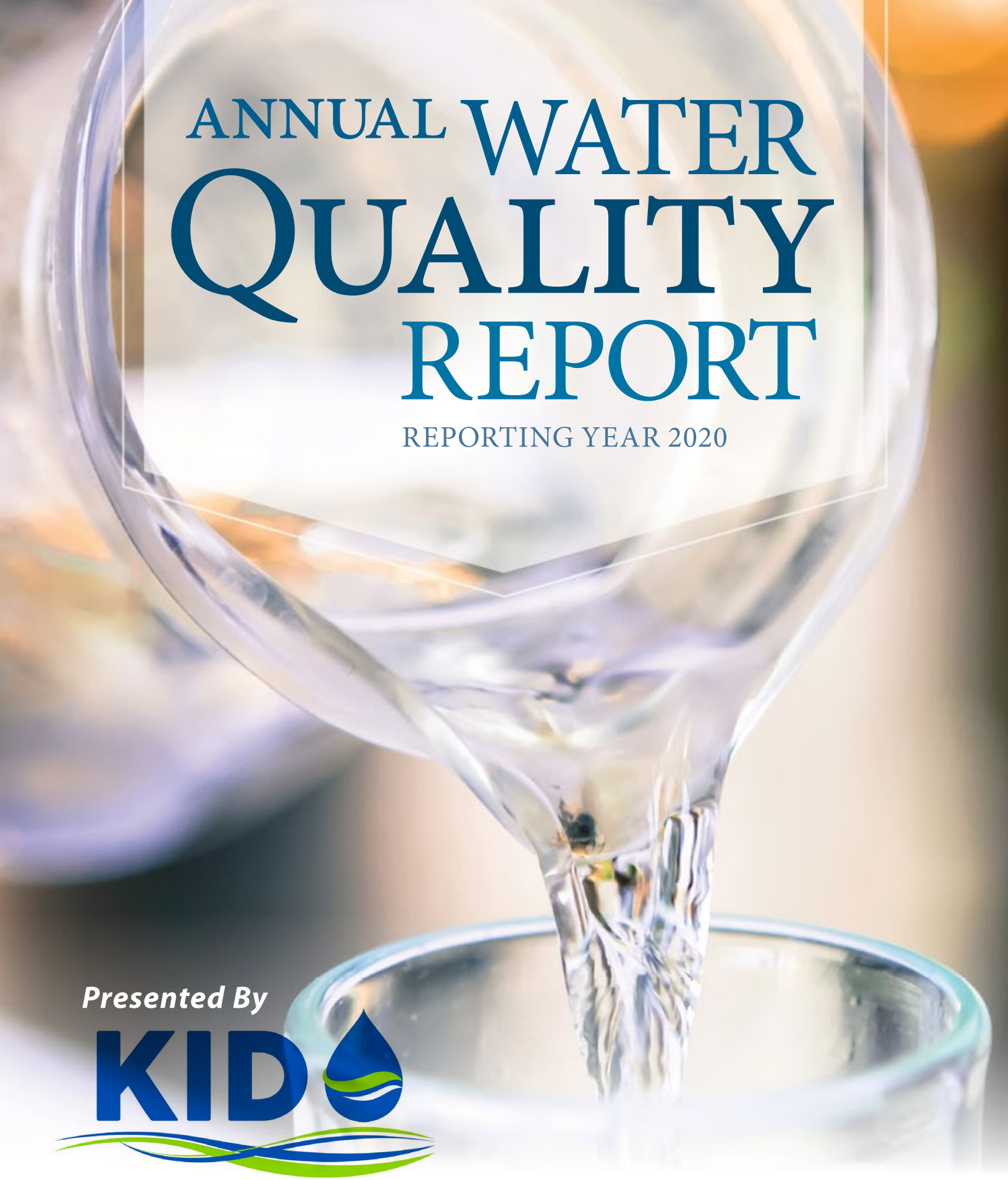

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2020

Presented By

KID

Kearns Improvement District

Este es informe valioso sobre su agua potable, si usted desea este información en español nuestra oficina dispone del personal para atenderle.

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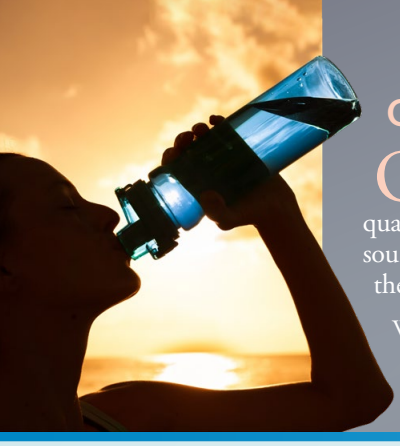


Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. As in years past, we are committed to delivering the best-quality drinking water possible. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The Kearns Improvement District buys 94 percent of the water delivered to our customers from the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD), our wholesale water provider. Water sources include Deer Creek Reservoir and local mountain springs and wells. The water is treated at the Jordan Valley Water Treatment Plant, the Southeast Regional Water Treatment Plant, and the Southwest Groundwater Treatment Plant. The remaining 6 percent of the water is delivered through 12 wells located in the Kearns area. Kearns Improvement District staff operate and maintain these wells.

How Long Can I Store Drinking Water?

The disinfectant in drinking water will eventually dissipate, even in a closed container. If that container housed bacteria prior to filling up with the tap water, the bacteria may continue to grow once the disinfectant has dissipated. Some experts believe that water can be stored up to six months before needing to be replaced. Refrigeration will help slow the bacterial growth.

Failure in Flint

The national news coverage of water conditions in Flint, Michigan, has created a great deal of confusion and consternation. The water there has been described as being corrosive; images of corroded batteries and warning labels on bottles of acids come to mind. But is corrosive water bad?

Corrosive water can be defined as a condition of water quality that will dissolve metals (iron, lead, copper, etc.) from metallic plumbing at an excessive rate. There are a few contributing factors, but generally speaking, corrosive water has a pH of less than 7; the lower the pH, the more acidic, or corrosive, the water becomes. (By this definition, many natural waterways throughout the country can be described as corrosive.) While all plumbing will be somewhat affected over time by the water it carries, corrosive water will damage plumbing much more rapidly than water with low corrosivity.

By itself, corrosive water is not a health concern; your morning glass of orange juice is considerably more corrosive than the typical lake or river. What is of concern is that exposure in drinking water to elevated levels of the dissolved metals increases adverse health risks. And therein lies the problem.

Public water systems are required to maintain their water at optimal conditions to prevent it from reaching corrosive levels. Rest assured that we routinely monitor our water to make sure that what happened in Flint never happens here.

Source Water Assessment

A water source protection plan is now available at our office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. Kearns Improvement District sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants.

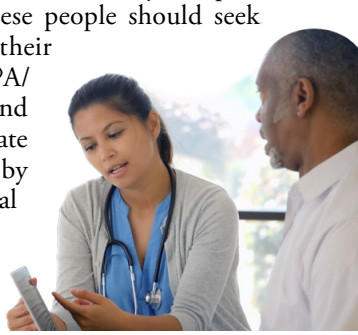
JVWCD has a drinking water source protection plan available for review. Please call (801) 565-4300 if you have any questions or would like to review the plan. JVWCD sources have a low to moderate susceptibility to contaminants.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend out monthly board of trustees meetings. We generally meet the second Tuesday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the Kearns Improvement District office, 5350 West 5400 South, Kearns.

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.



Questions? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call John Lawson, Operations Specialist, at (801) 968-1011.

What's a Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment (boilers), systems containing chemicals (air-conditioning systems, fire sprinkler systems, irrigation systems), or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line (back pressure). Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand), causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line (back siphonage).

Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. The garden hose creates a hazard when submerged in a swimming pool or attached to a chemical sprayer for weed killing. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools, or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination.

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. We also inspect and test backflow preventers to make sure that they provide maximum protection.

For more information on backflow prevention, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

> "We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water"

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry;
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

To the Last Drop

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines drought as a deficiency in precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more, resulting in a water shortage causing adverse impacts on vegetation, animals, and people. Drought strikes in virtually all climate zones, from very wet to very dry.

