

For Consumers Of The:

Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District
PWS ID: AL0001796
21700 AL HWY 117
Ider, AL 35981

By Order Of The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency & The Alabama Department Of Environmental Management

2020 Water Quality Report

THE EPA WANTS YOU TO KNOW

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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, is reason-ably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. THE MERE PRESENCE OF A CONTAMINANT 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center For Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

call (800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Donna Bolton at (256) 632-2254 or come by our office, located at 21700 AL HWY 117, Ider, AL 35981.

Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District is pleased to share our annual Water Quality Report with our customers.

This Water Quality Report is meant to describe, in full detail, the quality of the water provided to you between January 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020.

For this year, as in years past, our water system has surpassed the strict regulations of both the State Of Alabama and the U.S. EPA, which require all water suppliers to deliver this annual Water Quality Report.

GET INVOLVED IN YOUR WATER QUALITY

MEET WITH US

We want you, our valued customer, to be informed about your water utility. You can attend open Water Board meetings on the 3rd Monday of each month at 5:00 pm CST at our office located at 21700 AL Highway 117, Ider, AL.

Our water system is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the local county government and is managed by a system manager responsible to the Board. Our Board of Directors are: Gregg Harris- Chairman, Christopher George- Vice Chairman, William Dalton- Secretary/ Treasurer, Robert Cummins- Member, Clinton Hill- Member, Doyce Holman- Member, and William Black- Member.



pay your bill online at: www.djwaterusmgas.com

or by telephone at: (256) 632-2254

bank draft forms are also available on our website

WATER QUALITY SUMMARY

For 2020, we are pleased to report that your drinking water has been delivered to you with the highest quality and concern for safety. However, our system did receive violations for exceedance of the average MCL and OEL for total haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes. While we believe there to be no cause for health concerns, we have taken appropriate steps to remedy this problem. You can read more about this violation and the steps we are taking to protect you below and in the Table Of Detected Contaminants.

NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATION

The system received violations for exceedance of the average MCL and OEL for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, by-products of drinking water chlorination, at 10887 County Road 88, Pisgah AL and 1420 County road 664, Henagar AL. Our system has hired a Compliance Officer with over 25 years experience with water quality standards. Our system has also sought the advice and expertise of a Water Treatment Consulting Firm who is now assisting our operators in their efforts to achieve system wide compliance. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess over many years may have a increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver , kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

ABOUT LEAD AND COPPER

With the recent issues in the news of lead and copper problems in US cities such as Flint, MI, we want to take this opportunity to assure you that we take great care to protect your water from being corrosive and creating these problems in our system. While lead and copper most often comes from the piping and fixtures in your home, our responsibility is to provide your home with water that doesn't leach those metals out of your plumbing.

We are pleased to report that this year, as in years past, our system has had no instance of a lead or copper problem either in our treatment plant, our distribution system, or any homes on our grid. Learn more at www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule

QUALITY CONTROL

Our water system has enlisted the professional services of symple Utility as a 3rd party quality control specialist. symple Utility works with our system throughout the year to assure that chemical monitoring is appropriate for us to deliver the highest quality water possible to our customers. symple Utility has also prepared this custom report in accordance with state and federal law in order to provide you with the most pertinent information possible about the quality of your water. Learn more at www.sympleutility.com.

You can visit the EPA website online at www.epa.gov/safewater or visit the ADEM website online at adem.alabama.gov/programs/water/drinkingwater.net for additional information on understanding your drinking water quality.

ABOUT YOUR SOURCE WATER In 2020 our plant produced 520,000,000 gallons of water. Our water source is surface water pumped from the Tennessee River. Your water is treated using mixing, flocculation, sedimentation, and membrane filtration with chemical treatment within the process to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

ADEM (Alabama Department of Environmental Management) has required that all water systems complete a SWAP (source water assessment plan). The SWAP is composed of four distinct activities: delineation of the source water assessment area, contaminant inventory, susceptibility analysis and public awareness. Dekalb- Jackson Water Supply District has completed each required component of the SWAP and ADEM has approved our plan. Our water supply has received a rating of LOW for susceptibility of contamination. You may view the SWAP at the water department office.

