2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System Wichita Valley WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023	For more information regarding this report contact:
CITY OF ARCHER CITY provides Surface Water from Lake Kickapoo, located in Archer County.	NameDanny C. Parker
	Phone 940-723-6394
	Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 723-6394.
Definitions and Abbreviations	
Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which,
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs an
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the wat found in our water system,
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed sti has occurred endfor why total cofform bact
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is a technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed i microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant be disinfectants to control microbial contamina
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbesto
mrem;	millirems per year (a measure of radiation a
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactiv
Definitions and Abbreviations	
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the I

Information about your 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and

residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; 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).

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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. 1 (one) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 (three) corrective actions and we completed 3 (three) of these actions.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact linsert water system contact.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Liko

Copper	07/21/2022	1.3	1.3	0,0873	0	ppm		Eros woo plum
Lead	07/21/2022	0	15	0.7	0	ррЬ	N	Corr

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCTR	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely :
Haloacelic Acids (HAAS) *The value in the Highest Level	2023	15	7.6 - 18,8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-prec

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	44	31.7 - 55.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-proc
*The value in the Highest Level	or Average Detect	ed column is the high	est average of all TT	HM sample result	s collected at a loc	ation over a yea	ır	

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely :
Arsenic	2023	1	1-1	0	10	ррь	N	Erosion orchard product
B a rium	2023	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	2	2	ppm	N	Dischar metal re
Chromium	2023	5.4	5,4 - 5,4	100	100	ррь	N	Dischar natural
Cyanide	2023	85.3	85.3 - 85.3	200	200	bbp	N N	Dischar Dischar
Fluoride	2023	0,3	0,329 - 0,329	4	4,0	ppm	N	Erosion promote and alu
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.0738	0.0738 - 0.0738	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff t

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely :
Beta/photon emitters	03/23/2022	8	8-8	0	50	pCVL*	И	Decay (
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be	the tevel of concern	for beta particles.						<u> </u>
Combined Radium 226/228	03/23/2022	1,5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion

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)	Sou
Chlorine	2023	2.4	1.0-3,8	4	4	ppm	N	Wati

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.17 NTU	1.0 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.30 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.

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.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System Wichita Valley WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023	For more information regarding this report contact:
CITY OF WICHITA FALLS provides Surface Water from Lake Kemo and Lake Diversion in Baylor County, Lake Kickapoo in Archer County and Lake Arrowhead in Clay County	Name _Danny C. Parker
	Phone 940-723-6394
	Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de Ramar al telefono (940) 723-6394.
Definitions and Abbreviations	
Definitions and Abbreviations Definitions and Abbreviations	
Delicadors and AppleMations	The following tables contain scientific terms
Action Level;	The concentration of a contaminant which,
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the wat found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed at has accumed and/or why total conform back
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is a technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a distinfectant allowed i microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant be disinfectants to control microbiat contamina
MFL	million fibers per filer (a measure of asbest:
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation a
na:	not applicable.
ити	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactiv
Definitions and Abbreviations	
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parls per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process inlended to reduce the I

Information about your 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial

processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergoine 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).

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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. 1 (one) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 (three) corrective actions and we completed 3 (three) of these actions.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Danny Parker at 940-723-6394.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Like
Соррег	2023	1.3	1,3	0.0837	0	ppm	N	Eros woo

1	5000							
Lead	2023	0	15	0.7	Ó	dad	NI NI	Con
						PPD	14	Corr
1					ı			Eros
								Elos

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely
Chlorite	2023	0,67	0.53 - 0.67	8.0	1	ppm	T N	Ву-ргос
						<u> </u>		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18	1 - 25.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-proc
The value in the Highest Leve	or Average Detecte	d column is the high	nest average of all H	AA5 sample results o	collected at a loc	cation over a ye	ar	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	31	9.76 - 42.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	Ву-ргос
The value in the Highest Leve	or Average Detecte	d column is the high	nest average of all T	THM sample results	collected at a lo	cation over a ye	ear	<u></u>
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely (
Arsenic	2023	1	0 - 1.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion orchard product
Barium	2023	0.04	0.036 - 0.04	2	2	ppm	N	Dischar metal re
Cyanide	2023	46	0 - 46	200	200	bbp	N	Dischar Dischar
Fluoride	2023	0.6	0,546 - 0,638	4	4,0	ppm	N.	Eresion promote and alu
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0,158	0.0791 - 0,158	10	10	ррт	N	Runoff tanks, s

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely!
Beta/photon emitters	2023	12,3	12.3 - 12.3	O	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay o

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

Combined Radium 226/228	0000	r						
Combilled Radium 2201228	2023	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	PCi/L	N.	Erosion
						'	l	-100.00
F I						Í	1	1
		1			l	1	į	;

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)	Sou
Chlorine	2023	2.4	1,0-3.8	4	4	ppm	N.	Watı

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0,29 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.

