

ABCWUA Compliance Division

Introduction to Water Quality Regulations, Safe Drinking Water Act & Consumer Confidence Report

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Presentation to the Water Protection Advisory Board

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Compliance Division Objectives

1. Manage wastewater, reuse and drinking water quality regulatory requirements to include:
 - Sample Collection
 - Laboratory Analyses
 - Data Management
 - Water Quality Special Studies and Investigations
 - Permit Management
 - Compliance Reporting
 - Public Notice Requirements
 - Compliance Facility Inspections
2. Establish routine monitoring processes to ensure water quality standards are always met.



How does the Water Authority Help Other Communities?

1. **Consecutive Water Systems**: have their own infrastructure for service, but lack adequate sources of water to meet customer demands or compliance requirements. ABCWUA serves the community by wholesaling water through a master meter. Examples are Lost Horizon Coop Association, Pajarito Mesa MDWCA and soon To'Hajiilee
2. **Emergency Connections**: Water Systems with their own water sources have similar wholesale meters, but utilize ABCWUA water only if needed. Examples are UNM, KAFB, VA Hospital.
3. **Emergency Water Hauling**: In emergency circumstances if systems unexpectedly cannot produce any water, we can fill trucks and deliver potable water.



Where do ABCWUA's compliance requirements come from?

1. Federal laws, regulations and standards
2. Tribal water quality standards
3. State laws, regulations and standards



Federal Legislation: Congress Passes the Act

- The primary federal laws that drive the Water Authority's water quality actions are:
 - [Clean Water Act](#) (1972) – regulates discharges of pollutants into Water of the US
 - [Safe Drinking Water Act](#) (1974) – establishes minimum standards to protect drinking water in the US

<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/basics-regulatory-process>

<https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/laws-and-executive-orders>



Federal Regulations Implement the Law

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is authorized by Congress to write regulations that explain the technical, operational and legal details necessary to implement environmental laws. The rules and regulations always have a documented **public comment period** before becoming final.
- These rules are documented in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), specifically in *Title 40: Protection of the Environment*.
- 40 CFR Part 122-133 covers aspects of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) surface water discharge
- 40 CFR Part 136 covers the wastewater laboratory requirements
- 40 CFR Part 141 covers the primary drinking water regulations
- 40 CFR Part 144-7 covers Underground Injection Control

<https://ecfr.io/Title-40/>



Tribal Water Quality Standards

- Sovereign Tribal Nations have the right to govern themselves, hold the same powers as federal and state governments to regulate internal affairs, and can set separate water quality standards for waters on tribal land.
- Specifically, the Pueblo of Isleta (POI) is downstream of the Water Authority on the Rio Grande, so that the water quality standards set by POI must be followed for Water Authority wastewater discharged into the river.
- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) enforces the POI water quality standards through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.

<https://www.epa.gov/wqs-tech/water-quality-standards-regulations-pueblo-isleta>



Enforcement of Federal Regulations

- In New Mexico, the State has “primacy” or enforcement power over the federal drinking water regulations but not the NPDES discharge regulations from the federal Clean Water Act.
- Region 6 EPA provides direct enforcement for NM on the Clean Water Act regulations and Tribal water quality standards, specifically oversight of the NPDES permitting process.
- NMED Drinking Water Bureau provides enforcement on the Safe Drinking Water Act and State regulations.



NM Laws passed by the Legislature

- In NM state laws are passed by the legislature and approved by the Governor.
- The New Mexico Environment Department is authorized to develop, implement and enforce state environmental regulations for NM Statutes listed in [Chapter 74 – Environmental Improvement](#).
- State Laws in New Mexico that are most relevant to the Water Authority water quality actions are:
 - [Environmental Improvement Act](#)
 - [Water Conservation Fee Act](#)
 - [Water Quality Act](#)



State Surface Water Discharge Law & Regulations

- The NMED [Surface Water Quality Bureau](#) (SWQB) implements and enforces the regulations related to surface water in NM with approval of the WQCC.
 - Setting surface [Water Quality Standards for NM stream segments](#)
 - Developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) pollutant limits for NM stream segments
 - Determining which NM stream segments are impaired or not meeting standards
 - Setting Industrial and Stormwater discharge permits
 - Watershed & Wetland Protection & Restoration
- The SWQB also supports the federal enforcement of the NPDES program by certifying the NPDES permits issued by the EPA to ensure that the permits meet State regulations as well.