The process of preparing source water for consumption in this country is not, necessarily, difficult, but it is highly regulated – nationally by the E.P.A. and locally by state environmental agencies.

We ask that you be considerate when accidents or Mother Nature hinder our efforts to supply your water. Regardless of the time or the weather, our water works personnel are on call and working to keep your water flowing. Please help us to protect our water sources, which are a vital part of our lives and our future.



DID YOU KNOW? Section 13A-8-23, Code of Alabama, tampering with the availability of water, constitutes a Class C felony if the theft amount exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500) in value and a Class A misdemeanor if the theft amount is less than or equal to five hundred dollars (\$500) in value, as provided by the state criminal code, and upon conviction, punishable as prescribed by law.

NO ONE IS AUTHORIZED TO OBTAIN WATER FROM FIRE HYDRANTS UNLESS:

- A) The user is a full-time or volunteer fire department member responding to an active fire or scheduled drill.
- B) A customer or entity has written authorization to use water from a fire hydrant and has made satisfactory financial arrangements for payment of all such water.

Due to the lack of compliance with said rules, our Board has authorized all fire hydrants to be locked. A key has been given to your local fire departments to remain in each fire truck and used only in the event of a fire emergency. All other fire hydrant use may only be conducted by water personnel or by approved written documentation by management at specified locations so that water may be measured for payment. Unauthorized use will be considered a direct violation and actions will be pursued for any damages occurred and/or water use. Please report any violations to the Dekalb-Jackson Water Supply District at (256) 632-2254.

HELP US PROTECT YOUR WATER

The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature:

- 1) Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- 2) Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- 3) Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- 4) Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- 5) Water plants only when necessary.
- 6) Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace.
- 7) Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 8) Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's bill!
- 9) Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

PRIMARY LIST OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS

At high levels some primary contaminants are known to pose a health risk to humans. This table provides a reference of those contaminants and their safe MCL.

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | UNITS |
|--|--------|----------|---------|
| MICROORGANISMS | | | |
| Cryptosporidium | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| Giardia lamblia | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| Heterotrophic plate count | NA | TT | ppm |
| Legionella | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform) | 0.000 | 5 | % total |
| Turbidity | NA | TT | ppm |
| Viruses (enteric) | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| DISINFECTANTS | | | |
| Chloramines (as Cl ₂) | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm |
| Chlorine (as Cl ₂) | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm |
| Chlorine dioxide (as ClO ₂) | 0.8 | 0.8 | ppm |
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS | | | |
| Bromate | 0.000 | 0.010 | ppm |
| Chlorite | 0.800 | 1.000 | ppm |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | NA | 0.060 | ppm |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | NA | 0.080 | ppm |
| INORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | |
| Antimony | 0.006 | 0.006 | ppm |
| Arsenic | 0.000 | 0.010 | ppm |
| Asbestos (fiber >10 micrometers) | 7.000 | 7.000 | MFL |
| Barium | 2.000 | 2.000 | ppm |
| Beryllium | 0.004 | 0.004 | ppm |
| Cadmium | 0.005 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Chromium (total) | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm |
| Copper | 1.300 | AL=1.3 | ppm |
| Cyanide (as free cyanide) | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm |
| Fluoride | 4.000 | 4.000 | ppm |
| Lead | 0.000 | AL=0.015 | ppm |
| Mercury (inorganic) | 0.002 | 0.002 | ppm |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 10.000 | 10.000 | ppm |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 1.000 | 1.000 | ppm |
| Total Nitrate + Nitrite | 10.000 | 10.000 | ppm |
| Selenium | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm |
| Thallium | 0.001 | 0.002 | ppm |
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS | | | |
| Acrylamide | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| Alachlor | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm |
| Atrazine | 0.003 | 0.003 | ppm |
| Benzene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) | 0.000 | 0.200 | ppb |
| Carbofuran | 0.040 | 0.040 | ppm |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Chlordane | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm |
| 2,4-D | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm |
| Dalapon | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) | 0.000 | 0.200 | ppb |

