



# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## *(Consumer Confidence Report)*

Rockett Special Utility District

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

### **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 immune compromised 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).

### **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** District Board Meetings, 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each month.

**Time:** 7:00pm

**Location:** Rockett SUD

126 Alton Adams Dr. Waxahachie, Texas 75165

**Phone Number:** (972) 617-3524

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

**En Español** Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 617-3524 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

### **OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

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. 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.

### **Source 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.

- 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.

## **Where do we get our drinking water?**

The source of drinking water used by ROCKETT SUD is Purchased Surface Water from Robert W. Sokol WTP (Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers Reservoirs) and the City of Midlothian (Joe Pool, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek). The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jacob Morales - Operations Manager. Information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: URL: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/>. Details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Do you conserve water? You can do your part to conserve water by: not watering between the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (this is the hottest part of the day); do not water the gutters and sidewalks; water every third to fifth day instead of every day. More water saving information is available at [www.rockettwater.com](http://www.rockettwater.com).

## **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. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## **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. 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>.

## **Abbreviations**

- **NTU** -Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **MFL** -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **pCi/L** -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppb** -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ )
- **ppt** -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- **ppq** -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

## **Definitions**

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)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (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.

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

## 2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Disinfectant Type  | Average Level | Min Level | Max Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit | Source                                |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|------|-------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 2024 Chloramines   | 2.85          | 0.5       | 3.5       | 4.0  | <4.0  | ppm  | Disinfectant used to control microbes |
| 2024 Free Chlorine | 2.15          | 0.5       | 3.5       | 4.0  | <4.0  | ppm  | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

### Lead and Copper

#### 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.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 8/25/2022    | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.0902          | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 8/25/2022    | 0    | 15                | 0               | 1               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                    |

Rockett Special Utility District has developed an inventory of both District-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/rockettsudtx> and/or contact Rockett Special Utility District at 972-617-3524.

### Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*                   | 2024            | 31                     | 21.7 – 45.6              | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 53 | 32.5 – 70 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
|------------------------------|------|----|-----------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
|------------------------------|------|----|-----------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

| Inorganic Substance            | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | M C L G | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2024            | 1                      | 0.11 – 0.75              | 10      | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 2018            | 0.281                  | 0.281-0.281              | 1       | 1   | Ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Asbestos                       | 3/11/2021       | 0.197                  | 0.197-0.197              | 7       | 7   | MFL   | N         | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.                           |

## Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | 5% of monthly samples are positive.      | 1.9                     |   | 0   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

## Turbidity

|                                |  | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement     |  | 0.115 NTU      | 1 NTU                       | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit |  | 100%           | 0.3 NTU                     | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

## Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2024, our system lost an estimated 215,013,000 gallons (percentage of 13%). If you have any questions, please contact our office at (972) 617-3524.

# City of Waxahachie

## 2024 Water Quality Report

### Disinfection Byproducts

| Disinfection By-Products    | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG    | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorite                    | 2024            | 0.5                    | 0.06 - 0.5                  | <0.8    | 1   | ppm   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)     | 2024            | 75.7                   | 22.5 - 75.7                 | No Goal | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) | 2024            | 87.40                  | 44.2 - 87.4                 | No Goal | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium                         | 2024            | 0.050                  | 0.018 - 0.05                | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride                       | 2024            | 0.213                  | 0.119 - 0.213               | 4    | 4   | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2024            | 0.326                  | 0.0832 - 0.326              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Cyanide                        | 2024            | 28.40                  | 0 - 28.4                    | 200  | 200 | ppb   | N         | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.                                     |

### Organic Contaminants

| Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides & Herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination                |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Atrazine   | 2024            | 0.2                    | 0.1 - 0.2                   | 3    | 3   | ppb   | N         | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.      |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate                                      | 2024            | 2.40                   | 0 - 2.4                     | 0    | 6   | ppb   | N         | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |

### Secondary Constituents

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

## Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

| Total Organic Carbon | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Source Water         | 2024            | 4.3                    | 3.50 - 4.30                 | ppb   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Drinking Water       | 2024            | 2.80                   | 2.20 - 2.80                 | ppb   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

## Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level | Violation | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <5%                            | 0%                                       | 0                       | 0.31%   | N         | 0   | Naturally present in the environment. |

## Unregulated Contaminants

Chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to the distribution system.

| Unregulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG    | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Chloroform               | 2024            | 29.2                   | 23.7 - 29.2                 | NR MCLG | 1   | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloro -methane   | 2024            | 21.7                   | 16.3 - 21.7                 | NR MCLG | 1   | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloro -methane   | 2024            | 8.65                   | 7.27 - 8.65                 | NR MCLG | 1   | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

## Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 2022         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.1065          | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 2022         | 0    | 15                | 0               | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

### 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile

90 percent of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value the same as an "average" value for the contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

## 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 your water tested. Information on lead drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 726-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Disinfectant Residual

| Contaminant      | Collection Date | Average Level | Range of Individual Samples | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination         |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chloramines      | 2024            | 3.3           | 0.5 - 4.1                   | 4    | <4.0  | ppm   | N         | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2024            | 0.03          | 0 - 0.55                    | 0.8  | <0.8  | ppm   | N         | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

## Turbidity

| Turbidity                      | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement     | 0.69           | 1 NTU                       | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest Monthly & Meeting Limit | 98%            | 0.3 NTU                     | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

### Information Statement

Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units              | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--------------------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters     | 2023            | 5.1                    | 5.1 - 5.1                   | 0    | 50  | pCi/L <sup>*</sup> | N         | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

\* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

## Secondary Constituents

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

## Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents

| Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | Limit   | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|---|
| Aluminum                                       | 2024            | 0.06                   | 0.024 - 0.060               | .05-0.2 | ppm   | N         | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Bicarbonate                                    | 2024            | 91                     | 90.9 - 91.0                 | NA      | ppm   | N         | Corrosion of rocks such as limestone.   |
| Calcium  | 2024            | 38.1                   | 32.0 - 38.1                 | NA      | ppm   | N         | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Chloride                                       | 2024            | 28                     | 19.2 - 28.0                 | 300     | ppm   | N         | Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.      |
| Copper   | 2024            | 0.01                   | 0.0019 - 0.0100             | 1       | ppm   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Manganese                                      | 2024            | 0.0011                 | 0.0 - 0.0011                | 0.05    | ppm   | N         | Naturally occurring mineral.  |
| Magnesium                                      | 2024            | 3.24                   | 1.77 - 3.24                 | NA      | ppm   | N         | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| Nickel   | 2024            | 0.0012                 | 0.0010 - 0.0012             | NA      | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| pH   | 2024            | 8.82                   | 7.11 - 8.82                 | >7      | ppm   | N         | Measure of corrosiveness of water.  |
| Potassium                                      | 2024            | 5.09                   | 4.24 - 5.09                 | NA      | ppm   | N         | Dissolved from rock or soil.  |
| Sodium   | 2024            | 31                     | 28.8 - 31                   | NA      | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.   |
| Sulfate  | 2024            | 52.4                   | 40 - 52.4                   | 300     | ppm   | N         | Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.                      |
| Total Alkalinity as $\text{CCO}_3$             | 2024            | 91                     | 90.9 - 91                   | NA      | ppm   | N         | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.  |
| Total Dissolved Solids                         | 2024            | 208                    | 205 - 208                   | 1000    | ppm   | N         | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.  |
| Total Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$              | 2024            | 103                    | 93.3 - 103                  | NA      | ppm   | N         | Naturally occurring calcium.  |
| Zinc   | 2024            | 0                      | 0                           | 5       | ppm   | N         | Naturally present in the water.   |

## Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024 – our system total water loss was an estimated 207,352,841 gallons of water or 6% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (469) 309-4320.

# City of Midlothian

## 2024 Water Quality Report

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 06/23/2022   | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.3             | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorite                 | 2024            | 0.679                  | 0.192 – 0.679               | 0.8                   | 1   | ppm   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)  | 2024            | 31                     | 18.5 – 41.4                 | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

|                              |      |    |             |                       |    |     |   |  |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 44 | 28.7 – 61.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium                         | 2024            | 0.04                   | 0.039 – 0.04                | 2    | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Cyanide                        | 2024            | 87                     | 0 – 87                      | 200  | 200 | ppb   | N         | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.                                     |
| Fluoride                       | 2024            | 0.2                    | 0.224 – 0.243               | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2024            | 0.431                  | 0.0615 – 0.431              | 10   | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination               |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Atrazine   | 2024            | 0.6                    | 0.2-0.6                     | 3    | 3   | ppb   | N         | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.     |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate   | 2024            | 6                      | 0-11.3                      | 0    | 6   | ppb   | N         | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Simazine   | 2024            | .284                   | 0 – 0.284                   | 4    | 4   | ppb   | N         | Herbicide runoff.                            |

## Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water                 |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chloramines           |      | 3.2           | 2.33-3.63                | 4    | 4     | ppm             | N               | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Radioactive Contaminants   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination          |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon emitters   | 04/27/2023      | 7                      | 7-7                         | 0    | 50  | pCi/L* | N         | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. |                 |                        |                             |      |     |        |           |   |
| Combined Radium 226/228  | 04/27/2023      | 1.5                    | 1.5-1.5                     | 0    | 5   | pCi/L  | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.            |

## Turbidity

|                                | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement     | 0.15 NTU       | 1 NTU                       | N         | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly % meeting limit | 100%           | 0.3 NTU                     | N         | Soil runoff.                   |

Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

## Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | 1 positive monthly sample                | 2                       |   | 0                                      | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

## Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

## All Contaminant Information, Unregulated Contaminant Summary, and All Contaminant Results

| Contaminant Abbreviation | Contaminant   | UCMR Minim...<br>Repor... | Regul...<br>Level<br>(µg/L) | Non-Regulatory Health-Based Reference Concentration (Ref Conc, µg/L) | Health-Based Reference Dose (RfD) (mg/kg-day) | Refere...<br>Q                     | Second Reference     |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| lithium                  | lithium   | 9                         |                             | Health Reference Level = 10  | Subchronic and Chronic Provisional RfD = 2e-3 | Technical Support Document for     |                      |
| PFOS                     | perfluorooctanesulfonic acid                          | 0.004                     | 0.0040                      |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| PFOA                     | perfluorooctanoic acid                                | 0.004                     | 0.0040                      |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| HFPO-DA                  | hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX chemicals) | 0.005                     | 0.01                        |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| PFHxS                    | perfluorohexanesulfonic acid                          | 0.003                     | 0.01                        |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| PFNA                     | perfluorononanoic acid                                | 0.004                     | 0.01                        |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| PFBS                     | perfluorobutanesulfonic acid                          | 0.003                     |                             |  |   | 2024 Final PFAS NPDWR              |                      |
| PFBA                     | perfluorobutanoic acid                                | 0.005                     |                             | Health-Based Screening Level = 6                                     | Chronic RfD = 1e-3; Subchronic RfD = 6e-3     | 2024 USGS HBSL (based on 2022 IRIS | 2022 IRIS Assessment |
| PFHxA                    | perfluorohexanoic acid                                | 0.003                     |                             | Health-Based Screening Level = 3                                     | Subchronic and Chronic RfD = 5e-4             | 2024 USGS HBSL (based on 2023 IRIS | 2023 IRIS Assessment |
| PFDA                     | perfluorodecanoic acid                                | 0.003                     |                             |  | Subchronic and Chronic RfD = 2e-9             | 2024 IRIS Assessment               |                      |
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS             | 11-chloroeicosfluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid    | 0.005                     |                             |  |   |                                    |                      |
| 8:2 FTS                  | 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid          | 0.005                     |                             |  |   |                                    |                      |
| 4:2 FTS                  | 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid          | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                                    |                      |
| 6:2 FTS                  | 1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid          | 0.005                     |                             |  |   |                                    |                      |
| ADONA                    | 4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid                   | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                                    |                      |

| Contaminant Abbreviation | Contaminant                                      | UCMR Minim...<br>Repor... | Regul...<br>Level<br>(µg/L) | Non-Regulatory Health-Based Reference Concentration (Ref Conc, µg/L) | Health-Based Reference Dose (RfD) (mg/kg-day) | Refere...<br>Q | Second Reference |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------|------------------|
| 9Cl-PF3ONS               | 9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid | 0.002                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| NFDHA                    | nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid               | 0.02                      |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFEESA                   | perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid         | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFMPA                    | perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid                | 0.004                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFMBA                    | perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid                 | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFDoA                    | perfluorododecanoic acid                         | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFHxS                    | perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid                    | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFHxA                    | perfluoroheptanoic acid                          | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PPPeS                    | perfluoropentanesulfonic acid                    | 0.004                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PPPeA                    | perfluoropentanoic acid                          | 0.003                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFUna                    | perfluoroundecanoic acid                         | 0.002                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| NEtFOSAA                 | n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid    | 0.005                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| NMeFOSAA                 | n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid   | 0.006                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFTA                     | perfluorotetradecanoic acid                      | 0.008                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |
| PFTDA                    | perfluorotridecanoic acid                        | 0.007                     |                             |  |   |                |                  |