State Groundwater Discharge Laws & Regulations

- The NMED [Ground Water Quality Bureau](#) (GWQB) develops, implements and enforces regulations that protect groundwater quality and develops water quality standards for aquifer protection with approval of the WQCC.

- The GWQB regulations:

20.6.2 NMAC	Ground and Surface Water Protection
20.6.3 NMAC	Voluntary Remediation
20.6.6 NMAC	Supplemental Permitting Requirements for Dairy Facilities
20.6.7 NMAC	Supplemental Permitting Requirements for Copper Mine Facilities



State Utility Operator Laws & Regulations

- New Mexico passed the [Utility Operators Certification Act](#) (1978) which establishes criteria for water and wastewater operator certification.
- The NMED Drinking Water Bureau develops, implements and enforces operator certification regulations with approval of the Water Quality Control Commission (WQCC).
- Wastewater and water supply facility utility operator certification requirements are found in State regulations [NMAC 20.7.4](#) for all levels.



State Drinking Water Laws & Regulations

- [Environmental Improvement Act](#) (1978) requires NM Environment Department (NMED) with approvals from the Environmental Improvement Board as appointed by the Governor, to maintain, develop and enforce rules and standards for public water supplies.
- The [Water Conservation Fee Act](#) establishes a \$0.03/kgal water produced tax used by NMED to complete compliance monitoring for all community public water systems.
- The [NMED Drinking Water Bureau](#) is responsible to develop, implement and enforce the State drinking water regulations as documented in the 20.7.10 [NM Administrative Code](#), which includes:
 - Incorporation of federal CFR rules
 - Additional State requirements for design, construction, operation of public water supply facilities and water haulers.



Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) & NMAC



1. Distribution rules:

- Revised Total Coliform Rule
- Revised Lead and Copper Rule
- Disinfection By-products Rule
- Groundwater Rule
- Consumer Confidence Report Rule

2. Entry point (before the first customer) rules:

- Inorganic Compounds – 10 Metals, Nitrate and Nitrite, Cyanide and Fluoride
- Synthetic and Volatile Organic Compounds
- Radionuclides Rule
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)



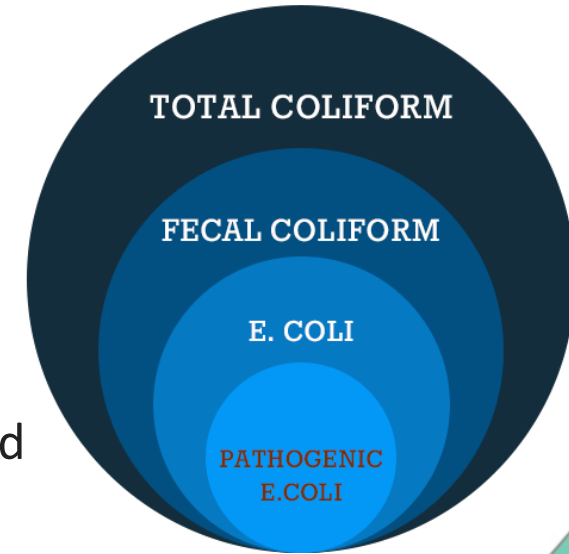
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Addresses the presence of total coliforms and *E. coli* in drinking water
- For *E. coli* (EC), the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is set at zero

Monitoring:

- Total coliform is the routine test used to indicate the absence or presence of any coliform bacteria
- Develop and follow a sample siting plan that designates the collection schedule and location of routine and repeat water samples
 - ✓ Water Quality Program collects at least 240 samples per month from approximately 440 approved sample sites
- Samples tested for the presence of total coliforms by a state certified laboratory
- Analyze all routine or repeat samples that are total coliform positive (TC+) for *E. coli*
- Collect repeat samples (at least 3) for each TC+ positive routine sample
 - ✓ Repeat at site, point upstream and point downstream on same pipe



Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) cont.