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | UNITS |
|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| ORGANIC CHEMICALS (continued) | | | |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 0.600 | 0.600 | ppm |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 0.075 | 0.075 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 0.007 | 0.007 | ppm |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm |
| Dichloromethane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 0.400 | 0.400 | ppm |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 0.000 | 0.006 | ppm |
| Dinoseb | 0.007 | 0.007 | ppm |
| Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) | 0.000 | 3.0E-08 | ppm |
| Diquat | 0.020 | 0.020 | ppm |
| Endothall | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm |
| Endrin | 0.002 | 0.002 | ppm |
| Epichlorohydrin | 0.000 | TT | ppm |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.700 | 0.700 | ppm |
| Ethylene dibromide | 0.000 | 0.050 | ppb |
| Glyphosate | 0.700 | 0.700 | ppm |
| Heptachlor | 0.000 | 0.400 | ppb |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 0.000 | 0.200 | ppb |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 0.000 | 0.001 | ppm |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm |
| Lindane | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppb |
| Methoxychlor | 0.040 | 0.040 | ppm |
| Oxamyl (Vydate) | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) | 0.000 | 0.0005 | ppm |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.000 | 0.001 | ppm |
| Picloram | 0.500 | 0.500 | ppm |
| Simazine | 0.004 | 0.004 | ppm |
| Styrene | 0.100 | 0.100 | ppm |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Toluene | 1.000 | 1.000 | ppm |
| Total Organic Carbon | NA | TT | ppm |
| Toxaphene | 0.000 | 0.003 | ppm |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) | 0.050 | 0.050 | ppm |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 0.070 | 0.070 | ppm |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 0.200 | 0.200 | ppm |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 0.003 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Trichloroethylene | 0.000 | 0.005 | ppm |
| Vinyl chloride | 0.000 | 0.002 | ppm |
| Xylenes (total) | 10.000 | 10.000 | ppm |
| RADIONUCLIDES | | | |
| Alpha particles | 0.0 | 15.0 | pCi/L |
| Beta particles and photon emitters | 0.0 | 4.0 | mrem/yr |
| Radium 226 and Radium 228 (combined) | 0.0 | 5.0 | pCi/L |
| Uranium | 0.0 | 30.0 | ppb |

visit www.epa.gov/safewater/contaminants/index for more information on the sources and health risks of contaminants in these lists

| CONTAMINANT | MCLG | MCL | UNITS |
|-------------------------------------|------|---------------|---------|
| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS | | | |
| aluminum | NA | 0.2 | ppm |
| calcium | NA | NA | ppm |
| carbon dioxide | NA | NA | ppm |
| chloride | NA | 250 | ppm |
| color | NA | 15 | units |
| corrosivity | NA | not corrosive | units |
| MBAs | NA | 0.5 | ppm |
| hardness | NA | NA | ppm |
| iron | NA | 0.3 | ppm |
| magnesium | NA | NA | ppm |
| manganese | NA | 0.05 | ppm |
| nickel | NA | 0.1 | ppm |
| odor | NA | 3 | units |
| pH | NA | NA | SU |
| silver | NA | 0.1 | ppm |
| sodium | NA | NA | ppm |
| specific conductance | NA | NA | umho/cm |
| sulfate | NA | 250 | ppm |
| total alkalinity | NA | NA | ppm |
| total dissolved solids | NA | 500 | ppm |
| zinc | NA | 5 | ppm |
| OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | |
| bromoacetic acid | NA | NA | ppb |
| dibromoacetic acid | NA | NA | ppb |
| chloroacetic acid | 0.07 | NA | ppm |
| dichloroacetic acid | 0 | NA | ppm |
| trichloroacetic acid | 0.02 | NA | ppm |
| bromodichloromethane | 0 | NA | ppm |
| dibromochloromethane | 0.06 | NA | ppm |
| chloroform | 0.07 | NA | ppm |
| bromoform | 0 | NA | ppm |

for more unregulated contaminants, please visit www.epa.gov/safewater

In addition to the primary drinking water contaminants, this utility monitors regularly for some secondary and unregulated contaminants as required by ADEM. ADEM requires publication of all detections of these contaminants in the Annual Water Quality Report. The required monitoring of unregulated contaminants further insures the quality of your drinking water.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN YOUR WATER

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.

