# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MILLIGAN WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

MILLIGAN WSC provides surface water from Lavon Lake located in Collin County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972)-542-1143

## Definitions and Abbreviations

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| Definitions and Abbreviations | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or 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 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) |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |

**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 (pg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

## 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.

### Information about Source Water

MILLIGAN WSC purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from Lavon Lake located in Collin County.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Candi Blisard, 972-542-1143**.

| 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 | 0.84 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

## 2022 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 18 | 10.8 - 22.4 | 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) | 2022 | 36 | 26.1 - 42.3 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2022 | 1 | 0.724 - 0.724 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Disinfectant Residual

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | 2022 | 2.19 | .62 - 3.7 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

The following pages of this report have been provided by the NTMWD WYLIE TREATMENT PLANT for your information.

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2022

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

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | | | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | | | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2022 | 4.9 | 4.9 - 4.9 | 5 | 10 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water ozonation |

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2022 | 0.061 | 0.060 - 0.061 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
| Cadmium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 5 | 5 | ppb | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. |
| Chromium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2022 | 0.688 | 0.278 - 0.688 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2022 | 0.439 | 0.158 - 0.439 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selenium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Thallium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 2022 | 4.7 | 4.7 - 4.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2022 (Cont.)

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex) | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue of banned herbicide. |
| 2, 4 - D | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2022 | 0.12 | 0.10 - 0.12 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned insecticide. |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picloram | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2022 (Cont.)

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorobenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Highest single measurement** | 1 NTU | 0.4 NTU | No | Soil runoff. |
| **Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit** | 0.3 NTU | 99.50% | No | Soil runoff. |

**NOTE:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

| Disinfectant Type | Year | Average Level of Quarterly Data | Lowest Result of Single Sample | Highest Result of Single Sample | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Source of Chemical |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2022 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.27 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2022 | 0.145 | 0 | 0.72 | 1.00 | N/A | ppm | Disinfectant. |

**NOTE:** Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm).

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cryptosporidium | 2022 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Giardia | 2022 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. |

**NOTE**: Levels detected are for source water, not for drinking water. No cryptosporidium or giardia were found in drinking water.

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2022 (Cont.)

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2022 | 69.8 | 32.2 - 69.8 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2022 | 107 | 30.0 - 107 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2022 | 9.70 | 9.61 - 9.70 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2022 | 0.159 | 0.004 - 0.159 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2022 | 0.0098 | 0.0069 - 0.0098 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2022 | 9.2 | 7.0 - 9.2 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2022 | 95.4 | 26.5 - 95.4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2022 | 171 | 84.2 - 171 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 2022 | 139 | 69 - 139 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2022 | 492 | 269 - 492 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 | 2022 | 194 | 90 - 194 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |