Culleoka Water Supply Corp.

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWS ID: TX0430030

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements
This report complies with the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide information to the public regarding the public drinking water. This report contains a summary of the quality of the water we provided to our customers in the calendar year 2018. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Special notice – Required language for ALL community public water supplies: 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; those 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities
The Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office at 100 E. Princeton Drive, Princeton, Texas. The telephone number for emergencies, questions or to learn about future public meetings is 972-736-2592.

Where do we get our drinking water?
Our drinking water is obtained from Lake Lavon, our surface water source. The raw water is treated at the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) plant in Wylie and furnished to CWSC and surrounding cities through distribution lines maintained by NTMWD. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact our office at 972.736.2592.

Water Sources
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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

Water Loss Report.
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2018, our system lost an estimated 21,019,600 gallons of water. It represents 11.7% of the water we purchased, surpassing our goal to keep water loss (non-metered) below 15%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 972.736.2592.

En Espanol
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 736-2592.

All drinking water may contain contaminants
When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. All 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. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain impurities in water provided by public water systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

This page lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. Contaminants in water provided by Culleoka Water Supply Corp. are well below that required by law and the water quality is much higher than the required standards.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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 (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

ppm – Parts per million. One part per million equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.
ppb – Parts per billion. One part per billion is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.
Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Na: - not applicable.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2018	Chlorine Residual	1.16	0.50	2.37	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of contaminant
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	25	13.7 - 22.7	No goal for the total.	60	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2018	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	37	18.7 - 34.5	No goal for the total.	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Year	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2018	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.49	0.49 - 0.49	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	The 90th Percentile	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
2017	Lead	0	1.62	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Copper	1.3	0.6548	0	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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.

Required 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. This water supply 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 you 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."

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED.
Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED.
Fecal Coliform: NOT DETECTED.
Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents: NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED.
(No associated adverse health effects)

The following pages contain water quality information from the North Texas Municipal Water District Wylie Water Treatment Plant and this information is required to be included with the Culleoka Water Supply Corporation Water Quality Report for 2018.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2018

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Number of E. coli Positive Results	Number of Assessments Required	Number of Assessments Performed	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	CUST #	0	CUST #		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, 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 triggers 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 effects, 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	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	CUST #	CUST #	No goal for the total	60	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	CUST #	CUST #	No goal for the total	80	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2018	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. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2018	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	2018	0.068	0.058 - 0.068	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2018	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	2018	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	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.264	0 - 0.264	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2018	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)	2018	0.503	0.022 - 0.503	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2018	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 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.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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 radon and uranium	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.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2018 (Cont.)

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2016	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	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	ppb	No	Runoff from pesticide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2018	0.30	0.20 - 0.30	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	2016	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	2016	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) phthalate	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2016	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	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleium 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, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2018	0.13	0 - 0.13	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.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2018 (Cont.)

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2018	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	0.45	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.10%	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 Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2018	CUST #	CUST #	CUST #	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2018	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2018	0.012	0	0.48	1.0	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 disinfecting 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 per 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	2018	4.70	3.68 - 4.70	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2018	3.00	1.85 - 3.00	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2018	54.4%	26.5 - 54.4	% 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 TCEQ to be removed.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2018 (Cont.)

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Crytosporidium	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
Copper	2017	1.3	CUST #	CUST #	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	15	CUST #	CUST #	ppb		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. [CUSTOMER] 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	2018	CUST #	CUST #	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2018	CUST #	CUST #	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2018	CUST #	CUST #	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2018	CUST #	CUST #	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
Aluminum	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2018	55.3	43.6 - 55.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2018	93.7	30.8 - 93.7	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2018	9.61	9.18 - 9.61	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2018	0.0064	0.0037 - 0.0064	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2018	0.0055	0.0053 - 0.0055	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2018	8.51	7.83 - 8.51	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2018	0.001	0 - 0.001	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2018	88.6	86.8 - 88.6	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2018	134	86 - 134	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2018	101	65 - 101	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2018	556	288 - 556	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2018	188	105 - 188	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2018	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Violations 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 corrosivitiy. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2017	4/16/2018	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.