

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
2019

TX0430029

COPEVILLE SUD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

For more information regarding this report contact:

COPEVILLE SUD provides purchased surface water from Lake Lavon located in Collin County. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Name: Terry Strickland, General Manager  
Phone: 972-853-4630

COPEVILLE SUD is a Purchased Surface Water System  
Regular Monthly Board Meeting  
Second, Thursday of Every Month at 7:00 pm  
16120 FM 1778 Nevada, TX 75173

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para Asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 853-4630

**Definitions and Abbreviations:**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (AGL):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health ALDs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MREM:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA:	Not Applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity unites (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PPB:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
PPM	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
PPQ:	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
PPT:	Part per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **Information about your Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) include rivers, lakes, 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water; may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Information about Source Water

COPEVILLE SUD purchases water from the CITY OF FARMERSVILLE. CITY OF FARMERSVILLE provides purchase service water from LAKE LAVON Collin County.

COPEVILLE SUD purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchased surface water from LAKE LAVON Collin County.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Terry Strickland at 972-853-4630.

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/2019	15	2.26	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	9/2019	1.3	0.64	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Copeville Special Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copeville Special Utility District  
Water Quality Data for Year 2019

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

**NOTE:** Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. If coliforms are found, this indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, the systems are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. A Level 1 assessment must be conducted when a PWS exceeds one or more of the Level 1 treatment technique specified previously. Under the rule, this self-assessment consists of a basic examination of the source water, treatment, distribution system and relevant operational practices. The PWS should look at conditions that could have occurred prior to and caused the total coliform-positive sample. Example conditions include treatment process interruptions, loss of pressure, maintenance and operation activities, recent operational changes, etc. In addition, the PWS should check the conditions of the following elements: sample sites, distribution system, storage tanks, source water, etc. If the number of positive samples is below the required action level, then no assessment is performed. *E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effect, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.* When E.coli bacteria are found, this indicates the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, systems are required to conduct level 2 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCGL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic (HAA5)	2019	19.0	11.9 – 19.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	34.6	21.2 – 34.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Bromate	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0.0 – 0.0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

**NOTE:** Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Antimony	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.043	0.043 - 0.043	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2019	0.486	0.486 – 0.486	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.428	0.428 – 0.428	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits from mines
Thallium	209	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories.

**Nitrate Advisory:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants or less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can 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 advice from your health care provider.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely source of Contamination</b>
Beta/photon emitters	2018	8.0	8.0-8.0	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	4	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2018	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.

Di (2- ethylhexyl) phtalate	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetable, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2018	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetachloride	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other Industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.



Vinyl Chloride	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2019	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14	No	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100.00%	No	Soil runoff

**NOTE:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of a Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDL G	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2019	2.02	0.55	3.6	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2019	0	0	0	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant
Chlorite	2019	0.12	0.01	0.45	1.00	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant

**NOTE:** Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfection with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm). Water systems using free chlorine are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.2 parts million (ppm). The 0.21 ppm result was sampled during our temporary change in disinfectant from chloramines to free chlorine.

### Total Organic Carbon

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely source of Contamination
Source Water	2019	5.71	4.85- 5.28	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2019	3.04	1.83 – 3.04	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	2019	74.2%	40.6 – 74.2	%removal*	N/A

**NOTE:** Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. \* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed.

### Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2018	0	0-0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2018	0	0-0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/2019	15	2.26	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	9/2019	1.3	0.64	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Copeville Special Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely source of Contamination
Chloroform	2019	10.8	7.54 – 10.8	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

Bromoform	2019	2.97	1.0 – 2.97	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Bromodichloromethane	2019	12.4	7.17 – 12.4	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Dibromochloromethane	2019	11.5	5.25 – 11.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfectant

**Note:** Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely source of Contamination
Aluminum	2019	0.041	0.041 – 0.041	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	2019	34	34 – 34	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride	2019	15.9	9.22 – 15.9	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element, used in water purification, by-product of oil field activity
Iron	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2019	2.59	2.59 – 2.59	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2019	0.0021	0.0021 – 0.0021	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2019	0.0031	0.0031 – 0.0031	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2019	8.70	7.50 – 8.70	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2019	12.2	12.2 – 12.2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-products of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2019	70.3	49.1 – 70.3	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2019	67	53 – 67	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Total Dissolved Solids	2019	268	146- 268	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2019	112	97.6 – 112	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
Zinc	2019	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

**Violations Table**

Violation Type	Start Date	End Date	Violation Explanation
	2019	2019	No Violations