |
| Natrate (as N) | 10 | 10 | 0.09 | | 3.2 | 3.2 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits | | | | |

| Total Nitrate & Nunte | 10 | ΙŪ | 0.09 | | 3.2 | 32 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|---|
| | | | Orga | nic Contam | inants | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 0 | 60 | 9.0 | | 9,40 | 8.70 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | N/A | 17 | 1 01 | - | 1.71 | 136 | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 0 | 80 | 21.85 | | 25,44 | 23.65 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | Secon | dary Conta | minants | | | |
| Aluminum | N/A | 0.2 | ND | - | 0.08 | 0.04 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Chlonde | N/A | 250 | 6.2 | - | [],] | 8.7 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff |
| Iron | N/A | 0.3 | ND | - | ND | ND | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesum | N/A | 0.05 | 2.86 | | 2.86 | 2.86 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | N/A | 250 | 8.8 | | 27.3 | 18.05 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Total Dissolved Solids | N/A | 500 | 102.0 | | 217.0 | 159.5 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | Spec | rial Contam | inauts | | | |
| Calcium | NA | N/A | 74.6 | _ | 74.6 | 74.6 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Carbon Dioxide | NA | N/A | 2.30 | • | 2.30 | 2.30 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | NA | N/A | ND | • | 0.01 | 0.005 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| рН | N'A | N/A | 7.05 | • | 7.65 | 7.35 | SU | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Sedium | NA | N/A | 2.5 | | 12.8 | 8.60 | ррпі | Naturally occurring in the environment |
| Specific Conductance | N⁴A | < 500 | 2.37 | • | 237 | 2.37 | umhos | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| Total Alkalinity | N/A | N/A | 161.00 | - | 161.00 | 161.00 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | N/A | N/A | 63.6 | - | 192.0 | 127.8 | ррт | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives |
| | | • | Unregu | ilated Cont | minants | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | 1.3 | | 8.0 | 4.73 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff, by-product of chlorination |
| Chloroform | N/A | N/A | 1.2 | | 6.3 | 1.2 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff, by -product of chlorination |
| PFAS | N/A | N/A | ND | | ND | 0.015 | PPB | Man-made chemical |

| | | T | able of Primary | Cor | tamina | ants | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| All aghieves some pr | re ona | om avis sreko | town to pass a health risks to humans | Pastab | le provides a qui | cognitive of any primary contaminant | 0 012 :2005 | |
| CONTRINANT | . 1001. | AMOEN DETECTE | | MCI. | AMOENT Detected | CONTANDANT | ACT | AMOUNT Detected |
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| Total (Calchern Bassacha | . Y., | 1,0 | Frallism gyb | : : | Œ, | Ett: Berzene ppt: | 50 | 5 |
| Tarbdij. | T | 76 | Organic Chemicals | | 1023 | bin lene álkomazétető | - 51 | 1.0 |
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| Radiological | | 2023 | -Ladico ppb) | . : | .9 | Habitecenic - aid spek | ń | 85 |
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| Вдецен грет г | 1 | 165 | Dalapen pph | Ð | 50 | Paleamyph - | Ð | :0 |
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| Bromssaget : | :5 | 1.0 | - Diction become poli- | 90 | ۲.) | Servazine/ppt- | 1 | ٠,5 |
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Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

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| Chloride | 26 | 87 | Iron | 65 | MD | Selfate | 1. | 85 |
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| -d-n | 52 | Ú. | Flucemáticochethan | 54 | , D | Tert - Bus - Berszens | 13. | .0 |

MCT's are set at very stongeror levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drank 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-neithfor elastic of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform. The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually hanneless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine it harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of obliving in the distribution system.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations of allowable limits of continuinants in drinking water We're proud that your drinking water needs or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissalves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immanocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients. HIV AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and unfants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA (Emvironmental Protection Agency CDC Clenter of Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportiand and other nicrobiological comminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some configuration. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Thank was for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependeble water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the Owens Crossroads Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

For more information contact:

(Thris Davis

Owens Crossmads Water Authority

2949 Old Highway 431

Owens Crossroads, AL 35763

WATER

WENS CROSS ROADS

WATER AUTHORITY

B. B. B. B. 188

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Testing Performed January - December 2023

OWENS CROSS ROADS WATER AUTHORITY

P.O. Box 188 Owens Cross Roads, AL 35763

> Phone (256) 725-4203 Fax (256) 725-7979



Office Hours: Monday - Friday 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Lunch 11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

| | | Ta | ble of Primary | Con | tamina | ints | | |
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Table of Secondary and Unregulated Contaminants

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| D-Dathreensee | 33 | 70 | ('hlametane | Υ: | (,) | N - But Thereume | 17.4 | \D |
| :3-Delkrogspere | 53 | 7.0 | Chlerodibronomerane | 35 | 50 | arithalese | 1.54 | .50 |
| 125-Timeti-bessee | 5.4 | ď, | CrimeSom | 1,1 | 316 | App bename | 5.4 | 30 |
| Dichterspaggere | N4 | (0/ | Chloromethane | No. | .,, | O-Chlorotolaene | 5.4 | \D |
| . H. dro : carboturan | 54 | 7.0 | Dibunochlusometane | 53 | 7.0 | P.C. Hatchard | 5.4 | 7,0 |
| ideat | 53 | 50 | Dilyonometiane | 55 | (3) | Piscopp kolucie | NA. | MD |
| - dicard Sulfane | - 13 | , 'C | Distilgraduluccenetrate | ¥: | 10 | Propadicy | 54 | 0.7 |
| idicadi Sulso ide | : 14 | , ND | Deliton | 5.4 | 73 | Sec - But Thenzere | 5.4 | 7.0 |
| -Lint | 55 | .5 | Paraticlamentar | 1.4 | 1.0 | Text-But-Benzze | 154 | 70 |

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a gerson would have to drink 2 liners of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-reallion chance of having the described health effect.

