City of Terrell
Water Quality Report
2015 Consumer Confidence Report

For Period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

About our Drinking water

Why you received this report
This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015.

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.

CITY OF TERRELL is Purchased Surface Water.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Dick L. Boyd, Phone (972) 551-6635.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefone (972) 551-6635.
Informe de Calidad del Agua para imprimir en formato pdf

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telefono (972) 551-6600.

Sources of Drinking Water
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 dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. The City of Terrell receives pretreated water from the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). The primary source is Lake Tawakoni.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

You may contact NTMWD concerning the assessment report, CC FROM TX0430044 at the NTMWD office: 501 E. Brown St., Wylie, TX 75098, 972-442-5405. For more information on source water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL: http://tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs 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 tastes, odor, or coloring of drinking water, please contact Water Quality at (972)5 51-6635 or City Hall at (972) 551-6600.

For Customers With Special Health Concerns

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants,

some elderly or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who are undergoing organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and other 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 physicians or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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.

Public Participation

The public is welcomed to attend the City Of Terrell City Council Meetings held the first and third Tuesday of every month.

Definitions

- **Avg**: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal Or MCLG**: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected rick to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Levels 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 treatment technology.
- **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**: Millions of fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **na**: Not Applicable
- **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
- **pCi/L**: Picocuries Per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppb**: 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
- **ppt**: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
- **ppq**: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/l)

Printable Water Quality Report in pdf format

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Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	1 w/positive E. Coli/fecal repeat or Total Coliform repeat sample	0	no	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Year Sampled	Substance	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of contamination
8/14/2013	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.441	30	ppm	No	Erosion of natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
8/14/2013	Lead	0	15	2.8	30	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Water Quality Test Results

Regulated contaminants								
Collection Date	**Substance**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violations**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2015	Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	18	6.3-29.8	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
2015	Triahalomethanes (TTHM)	46	17-51.2	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants								
Collection Date	**Substance**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violations**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2015	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	1	0.964-0.964	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks: erosion of natural deposits

Violation Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explaination
Lead and Copper Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	2015	We failed to provide the results of the lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results

The 2015 Consumer Confidence Report Appendix A, which provides a complete listing of all chemicals and parameters tested is attached to this report. Copies of Appendix A may be obtained at:
* City Hall at 201 E. Nash St., 972-551-6600
* City Service Center at 400 Industrial Blvd., 972-551-6678,
* Riter C. Hulsey Public Library at 301 N. Rockwall St., 972-551-6663.

City of Terrell 2015 CCR - APPENDIX A

North Texas Municipal Water District Tawakoni WTP Consumer Confidence Report For Year 2015

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	**Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Highest No. of Positive**	**Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level**	**Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	0	0	no	Naturally present in the environment.
NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.						

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	18	6.3-29.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2015	46	17-51.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromate	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozanation.

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.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2015	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	2015	.065	.065-.065	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2015	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	2015	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	2015	.00051	.00051-.00051	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.274	.274-.274	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2015	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)	2015	1	0.964-0.964	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural

								deposits.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of 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.

Selenium	2015	0.0011	0.0011 - 0.0011	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2/12/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/12/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Radium-228	2/12/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2015	Levels lower than detect level	.12 - .12	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
		Levels lower						Leaching of soil

Carbofuran	2015	than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
		Levels						

Endrin	2015	lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
		Levels lower						Runoff / leaching from insecticide used

Methoxychlor	2015	than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
		Levels lower						Discharge from

1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2015	than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Trichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural

		detect level						chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.

Xylenes	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2015	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	0.23	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage	0.3 NTU	100.00%	No	Soil runoff.

(%) meeting limit				

Note: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2015	2.81	0.70	4.80	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2015	0.005	0	0.56	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant
Chlorite	2015	0.09	0	0.74	1.0	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Source Water	2015	11.1	5.81-11.10	ppm	Naturally present in environment
Drinking Water	2015	7.15	2.72-7.15	ppm	Naturally present in environment
Removal Ratio	2015	57.8%	35.6-57.8	% removal*	N/A

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Note: Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with

TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Lead and Copper

Year Sampled	Substance	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of contamination
8/14/2013	Lead	0	15	2.8	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of customer plumbing. Action Level = 15.0
8/14/2013	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.441	0	ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Action Level = 1.3

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2015	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

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. The NTMWD 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	2015	30.5	30.5-30.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2015	Levels lower than detect level	Levels lower than detect levelv	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2015	13.6	13.6-13.6	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2015	6.63	6.63-6.63	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

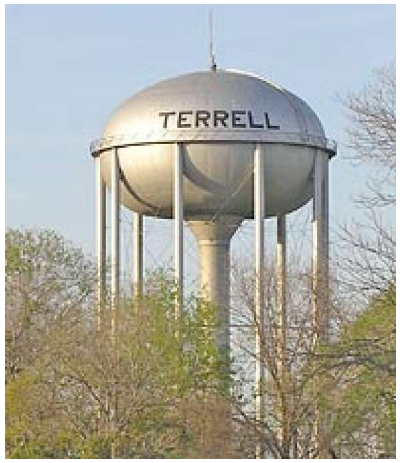
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	2015	74.3	74.3-74.3	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2015	42.2	42.2-42.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2015	13.7	13.7-13.7	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as					Naturally occurring calcium and

Ca/Mg	2015	61.7	27.7-61.7	ppm	magnesium.
Iron	2015	0.0573	.0573-.0573	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2015	3.39	3.39-3.39	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2015	0.015	.015-.015	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2015	0.003	.003-.003	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2015	7.7	7.7-7.7	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2015	18.3	18.3-18.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2015	60.6	60.6-60.6	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2015	74.3	74.3-74.3	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	212	212-212	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2015	119	119-119	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2015	0.002	.002-.002	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contaminant
Cryptosporidium	2015	0	0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Naturally occurring in the environment
Giardia	2015	0	0	(Oo)	Naturally occurring in the

				Cysts/L	environment
Note: Taken on samples of raw water					



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