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.

Pesticides & Herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural operations, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Your water system 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>.

DEFINITIONS

MAX AMOUNT: the highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptable level. These levels could be the highest single measurement or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed by regulation in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs 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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

ACTION LEVEL (AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements that a water system must follow.

RANGE: the lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for a contaminant during the specified period. If only one sample is taken there is no range to report for that contaminant.

TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detected

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion (micrograms per liter)

ppm: parts per million (milligrams per liter)

umho/cm: micromhos per centimeter

SU: standard unit

1. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
3. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and/or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of developing cancer.
4. IDSE results, if required, are included in the range but not the average for TTHM and HAA5. Under the EPA Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-Products Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR beginning in 2012. Disinfection by-products are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in your source water. Disinfection by-products are grouped into two categories: total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfection by-products in drinking water, including both TTHM and HAA5.

WAIVER

Based on a study conducted by ADEM with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Therefore, monitoring for these contaminants was not required.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

This table represents all contaminants detected in your drinking water for the monitoring year. For more information on how these contaminants affect the overall quality of your water and your health, please call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline or visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

| CONTAMINANT | MIN | MAX | AVG | UNITS | MCLG | MCL | VIO | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|------------|-----|--|
| PRIMARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | | |
| chlorine | running annual avg = 1.82 | | | ppm | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| copper | 0.0085 | 0.0085 | 0.0085 | ppm | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| lead | ND | ND | ND | ppm | 0 | AL = 0.015 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| nitrate | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.54 | ppm | 10 | 10 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits |
| total haloacetic acids | 11.00 | 79.00 | 51.20 | ppb | 0 | 60 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| total organic carbon | 0.93 | 4.00 | 1.63 | ppm | NA | TT | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| total trihalomethanes | 14.00 | 130.00 | 63.70 | ppb | 0 | 80 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| turbidity | 0.013 | 0.150 | 0.049 | mNTU | NA | TT | N | Soil runoff |
| alpha particles* | 0.8 +/- 0.5 | 0.8 +/- 0.5 | 0.8 +/- 0.5 | pCi/L | 0.0 | 15.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation |
| radium 228 | 0.19 +/- 0.5 | 0.19 +/- 0.5 | 0.19 +/- 0.5 | pCi/L | 0.0 | 5.0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | | |
| aluminum | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | ppm | NA | 0.2 | N | - |
| barium | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| bromide* | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | ppm | NA | 1.2 | N | - |
| calcium | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| carbon dioxide | ND | ND | ND | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| chloride | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | ppm | NA | 250 | N | - |
| color | 5 | 5 | 5 | CU | NA | 15 | N | - |
| hardness as CaCO3 | 63.6 | 63.6 | 63.6 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| langelier index | -1.22 | -1.22 | -1.22 | SI | NA | NA | N | - |
| magnesium | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| manganese | 0.0095 | 0.0095 | 0.0095 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| pH | 6.64 | 7.88 | 7.16 | SU | NA | NA | N | - |
| sodium | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| specific conductance | 163 | 163 | 163 | umhos/cm | NA | NA | N | - |
| sulfate | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.6 | ppm | NA | 250 | N | - |
| total alkalinity | 30 | 75 | 58 | ppm | NA | NA | N | - |
| total dissolved solids | 81 | 81 | 81 | ppm | NA | 500 | N | - |
| OTHER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER | | | | | | | | |
| o-toluidine* | 0.0032 | 0.0032 | 0.0032 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| chloroform | 12.00 | 110.00 | 55.80 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| dichlorobromomethane | 2.20 | 10.00 | 6.25 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| chlorodibromomethane | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| bromoform | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| monochloroacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| chlorodibromoacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| monobromoacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| dichloroacetic acid | 7.70 | 52.00 | 30.89 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| bromochloroacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| bromodichloroacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| dichloroacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| trichloroacetic acid | 3.10 | 17.00 | 11.36 | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |
| dibromoacetic acid | ND | ND | ND | ppb | NA | NA | N | - |

*data last obtained in previous year