

Water Quality Report 2024

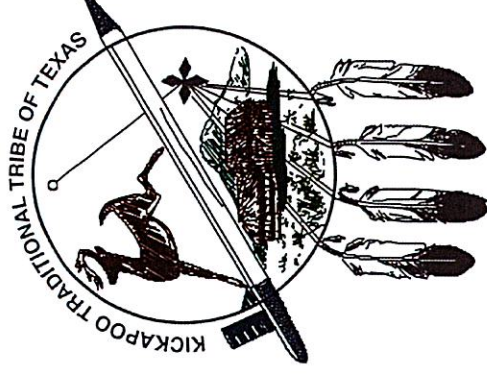
Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Released: June 2025

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Water Distribution System
PWS ID# 061620001

Reservation

Este reporte contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o llame al telefono 830-872-0421. Para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.



For more Information Contact:

Yolanda Nieto
Assistant Director
Kickapoo Environmental Protection Agency
2212 Rosita Valley Rd.
Eagle Pass, TX 78852
Phone : 830-872-0421
Cell: 830-469-9422
E-mail: Yolanda.Nieto@ktttribe.org

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.

Source of Drinking Water

The water for the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas Reservation is supplied by the City of Eagle Pass Water Works (CEPW, PWS #TX1620001) drinking water plant. This water is surface water that comes originally from the Rio Grande River.

Source Water Assessment (SWA)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are 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, please contact our water department.

Why are there Contaminants in my 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 human activity.

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 dischargers, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of source such as agriculture, urban 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. In order to insure 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.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Additional Information for Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over relatively short time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage.

DATA TABLES FOR 2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

The following tables are a list of what has been found in the water we provide and at what levels. These are elements in drinking that are not actually contaminants but natural chemical and physical properties inherent to all drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA 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.

Lead and Copper Rule										Turbidity			
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Range	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source		Level Detected	Limit (TT)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.12	2023		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives		0.23 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lead	0	15	ND	2023		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.		Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products													
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source		Term	Definition		
Chlorine (mg/L)	4	4	1.8121	0.05	4	2024	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection		µg/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water		
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	18.1 Avg	15.1	23.1	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination		ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)		
										pCi/L	Picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity		
										NA	Not applicable		
										ND	Not detected		
Important Drinking Water Definitions													
	Definition												
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	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.												
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.												
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												
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	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.												
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.												
90 th Percentile	A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value												
The contaminants below were collected by our water supplier – The City of Eagle Pass; PWS #TX1620001													
Radioactive Contaminants													
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2	2	2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits					
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.5	4.5	4.5	2023	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.					
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3	3	3	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits					
Inorganic Contaminants													
Barium (mg/L)	< 2	2	0.0882	0.0882	0.0882	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.					
Fluoride (mg/L)	< 4	4	0.56	0.56	0.56	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories					
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)	<10	10	0.59	0.59	0.59	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.					
Selenium	<50	50	4.3	4.3	4.3	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.					
UCMR5 Contaminant	MRL	Hazard Index	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Units	Typical Source					
Lithium	<9	N/A	27.2 avg	22-27.2	2024	No	µg/L	Naturally occurring element.					

Water Quality Report 2024

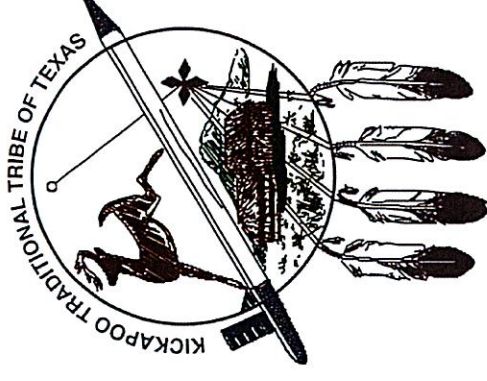
Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2024

Released: June 2025

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Water Distribution System
PWS ID# 061620002

Pecan Farm

Este reporte contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o llame al telefono 830-872-0421. Para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.



For more Information Contact:

Yolanda Nieto
Assistant Director
Kickapoo Environmental Protection Agency
2212 Rosita Valley Rd.
Eagle Pass, TX 78852
Phone : 830-872-0421
Cell: 830-469-9422
E-mail: Yolanda.Nieto@ktttribe.org

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.

Source of Drinking Water

The water for the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas Reservation is supplied by the City of Eagle Pass Water Works (CEPWW, PWD ID TX6210001) drinking water plant. This water is surface water that comes originally from the Rio Grande River.

Source Water Assessment (SWA)

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. 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, please contact our water department.

Why are there Contaminants in my 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.

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 dischargers, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. In order to insure 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.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 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).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Service Line Inventory

Kickapoo Pecan Farm was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

Additional Information for Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over relatively short time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage.

DATA TABLES FOR 2024 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

The following tables are a list of what has been found in the water we provide and at what levels. These are elements in drinking that are not actually contaminants but natural chemical and physical properties inherent to all drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA 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.

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	ALG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.07	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	0	15	ND	2024	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
--------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	-----------	------------	-------------	-----------	----------------

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth)

Chlorine (mg/L)	< 4.0	4.0	0.36 Avg	0.02	1.6	2023 Monthly	No	Water additive to control growth of microbes
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) units: ppb	N/A	60	16 Avg	11.9	19.3	2024	No	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) units: ppb	N/A	80	49.3 Avg	29.5	69.1	2024	No	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

The contaminants below were collected by our water supplier – The City of Eagle Pass; PWS ID# TX1620001

Radioactive Contaminants									
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2	2	2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.5	4.5	4.5	2023	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3	3	3	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Barium (mg/L)	< 2	2	0.0882	2	2	2023	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride (mg/L)	< 4	4	0.56	0.56	0.56	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)	<10	10	0.59	0.59	0.59	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Selenium	<50	50	4.3	4.3	4.3	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	

Turbidity				
Term	Level Detected	Limit (TT)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.23 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
µg/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
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	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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
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	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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90 th Percentile	A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF EAGLE PASS

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF EAGLE PASS provides surface water from The Rio Grande located in Maverick County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Miguel Angel Sanchez, Jr.
Phone (830)773-2351

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 773-2351.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:

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

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

picouries 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

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]****[insert phone number]**

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	4.9	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	4	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/29/2022	1.3	1.3	0.062	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2024 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)	2024	22	6.8 - 23.5	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)	2024	59	30.2 - 75.1	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
Arsenic	2024	2	2.4 - 2.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.0982	0.0982 - 0.0982	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.59 - 0.59	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]	2024	1	0.54 - 0.54	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/22/2023	4.5	4.5 - 4.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/22/2023	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
---	------------	---	-------	---	----	-------	---	------------------------------

Uranium	05/22/2023	3	3 - 3	0	30	ug/l	N	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
	2024			4	4		ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.23 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.