

# 2015 CCR Report

## **Is my water safe?**

We are pleased to provide you with the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. As always, we want to keep our citizens informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and has always been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The information in this report are the results from our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015.

There are seventy-six regulated contaminants for which community water systems are required to test. We consistently monitor for various contaminants in the water supply in order to meet all regulatory requirements. Our last quarterly radio chemical sample of 2015 for McGill 2 North site was NOT received by DEQ, which put us in violation for that sample. We did, however, take a sample the first quarter of 2016 and did become compliant as soon as we took that sample. In the last year, as you will see in our regulated contaminants table, we detected high levels of uranium and gross alpha excluding radon & uranium. Attached is the notice of violation. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## **Do I need to take special precautions?**

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

## **Where does my water come from?**

Our source of water is ground and purchased. Our ground water comes from three wells located near 234th & Pennsylvania Avenue in Oklahoma City (SE/4 of Sec. 3, T14N, R3W). Our wells are approximately 400 to 450 feet in depth and produce from the Garber-Wellington Aquifer. Also, we receive water from the City of Oklahoma City through the Lake Hefner water treatment plant. Our distribution system includes over one hundred thirty miles of piping that serves about

100 square miles in a service area which includes parts of northern Canadian and southern Kingfisher counties. We serve over 2,500 residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural taps through four water storage facilities. We strive to maintain excellent service to all members across the system.

### **Source water assessment and its availability**

With the completion of the transmission line from Oklahoma City in 2010, we now obtain water from Lake Hefner in Oklahoma City. Included is the 2015 OKC Water Quality Report or you can go online to [www.okc.gov/CCR](http://www.okc.gov/CCR) to access their report.

### **Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?**

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **How can I get involved?**

If you have any questions or see any issues please contact our Piedmont Municipal Authority (PMA) office at 405-373-2000 or email Robin Murray at [robinm@piedmont-ok.gov](mailto:robinm@piedmont-ok.gov) We want

our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want more information, we encourage you to attend our regularly scheduled council meetings. The meetings are held on the fourth Monday of every month at 6:30 pm at the George Fina Municipal Building at 314 Edmond Rd NW in Piedmont.

**Additional Information for Lead**

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. Piedmont Municipal Authority 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>.

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## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	NA	NA		2015	No	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

**For more information please contact:**

Contact Name: Robin Murray  
Address: P O Box 240  
Piedmont, OK 73078  
Phone: 405-373-2000

## Consumer Confidence Report

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION

(This report must be printed in Landscape Orientation to prevent cutting off of text)

The following pages comprise the Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system.

To download the CCR into your word processing program follow these steps (Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation):

- Choose Select All from the edit dropdown MENU, (it will highlight all the information).
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Copy from the edit dropdown MENU.
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- Choose Edit from the MENU.

In order to meet all of the requirements of the CCR, you must include the following additional information if it pertains to your water system.

- The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.
- In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by the Privacy Agency, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.
- The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- If your water system purchases water from another source, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table from your source water supply.
- If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action taken by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.

- The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the operator.
- If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- Detections of unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required are not included in the CCR and must be added. When added, the information must include the average and range at which the contaminant was detected.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, including monitoring performed to satisfy the requirements of the Information Collection Rule [ICR] (§141.143), which indicates that Cryptosporidium may be present in the source water or the finished water, the report must include: (a) a summary of the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon which indicates that radon may be present in the finished water, the report must include: (a) The results of the monitoring; and (b) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, EPA strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, EPA recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed an NPDWR or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). EPA considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, EPA recommends that the report include: (a) the results of the monitoring; and (b) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.
- If you are a ground water system that receives notice from the state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:
  - The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
  - If the significant deficiency was not corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
  - If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PIEDMONT

OK2000909

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by  
PIEDMONT is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water
<p>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.</p> <p>Contaminants that may be present in source water include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.</li> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.</li> </ul>

<p>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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.</p> <p>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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).</p> <p>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 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.</p>
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Source Water Information

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
MCGILL 2 NORTH	GW	Low	Garber - Wellington
OKC HEFNER	SW	Low	Lake Hefner
WELL 3	GW	Low	Garber - Wellington
WELL 4	GW	Low	Garber - Wellington
WELL 5	GW	Low	Garber - Wellington



**Lead and Copper**

Definitions:

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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/04/2014	1.3	1.3	0.0888	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

**Water Quality Test Results**

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 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 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.

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.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

na: not applicable.

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2015	1	0 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	2015	7	7 - 7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.132	0.132 - 0.132	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	24.4	24.4 - 24.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1	0.56 - 0.92	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	16.4	16.4 - 16.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	28.9	28.9 - 28.9	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	57	56.61 - 121	0	15	pCi/L	Y	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2015	96	95.8 - 95.8	0	30	ug/l	Y	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Violations Table**

<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>		
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2015	12/31/2015 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.
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>		
Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2015	12/31/2015 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.
<b>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</b>		
Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End Violation Explanation
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	07/01/2015	09/30/2015 A water sample 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, SINGLE SAMPLE	10/01/2015	12/31/2015 A water sample 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.
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2015	12/31/2015 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.
<b>Uranium</b>		
Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL (30 ug/L) over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End Violation Explanation
MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	07/01/2015	09/30/2015 A water sample 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.