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.

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System WICHITA VALLEY WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023	For more information regarding this report contact:
WICHITA VALLEY WSC provides Surface Water from Lake Kickapoo, reservoir, located in Archer County.	Name <u>Danny C. Parker</u>
	Phone 940-723-6394
	Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para lomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 733-6394.
Definitions and Abbreviations	
Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which,
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs an
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the wal তিয়ার্থ না our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed str has occurred and/or wity total conform back
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is a technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed i

Maximum residual disinfectant level goat or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant be disinfectants to centrol microbial contamina
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbesto
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation a
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of
pC//L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactiv
Definitions and Abbreviations	
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/
Treatment Technique or TF:	A required process intended to reduce the I

Information about your 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; 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).

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,

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 (one) Level 1 assessment. 1 (one) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 3 (three) corrective actions and we completed 3 (three) of these actions...

Information about Source Water

WICHITA VALLEY WSC purchases water from CITY OF ARCHER CITY, CITY OF ARCHER CITY provides surface water from Lake Kickapoo located in Archer County.

WICHITA VALLEY WSC purchases water from CITY OF WICHITA FALLS. CITY OF WICHITA FALLS provides surface water from Lake Kemp and Lake Diversion located in Baylor County, Lake Kickapoo located in Archer County and Lake Arrowhead Located in Clay County.

WICHITA VALLEY WSC purchases water from CITY OF IOWA PARK, CITY OF IOWA PARK provides purchase surface water from Lake Kemp and Lake Diversion located in Baylor County, Lake Kickapoo located in Archer County and Lake Arrowhead Located in Clay County.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [insert water system contact]

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminan Level Goal	Maximum Contaminant Level		Fecal Coliform or E, Coli Maximum Contaminant Level		Violation	Likely Source of Contami
0	1 positive monthly sample.	2	0	0	N	Naturally present in the e

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Like
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.0873	0	mqq	N	Eros wood plum
Lead	2023	0	15	0,7	0	ppb	N	Con Eros

2023 Water Quality Test Results

DisInfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely :
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	18	12.7 - 19.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	Ву-ргос
The value in the Highest Leve Total Trihalomethanes	or Average Defecte	d column is the high	est average of all F	IAA5 sample results on	elected at a loc	ation over a ye	ar N	 By-prod
(TTHM)				total THM sample results o		''		Бу-рісс

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Defected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely :
Arsenic	2023	2	1.7 - 1.7	0	10	БЪр	N	Erosion orchard product
Barium	2023	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	2	2	ppm	N	Dischar metal re

urbidity				·				
Chlorine	2023	2.4	1.0-3.8	4	4	ppm	N	Wa
	tear	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLĞ	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	So
isinfectant Residual blank disinfectant residual sinfectant Level Quarterly (Disinfectant Residual		(DEGON).				data can be take	n off the	
i (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023	1	0 - 0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discha
Synthetic organic contaminants including cesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Leve Defected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely
PA considers 50 pCi/L to be	the level of concer	n for beta particles						Decay
Seta/photon emitters	03/09/2022	7.6	7.6 - 7.6		50	pCi/L*	[N	Decay
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Leve Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely
ditrate [measured as ditrogen]	2023	0.181	0.0368 - 0.181	10	10	ppm	N	Runos tanks,
	2025	0,3	0.342 - 0.342	4	4.0	ppm	И	Erosio promo and a
Fluoride	2023			200	200	ρ pb	N	Disch
Cyanide	2023	41,1	41,1 - 41,1	200				
	2023	3	3-3	100	100	ppb	N	Disch natur

MAXT

Highest single measurement	0,95 NTU	1 NTU	Ń	Spil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTÚ	N	Soit runoff.
	I			Į.

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.

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.