There are primarily three types of drought: meteorological drought refers to the lack of precipitation, or the degree of dryness and the duration of the dry period; agricultural drought refers to the agricultural impact of drought, focusing on precipitation shortages, soil water deficits, and reduced groundwater or reservoir levels needed for irrigation; and hydrological drought usually occurs following periods of extended precipitation shortfalls that can impact water supply (i.e., stream flow, reservoir and lake levels, groundwater).

Drought is a temporary aberration from normal climate conditions; thus, it can vary significantly from one region to another. Although drought is a normal occurrence, human factors such as water demand can exacerbate the duration and impact that drought has on a region. By following simple water conservation measures, you can help significantly reduce the lasting effects of extended drought.

What type of container is best for storing water?
Consumer Reports has consistently advised that glass or BPA-free plastics such as polyethylene are the safest choices. To be on the safe side, don't use any container with markings on the recycle symbol showing "7 PC" (that's code for BPA). You could also consider using stainless steel or aluminum with BPA-free liners.

How much emergency water should I keep?
Typically, one gallon per person per day is recommended. For a family of four, that would be 12 gallons for three days. Humans can survive without food for one month but can only survive one week without water.

How long does it take a water supplier to produce one glass of drinking water?
It can take up to 45 minutes to produce a single glass of drinking water.

How many community water systems are there in the U.S.?
About 53,000 public water systems across the United States process 34 billion gallons of water per day for home and commercial use. Eighty-five percent of the population is served by these systems.

Which household activity wastes the most water?
Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40 percent of total water use). Toilets use about 4 to 6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

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

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Test Results

We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fourth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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.

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.

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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Kearns Improvement District AMOUNT DETECTED	Kearns Improvement District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District AMOUNT DETECTED	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2019	15	0	0.08	0.08–0.1	14.0[1]	0.7–14.0[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	10	0	4.0	1.0–4.0	2.1	ND–2.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.096	0.060–0.096	0.0011[1]	ND–0.0011[1]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2019	50[2]	0	3.2	2.7–3.2	32.0[1]	1.2–32.0[1]	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	[4]	[4]	0.96	0.03–0.96	1.3	ND–1.3	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2020	[800]	[800]	NA	NA	0.1	ND–0.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2020	1	0.8	NA	NA	0.9	ND–0.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2016	5	0	1.4	0.12–1.4	NA	NA	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2019	200	200	0.002	NA	3.0[1]	ND–3.0[1]	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	4	4	0.96	0.05–0.96	0.9	0.2–0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2020	60	NA	36.7	4.07–36.7	50.8	ND–50.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	10	10	3.98	0.203–3.98	2.8	ND–2.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2020	1	1	NA	NA	1.0	ND–1.0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2019	50	50	3.6	ND–3.6	2.4[1]	ND–2.4[1]	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	2016	5	0	1.0	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Total Organic Carbon[3] (ppm)	2016	TT	NA	1.8	1.5–1.8	3.1[1]	ND–3.1[1]	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2020	80	NA	64.1	8.50–64.1	67.4	ND–67.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[4] (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.31	0.05–0.31	0.8[1]	0.1–0.8[1]	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2020	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2020	30	0	NA	NA	10.1	ND–10.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	Kearns Improvement District AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Kearns Improvement District SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.195	0/30	0.31	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0	1.9	0/30	4.7	1/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Kearns Improvement District AMOUNT DETECTED	Kearns Improvement District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District AMOUNT DETECTED	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppb)	2020	NE	NE	NA	NA	125.0	ND–125.0	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Giardia[5] (cysts/L)	2017	TT	0.0	NA	NA	7.0	ND–7.0	No	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste
Lead (ppb)	2020	NE	NE	NA	NA	1.4	ND–1.4	No	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2020	NE	NE	NA	NA	1.3	0.5–1.3	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2019	NE	NE	0.32	0.32–0.45	0.5[1]	0.3–0.5[1]	No	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019	1,000	NA	740	260–740	652[1]	52–652[1]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity [Groundwater source] (NTU)	2020	5.0	NE	NA	NA	0.7	ND–0.7	No	Suspended material from soil runoff; MCL is 5.0 NTU for groundwater
Turbidity [Surface water source] (NTU)	2020	0.3	TT	NA	NA	0.3	ND–0.3	No	Suspended material from soil runoff; MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	MCLG	Kearns Improvement District AMOUNT DETECTED	Kearns Improvement District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District AMOUNT DETECTED	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (ppb)	2020	200	NA	NA	NA	13.1	ND–13.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	2020	250	NA	NA	NA	161.0	10.0–161.0	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2019	15	NA	NA	NA	10.0	0.5–10.0	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2020	300	NA	NA	NA	187.0	ND–187.0	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
pH (units)	2020	6.5–8.5	NA	NA	NA	8.2	6.7–8.2	No	Naturally occurring
Silver (ppb)	2020	100	NA	NA	NA	0.7	NA	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	250	NA	94	41–94	239.0[1]	9.4–239.0[1]	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Kearns Improvement District AMOUNT DETECTED	Kearns Improvement District RANGE LOW-HIGH	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District AMOUNT DETECTED	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2020	13.50	2.51–13.50	14.4	ND–14.4	Disinfection by-products
Bromoform (ppb)	2020	10.60	ND–10.60	2.7	ND–2.7	Disinfection by-products
Chloroform (ppb)	2020	51.40	ND–51.40	61.6	ND–61.6	Disinfection by-products
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2020	4.48	1.35–4.48	4.4	ND–4.4	Disinfection by-products
Nickel (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	3.0	ND–3.0	Naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm)	2019	58.6	12.4–58.6	74.2[1]	8.0–74.2[1]	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER SUBSTANCES

