

US AIR FORCE ACADEMY 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0121845

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact SSGT LEYLAN UMBLAS at 719-333-4825 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality. **Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.**

General Information

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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 include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SSGT LEYLAN UMBLAS at 719-333-4825. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using system name or ID, or by contacting SSGT LEYLAN UMBLAS at 719-333-4825. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
PURCHASED FROM CO121150 CSU (Surface Water-Consecutive Connection)	There is no SWAP report, please contact SSgt Leylan Umbas at 719-333-4825 with questions regarding potential sources of contamination.

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

US AIR FORCE ACADEMY routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one-year-old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	January, 2022	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 93.33%	1	15	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	09/22/2021 to 09/22/2021	0.15	30	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	43.9	30.7 to 59.2	16	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	64.22	41.9 to 89.7	16	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktapp.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.



Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Non-Health-Based Violations		
These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.		
Name	Description	Time Period
STORAGE TANK RULE	FAILURE TO MEET STORAGE TANK REQUIREMENTS - F330	08/30/2021 - 01/31/2022
LEAD & COPPER RULE	FAILURE TO INFORM HOMEOWNER OF LEAD RESULTS	01/01/2022 - 01/10/2022
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	07/01/2022 - 09/30/2022
Additional Violation Information		
Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.		
Describe the steps taken to resolve the violation(s), and the anticipated resolution date		
Storage Tank Rule: Interior storage tank concrete wall crack repair correct action plan: 1. Contractor bid package was completed 2. Sent bid package to contractors. 3. Obtained contractor repair bids 4. Obtained funding & Selected contractors 5. Contractors notified to proceed 6. Emptied the tank 7. Prepared concrete wall and sealed all cracks. 8. Refilled Tank 4 with water 9. Wall crack repair completed.		
Lead & Copper Rule: The public was notified of the results for lead and copper, the documentation was just submitted late to CDPHE on 1/10/22 when the deadline was 12/31/2021.		
Disinfection Byproducts: USAFA Bioenvironmental Engineering office contacted SGS Lab to verify the samples had been received for the third quarter. It was determined that the samples had been received, however the results had not been uploaded to the state in the required timeframe. The results have since been uploaded and procedures have been developed to mitigate this issue from reoccurring.		

COLORADO SPRINGS UTILITIES 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2022

Public Water System ID: CO0121150

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We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact RENEE SCHROEDER at 719- 668- 4587 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

Please see the water quality data from our wholesale system(s) (either attached or included in this report) for additional information about your drinking water.

General Information

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1- 800- 426- 4791) or by visiting epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water.

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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 include:

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- **Inorganic contaminants:** 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:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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Lead in Drinking Water

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RENEE SCHROEDER at 719- 668- 4587. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using our system name or ID, or by contacting RENEE SCHROEDER at 719-668-4587. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that **could** occur. It **does not** mean that the contamination **has or will** occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our

current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

<u>Source s (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Poten ti al Source (s) of Conta mi n a t i o n</u>
INTAKE MONUMENT CREEK PIKEVIEW RESERVOIR (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE PUEBLO RESERVOIR DAM C (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE NORTH CATAMOUNT RESERVOIR DAM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE SOUTH CATAMOUNT RESERVOIR DAM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE NORTH AND SOUTH CASCADE CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE FRENCH CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE WEST MONUMENT CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE RESERVOIR BIG TOOTH DAM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE LION CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE SHEEP CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE CABIN CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE MANITOU 1 (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE GOLD CAMP RESERVOIR DAM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE SOUTH SUBURBAN DAM CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE RAMPART RESERVOIR (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE RUXTON CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE LAKE MORaine DAM CREST (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE CRYSTAL RESERVOIR DAM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE ROSEMONT RESERVOIR (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE N AND S CHEYENNE CREEK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE BLUE RIVER SYSTEM (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE PIKEVIEW RESERVOIR (Surface Water- Intake) PURCHASED FROM FOUNTAIN VALLEY 121300 (Surface Water- Consecutive Connection) INTAKE HOMESTAKE AND FRY ARKANSAS (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE N AND S SLOPE RSVR FOUNTAIN C (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE NORTHFIELD RSVR (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE RAMPART RSVR W MONUMENT CRK (Surface Water- Intake) INTAKE PUEBLO RESERVOIR FOR SDS WTP (Surface Water- Intake)	EPA Superfund Sites, EPA Abandoned Contaminate d Sites, EPA Hazardous Waste Generators, EPA Chemical Inventory/ Storag e Sites, EPA Toxic Release Inventory Sites, Permitted Wastewate r Discharg e Sites, Aboveground, Undergrou n d and Leaking Storage Tank Sites, Solid Waste Sites, Existing/Abandone d Mine Sites, Concentra t e d Animal Feeding Operations, Other Facilities, Commercial/ Indust rial/ Transpo rt at ion, High Intensity Residential, Low Intensity Residential, Urban Recreational Grasses, Quarries / Strip Mines / Gravel Pits, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Deciduous Forest, Evergre e n Forest, Mixed Forest, Septic Systems, Oil / Gas Wells, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviati o n s