**Violations Table**

MCL, SINGLE SAMPLE	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	A water sample 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.
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	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.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Piedmont(OK2000909)

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Between October 1, 2015 and December 31, 2015 we did not monitor or test or did not complete all monitoring or testing for Radionuclides and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

Piedmont did not properly perform the following monitoring:

Analyte(s) (Description of Sample Site(s))	Dates Sample(s) Were Required	Date testing was done (or date testing will be done)
Radionuclides McGill 2 North (WL002)	October 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015	FEB 2, 2016

Piedmont has taken the following corrective actions to prevent monitoring violations from occurring in the future:

PIEDMONT WATER HAS TAKEN THE  
RADIONUCLIDE SAMPLE ON 2-2-16

For more information, please contact:

James Crosby at 405-373-2000 or P.O. Box 240 , Piedmont, OK 73078

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by **Piedmont, PWSID No. OK2000909.**

Date distributed: 6/30/16

Signed: 

Print Name: BRENT YOUNG

# 2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Oklahoma City Utilities - Water Quality Summary 2015								
DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNITS	IDEAL GOAL (EPA'S MCLG)	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (EPA'S MCL)	HEFNER WTP PWS ID 1020902	DRAPER WTP PWS ID 1020902B	OVERHOLSER WTP PWS ID 1020902C	COMPLIANCE	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
<b>Inorganic Compounds</b>								
Fluoride <sup>1</sup>	ppm	4	4	Average level detected in most recent testing - 2015			YES	Added during treatment for dental health or dissolved from natural deposits
				0.75	0.73	0.77		
Lead	ppb	0	AL = 15	Most recent systemwide distribution testing			All Sites < AL YES	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
				June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = <5.0				
Barium	ppm	2	2	Highest level most recent testing - 2013			YES	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
				0.052	0.057	0.032		
Copper	ppm	0	AL = 1.3	Most recent systemwide distribution testing			All Sites < AL YES	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits
				June/July 2015 - 90th Percentile = 0.079				
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	Range detected in most recent testing - 2013			YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from electronics and glass production wastes
				<2	<2	<2		
Nitrate-Nitrite <sup>2</sup>	ppm	10	10	Highest level			YES	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage or erosion of natural deposits
				0.314	0.250	0.234		
<b>Radiological</b>								
Gross Alpha Gross Beta Radium 226 + 228 Uranium	pCi/L pCi/L pCi/L ppb	0 0 0 0	15 50 5 30	Range detected in most recent testing - 2012			YES	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
				<2.229	<0.4744	<2.373		
				6.784	2.611	6.824		
				<0.545	<0.495	0.980		
<b>Disinfection By-Products Stage 2 Rule Monitoring<sup>3</sup></b>								
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>4</sup>	ppb	0	80 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2014/2015			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
				10401 W. Stanley Draper Dr (Draper) - 75.70				
				Range Detected: 4.72 - 85.57				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
				24.56	75.70	69.68		
Range detected			4.72 - 38.85	49.00 - 83.78	53.62 - 85.57			
Haloacetic Acids <sup>4</sup>	ppb	0	60 (LRAA)	Most recent systemwide distribution testing 2014/2015			YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
				Highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)				
				6400 N Westminster Rd (Draper) - 53.23				
				Range Detected: 2.51 - 63.90				
				Highest quarterly average (LRAA)				
				11.45	53.23	38.20		
Range detected			2.51 - 19.20	20.10 - 63.90	16.40 - 48.60			
Bromate <sup>5</sup>	ppb	0	10 (RAA)	Highest quarterly average (RAA) - 1.76			YES	By-product of disinfection by ozone Only Hefner Plant uses Ozone
				Range detected - <8.75 - 24.6				
<b>Precursor Removal</b>								
Total Organic Carbon <sup>6</sup> (TOC)			TT = Ratio must be greater than or equal to 1.00 for compliance	Average of monthly ratios			YES	Naturally occurring
				1.88	0.391	1.43		
				Monthly Ratio = (% TOC removed) divided by (% TOC removal required)				
<b>Disinfection Residual</b>								
Chloramines as Chlorine <sup>7</sup>	ppm	NA	MRDL 4.0	Average readings			YES	Water additive used to control microbes
				3.67	3.43	3.20		
				Range detected				
<b>Microbiological</b>								
Coliform Bacteria	CFUs % positive	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in <5% of samples	2015 System-wide distribution testing			YES	Naturally present in the environment - No Fecal Coliforms or E. Coli in 3105 tests in 2015.
				Month having the highest % positive - No positive samples in 2015 Zero positive Coliform results in 3105 samples (0.00 % occurrence)				
<b>Clarity</b>								
Turbidity	NTU % > 0.3	NA	TT = > 0.3 NTU in not more than 5% of samples	Monthly lowest % < 0.3 NTU			YES	Lime and/or calcium carbonate particles from softening efforts; soil runoff
				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
				Highest single reading				
<b>Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule</b>								
Cryptosporidium <sup>8</sup>	cysts/L	0	NA	All source waters tested at less than 0.075 cysts/L (lowest risk category)			YES	Storm runoff, agricultural runoff and leaking sewage systems
<b>Detected UCMR3 Analytes (2013)<sup>9</sup></b>								

				Average	Range	More info		
Chlorate	ppb	NA	NA	36.4	<20.0 - 36.4	1 of 12 samples >20.0	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection, making of dyes, explosives, matches, printing fabrics, herbicides, antiseptics, toothpastes and in paper pulp processing.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.141	<0.030 - 0.391	11 of 12 samples >0.030	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Total Chromium	ppb	100 (0.100 mg/L)	100 (0.100 mg/L)	0.428	<0.200 - 0.471	2 of 12 samples >0.200	YES	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, plating, dyes and pigments, leather and wood preservation.
Molybdenum	ppb	NA	NA	2.76	<1.00 - 3.24	6 of 12 samples >1.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel and other alloys, lubricants, dyes and pigments, fertilizers.
Strontium	ppb	NA	NA	295	42.9 - 763	12 of 12 samples >3.00	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making electronics and fireworks.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	NA	2.78	<0.200 - 7.50	11 of 12 samples >0.200	NA	Naturally occurring. By-product of making steel alloys, chemical manufacturing, ceramics and batteries.