2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT

OLDEN/LONE CEDAR AREA TX 0670023

[DATE]
[COMPANY NAME]
[Company address]

Commented [SW11]:

2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System STAFF WSC OLDEN AREA

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

STAFF WSC OLDEN/LAKE LEON AREA provides surface water from Lake Leon located in Eastland County Texas.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES
Date: 2nd Tuesday of the Month
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: 620 W. Loop 254, Ranger, TX
Phone #: 254-647-5133

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Staff WSC

Phone 254-647-5133

Commented [SW12]:

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español,
favor de llamar al telefono (254) 647-5133.

Definitions and Abbreviation

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.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 Abbreviation

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
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.

Water Loss at the Treatment Plant

For the time period of Jan-Dec 2018, our system used an estimated 57, 195,117 gallons of water for clarifier sludge blowdown and filter backwashing in our water treatment plant (approximately 12% of the raw water entering in our system) in order to produce finished drinking water. If you have any questions about the water loss amount, please call **Steve Gerdes at 254-647-1320**.

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements of your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on water assessment and protection efforts of our system, contact **Steve Gerdes at 254-647-1320**.

Information about Source Water

STAFF WSC OLDEN /LAKE LEON AREA provides surface water purchased from Lake Leon located in Eastland County. The following tables include information provided by the EASTAND COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT TX 0670019 for 2018.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

City of Eastland TX 0670019

TURBIDITY

	Limit (for Treatment Technique Being Use)	Level Detected	Explanation of Reasons for Measuring Turbidity	Was this a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.73 NTU	Turbidity measurements are continuously taken and recorded every 15 minutes	N	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit	0.3NTU	93.3%	Turbidity measurements are continuously taken and recorded every 15 minutes	Y	Instrument malfunction

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder.
Arsenic	5/23/2018	0.0012	0.0012	0	0.010	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Runoff from orchards;

								Runoff from glass and electronic wastes.
Barium	5/23/2018	0.11	0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories: Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	5/23/2018	0	0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	5/23/2018	0	0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	5/23/2018	0.0954	0.0954	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nickel	5/23/2018	0.0013	0.0013	100	100	ppb	N	Corrosion of pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries.
Selenium	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Leaching from ore processing site; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on

								row crops.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
Alachlor	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BHC-GAMMA	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	200	200	ppt	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Chlordane	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Dinoseb	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Heptachlor	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Methoxychlor	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Picloram	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	5/23/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was this a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethane	8/28/2018	Levels lower than	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical

		detect level						factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Trichloroethylene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Toluene	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Vinyl Chloride	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	8/28/2018	Levels lower than detect level	0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Name of Radioactive Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was this a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon Emitters	3/8/2016	4.9	4.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium	3/8/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminant	**Collection Date**	**Average**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified**	**Unit of MCLG and MCL**	**Was this a Violation?**	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	11/27/2018 8/28/2018 5/23/2018 2/21/2018	13.9	25.1	6.42-25.1	0	100	ppb	N	Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to

									assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted
Bromoform	11/27/2018 8/28/2018 5/23/2018 2/21/2018	0.92	2.16	0-2.16	0	100	ppb	N	Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted

Violations Other Than Maximum Contaminant Levels

Type	Date	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Treatment Technique Violation	September 2018	The ECWSD routinely monitors its filtered water for turbidity (cloudiness). This indicates whether the water supply to the customers has been adequately filtered. The measuring equipment that the ECWSD uses to measure turbidity failed in September 2018 thereby preventing the ECWSD from accurately measuring the turbidity levels in compliance with minimum treatment standards for the turbidity level in its filtered water in September 2018. As a result, more than 5% of the combined filter effluent turbidity readings were above 0.3NTU for the month.	N/A	The ECWSD has purchased new online and new benchtop turbidimeters to replace failed units that prevented compliance with turbidity measuring criteria to reduce the chance of this type of treatment technique violations from happening again.	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. If you experience any of these symptoms and persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Information about Source Water

Staff WSC Lone Cedar area purchases water from City of Ranger. City of Ranger purchases water from Eastland County Water Supply District. Eastland County Water Supply District provides purchased water from Lake Leon located in Eastland County. The following tables include information from the City of Ranger TX 0670004.

'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 **Robert Alvarez at 254-647-3522.**

2018 Water Quality Test Results

City of Ranger TX 0670004

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.71	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	2.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposists.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	48	28.8-48.1	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)	2018	99	25.4-78.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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]	2018	0.283	0.283-0.283	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Monochloramine	2018	2.86	.9-5.7	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead and copper in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	04/01/2018	05/25/2018	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	01/01/2018	06/30/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2018	06/30/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Information about Source Water

Staff WSC Olden/Lone Cedar area purchases surface water from Lake Leon located in Eastland 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 **Linda Meroney, 254-647-5133**.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Staff WSC Olden/Lone Cedar System TX 0670023

Coliform Bacteria

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.	2	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Level 1 assessment—A Level 1assessment 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.245	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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.

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

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	57	2 - 61.4	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)	2018	101	22.3 - 80.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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]	2018	0.295	0.295 - 0.295	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

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

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	3.57	0.5-5.0	3	3	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	03/31/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2018	06/30/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.