		Kearns Improvement District		Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District		
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	**YEAR SAMPLED**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AMOUNT DETECTED**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**TYPICAL SOURCE**
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate [HCO3] (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	225.0	37.0–225.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	2019	NA	NA	4.0	ND–4.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, CO2 (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	132.0	28.0–132.0	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	246.0	21.0–246.0	Naturally occurring
Ammonia (ppm)	2018	NA	NA	0.3	NA	Runoff from fertilizer; Naturally occurring
Boron (ppm)	2018	NA	NA	39.0	NA	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Bromide (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	9.4	ND–9.4	Naturally occurring
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	4.2	0.52–4.2	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	3.3	0.83–3.3	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Calcium, Total (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	86.6	22.7–86.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.55	0.31–0.55	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium, Total (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	7.1	ND–7.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Conductivity (µmho/cm)	2020	NA	NA	1,100.0	ND–1,100.0	Naturally occurring
Cyanide, Total (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	2.0	ND–2.0	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.89	ND–0.89	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	21	0.31–21	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dissolved Organic Carbon (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	2.3	1.6–2.3	Naturally occurring
Geosmin (ppt)	2020	NA	NA	5.9	ND–5.9	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	2020	NA	NA	14.0	0.7–14.0	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	2020	NA	NA	32.0	1.2–32.0	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
HAA6Br (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	68.4	33.8–68.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Calcium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	200.0	16.0–200.0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	381.0	43.9–381.0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	41.3	6.9–41.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2020	12	0.47–12	34.0	ND–34.0	Naturally occurring
Molybdenum (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	2.2	ND–2.2	By-product of copper and tungsten mining
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	4.10	ND–4.10	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Orthophosphates (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	10.0	ND–10.0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	3.5	ND–3.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2020	1.8	1.5–1.8	3.1	ND – 3.1	Naturally occurring.
Total Suspended Solids [TSS] (ppm)	2020	NA	NA	8.0	ND–8.0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	19.50	0.60–19.50	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	NA	NA	0.8	0.1–0.8	Suspended material from soil runoff
UV-254 (1/cm)	2020	NA	NA	0.04	0.02–0.04	Measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds; Naturally occurring
Vanadium (ppb)	2020	NA	NA	2.2	ND–2.2	Naturally occurring

[1] Sampled in 2020.
[2] The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[3] The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.
[4] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
[5] All monitoring and results are on raw or pretreated water only.