RTCR is so important because,

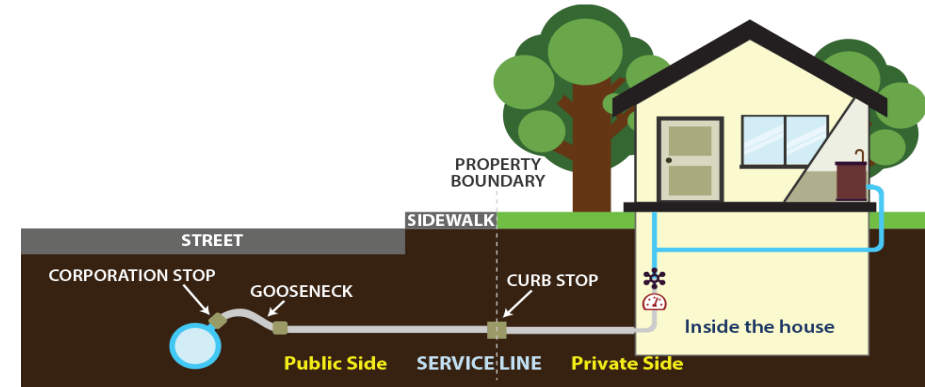
- Applies to all Public Water Systems (PWS)
- Is the most frequent and time-consuming sampling
 - ✓ 3 -WQ Specialist each collect approx. 11 RTCR samples per day - Monday thru Wednesday
- Must follow systematic and detailed technique to collect sample without contamination from other sources
- Time sensitive - samples must be collected and analyzed within 8 hours
- One TC+ sample, does not indicate contamination so it must be further analyzed for *E. coli*, also requirement for repeat samples
- If any repeat TC+ sample is also *E. coli* positive (EC+), the EC+ sample result must be reported to the State, NMED, by the end of the day and public notice within 24 hours



Revised Lead and Copper Rule (RLCR)

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Protect public health by minimizing lead (Pb) and copper (Cu) levels in drinking water. These elements enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of Pb and Cu containing plumbing materials.
- 90th percentile (P90) level above lead action level of 15 µg/L or copper action level of 1.3 mg/L



Monitoring:

- Prioritizes collecting samples from sites served by Lead Service Lines (LSLs) –all samples must be collected from sites served by LSLs, if available
- Requires collection of the fifth-liter sample in homes with LSLs after water has sat stagnant for a minimum of 6 hours
- Sampling at 20% of elementary schools and 20% of childcare facilities per year and conduct sampling at secondary schools on request for 1 testing cycle (5 years). Conduct sampling on request of all schools and childcare facilities thereafter
- All systems must develop an LSL inventory of both utility side and private side or demonstrate absence of LSLs within 3 years of final rule publication



Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Improve public health protection by reducing exposure to disinfection byproducts (DBPs) which have been shown to cause cancer
- Quarterly monitoring for two classes of DBPs
 - Total Trihalomethanes, TTHM MCL at 80 µg/L
 - Five Haloacetic Acids, HAA5 MCL at 60 µg/L

Monitoring:

- DBPs created in reaction between chlorine disinfectant and total organics in water
 - ✓ Reaction influenced by water age, temperature, and type of organic content
- Bases TTHM and HAA5 compliance on a locational running annual average (LRAA) calculated at each monitoring location over 4 consecutive quarters
 - ✓ WQP required to sample at 12 locations based on population served
 - ✓ DBPs can be treated at reservoirs



Ground Water Rule

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Reduce the risk of illness caused by microbial contamination in public ground water systems (GWSs)
- GWSs must notify the state that it provides at least 4-log treatment of viruses using virus inactivation before or at the first customer
 - ✓ A Ground water report was submitted to NMED with contact time requirements at the 27 entry points in ABCWUA system

Monitoring:

- GWSs that use chemical disinfection must continuously monitor their disinfectant concentration and maintain the minimum disinfectant residual concentration determined by the State
 - ✓ Online instruments report chlorine residual to SCADA, cannot go below 0.2 mg/L for over 4 hours
 - ✓ Distribution system monitoring done in conjunction with RTCR sampling, where WQP reports any residual below 0.4 mg/L to Ops



Entry Point Rules



Arsenic Rule

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Improve public health by reducing exposure to arsenic in drinking water
- In 2001, EPA adopted a lower standard for arsenic in drinking water. The lower MCL of 10 µg/L or parts per billion (ppb) replaced the prior standard of 50 ppb
 - ✓ Wells taken out of service exceeding MCL
 - ✓ Arsenic Treatment operating at high arsenic wells that remain in service



On-site Arsenic Absorbers

Monitoring:

- Ground water systems must collect samples every 3 years. Surface water systems must collect annual samples.
 - ✓ WQP takes 27 entry points samples including SJCWTP and numerous process monitoring samples
- Systems that are in violation of the arsenic MLC must include a health effects statement in their CCRs and report the violation.