☐ **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** The-highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

- ☐ **Treatment Technique (TT)** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ☐ **Health- Based** A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- ☐ **Non- Health- Based** A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- ☐ **Action Level (AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- ☐ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- ☐ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.
- ☐ **Violation (No Abbreviation)** Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- ☐ **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- ☐ **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- ☐ **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium- 226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- ☐ **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ☐ **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- ☐ **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- ☐ **Average (x-bar)** Typical value. –
- ☐ **Range (R)** Lowest value to the highest value.
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- ☐ **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- ☐ **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- ☐ **Level 2 Assessment** – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/ or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Dete c t e d C o n t a m i n a n t s

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Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <i>OR</i> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2022	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100 %	0	234	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	06/09/ 2021 to 07/16/ 2021	0.18	73	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/09/ 2021 to 07/16/ 2021	6.8	73	ppb	15	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	27.51	11.4 to 44.1	48	ppb	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo	2022	36.64	20 to 58.1	48	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
methanes (TTHM)									disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (Disinfection Byproducts Precursor) Removal Ratio of Raw and Finis h e d Water								
Conta i n ant Nam e	Yea r	Avera ge	Rang e Low – High	Samp le Size	Unit of Meas ur e	TT Minim u m Ratio	TT Violatio n	Typical Sourc e s
Total Organic Carbon Ratio	202 2	1.25	1 to 2.06	16	Ratio	1.00	No	Naturally present in the environme n t
*If minimum ratio not met and no violation identified then the system achieved compliance using alternative criteria.								

Summary of Turbidity Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System					
Contaminant Name	Sample Date	Level Found	TT Requirement		Typical Sources
Turbidity	Date/ Month: May	<u>Highest single</u> measurement : 0.334 NTU	Maximum 1 NTU for any single measurement		Soil Runoff
Turbidity	Month: Dec	<u>Lowest monthly</u> percent age of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100 %	In any month, at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU		Soil Runoff

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2020	0.32	0 to 1.02	5	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									deposits
Combined Radium	2020	1.2	0 to 1.9	5	pCi/L	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2020	0.8	0 to 4	5	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Barium	2022	0.02	0.01 to 0.05	5	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2022	0.3	0 to 1.5	5	ppb	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2022	0.52	0.14 to 1.46	5	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2022	0	0 to 0	5	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
									deposits
Selenium	2022	0.7	0 to 3.5	5	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	0.2	0 to 1.6	8	ppb	6	0	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCL G	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Xylenes	2022	0.34	0 to 1.6	8	ppb	10,000	10,000	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Secondary Contaminants**						
**Secondary standards are <u>non-enforceable</u> guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.						
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	202	11.04	7.6 to 22.5	5	ppm	N/A

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
	2					
CHLORINE	2019	0.54	0.15 to 0.88	214	MG/L	

Unregulated Contaminants***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod). Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure

***More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR monitoring can be found at: drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR. Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/groupd-water-and-drinking-water.

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

No Violations or Formal Enforcement Actions