Total Coliform: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in mater can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of obliging in the distribution system.

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations of allowable limits of contaminants in drinking water. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water (include rivers, takes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to confarmants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemetherapy, organ transplant recipients. HIV AIDS positive or other manune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA LEM from mental Protection Agency (CDC (Center of Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection in. Cry prosportidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Sufe Drinking Water Hotlane. All Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at the Owens Crossroads Water Authority work around the clock to provide up quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers field us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of hife and our children's future.

For more information contact:

Chris Davis

Owens Crossroads Water Authority

2949 Old Highway 431

Owens Crossroads, AL35763

WATER

WATER AUTHORITY

2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Testing Performed January - December 2023

OWENS CROSS ROADS WATER AUTHORITY

P.O. Box 188 Owens Cross Roads, AL 35763

> Phone (256) 725-4203 Fax (256) 725-7979



Office Hours: Monday - Friday 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Lunch 11:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Owens Crossroads Water Authority

January-December 2023

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) drinking water health standards. Your Local Water officials vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards. We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The Owens Crossroads Water Authority water is ground water drawn from two (2) wells and we also purchase from Huntsville Utilities in emergency. Both wells draw from the Tuscumbia Limestone and Fort Payne Chert undifferentiated aquifer. Each water system must complete a Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The SWAP is comprised of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Owens Crossroads Water has completed each required component of the source water assessment, and a copy is available for review in the office. To provide safe drinking water chlorine is used as a disinfectant.

The Owens Crossroads Water Authority routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2023, All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our meetings. The meetings are held on the first Tuesday, of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Owens Crossroads office located at 2949 Old Highway 431.

The members of the Board of Directors are:

Dan Kelly, President

Randy Morrison, Vice President

Scott Glover, Sec/Treasurer

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2.000.000,000 years or one penny in \$10.000,000,000.000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions - ADEM or EPA permission not to meet an MCI, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG - 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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Explanation of reasons for variance/exemption

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or ADEM requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

| | Ta | ble of De | tected [| rinking \ | Water Co | ntamina | nts | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | Range | | Amount Detected | | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | | | |
| Bacteriological Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | 0 | Τť | | | | 0.06 | NTU | Soil runotí | | | | | |
| | • | | lnorg | anic Contan | ninants | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | | 0.03 | 0 03 | ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits | | | | | |
| Chlorine | MRDLG 4 | MRDL 4 | 1.2 | | 1.61 | 1.45 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes | | | | | |
| Copper | 1.3 | 10 Sites AL=1.3 | No of S | ites above act U | tion level | 0.14 | ррт | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives | | | | | |
| Fluoride | 1 | 1 | ND | | 0.74 | 0.74 | ppm | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from ferulizer and aluminum factories | | | | | |
| Lead | 0 | 10 Sites AL=15 | No of Sites above action level 0 | | 0.00 | ppb | Corresion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (as Ni | 10 | 10 | 0 09 | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | ppm | Runoft from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits | | | | | |

| | | | 0.09 | | 3.2 | 3.2 | | Runoil from tertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Total Nitrate & Nitrite | 16 | 10 | | - | | | ppm | deposits | | | | | | |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halozcetic Acids (HAA5) | 0 | 60 | 9.0 | | 9.40 | 8.70 | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | N/A | ΤŢ | 1.01 | , | 1.71 | 1.36 | П | Naturally present in the environment | | | | | | |
| Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 0 | 80 | 21.85 | | 25,44 | 23.65 | ррь | By-product of drinking water chlorination | | | | | | |
| Secondary Contaminants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alummum | N/A | 0.2 | ND | | 0.08 | 0.04 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits or as a result of treatment with water additives | | | | | | |
| Chloride | N/A | 250 | 6.2 | | 11.1 | 8 7 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of agricultural runoff | | | | | | |
| Iron | N/A | 0.3 | ND | • | ND | ND | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Magnesium | N/A | 0.05 | 2.86 | - | 2.86 | 2.86 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Sulfate | N/A | 250 | 8.8 | • | 27.3 | 18.05 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment | | | | | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids | Na | 500 | 102.0 | | 217.0 | 159.5 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| | | | Spe | cial Contami | nants | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcium | NA | N/A | 746 | - | 74.6 | 74.6 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Carbon Diovide | N/A | N/A | 2.30 | - | 2.30 | 2.30 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Manganese | N/A | N/A | ND | | 0.01 | 0.005 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| pŧI | N/A | N/A | 7.05 | • | 7.65 | 735 | su | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | | | | | |
| Sodium | N/A | N/A | 2.5 | • | 12.8 | 8.60 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment | | | | | | |
| Specific Conductance | N/A | < 500 | 2.37 | • | 237 | 2.37 | umhos | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | | | | | |
| Total Alkalınıty | N/A | N/A | 161.00 | - | 161.00 | 161.00 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits | | | | | | |
| Total Hardness (as CaCO3) | N/A | N/A | 63 6 | - | 192.0 | 127.8 | ppm | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of treatment with water additives | | | | | | |
| | | | Unreg | ulated Conta | minants | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | N/A | N/A | 1.3 | - | 8.0 | 4.73 | ppb | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural runoff; by product of chlorination | | | | | | |
| Chloroform | N/A | N/A | 1.2 | - | 6.3 | 1.2 | bbp | Naturally occurring in the environment or as a result of industrial discharge or agricultural mooth by-product of chlorination | | | | | | |
| PFAS | N/A | N/A | ND | • | ND | 0.015 | PPB | Man-made chemical | | | | | | |