Other Regulated Inorganic Compounds

Inorganic Compound*	MCL
Antimony	0.006 mg/L
Asbestos	7 million fibers per liter
Barium	2 mg/L
Beryllium	0.004 mg/L
Cadmium	0.005 mg/L
Chromium	0.1 mg/L
Cyanide	0.2 mg/L
Fluoride	4.0 mg/L
Mercury	0.002 mg/L
Nitrate	10 mg/L
Nitrite	1 mg/L
Selenium	0.05 mg/L
Thallium	0.002 mg/L

*Monitoring frequencies vary due to historical data and NMED waivers



Synthetic and Volatile Organic Contaminants

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Increased public health protection through consistent monitoring
- Fifty-one (51) synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) regulated under SDWA. Examples include,
 - ✓ SOCs – alachlor, atrazine, PCBs, and diquat
 - ✓ VOCs – benzene, toluene, xylenes, and dichloromethane
- Each contaminant has set MCL based on anticipated adverse effects on health

Monitoring:

- Monitoring schedule dependent on historical data, waivers by NMED, and proximity to a possible contamination source
 - ✓ WQP samples SOCs and VOCs on reduced monitoring schedule
 - ✓ VOCs at all entry points triennial, except for SJCSWTP
 - ✓ SOCs at all entry points triennial and must be done in consecutive quarters in certain instances



Radionuclides Rule

Purpose & Contaminant Level:

- Reducing the exposure to radionuclides in drinking water will reduce the risk of cancer.

Regulated Radionuclide	MCL
Beta/photon emitters*	4 mrem/yr
Gross alpha particle	15 pCi/L
Combined Radium 226/228	5 pCi/L
Uranium	30 µg/L



Monitoring:

- Monitoring of entry points is either every 9 years, 6 years, or 3 years based on initial results from sampling
 - ✓ WQP samples at 27 entry points on varying schedules



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Purpose:

- EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have standards set under the SDWA
- Data collected supports determination of whether to regulate a particular contaminant in the interest of public health protection under the SDWA

Monitoring:

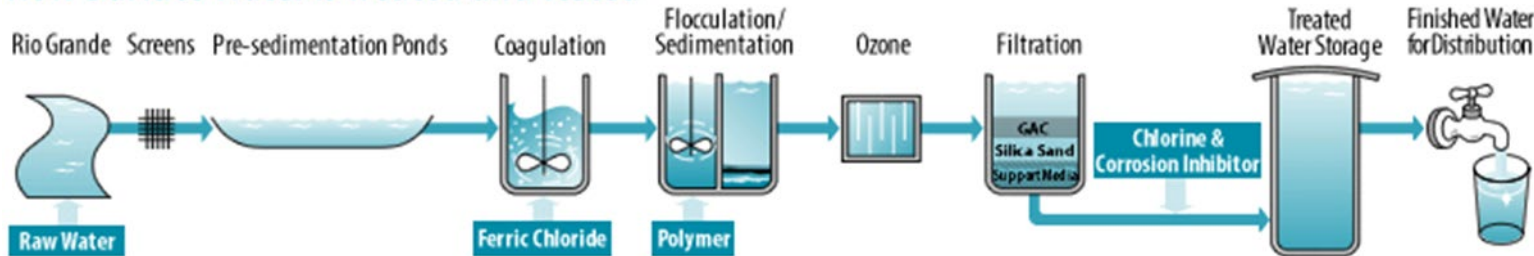
- Monitoring no more than 30 contaminants every five years
- Analytical results stored in a National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) – data set is primary resource of occurrence and exposure information used to develop regulatory decisions for emerging contaminants
- Round 4 or UCMR 4 was just completed monitoring 30 unregulated contaminants between 2018 and 2020, including cyanotoxins, HAAs, manganese, and various pesticides



Safe Drinking Water Process Monitoring

1. **Treatment Process Monitoring** – water quality laboratory at the surface water treatment plant analyzes samples every day to make sure treatment is running as expected.
2. **Online Monitoring** occurs at the treatment plant for turbidity and before every entry point where chlorine is added for disinfection. Online monitors run all the time and are can all be read electronically on a computer system.
3. **Routine Process Monitoring** occurs all the time at entry points and throughout distribution to ensure that results are as expected.

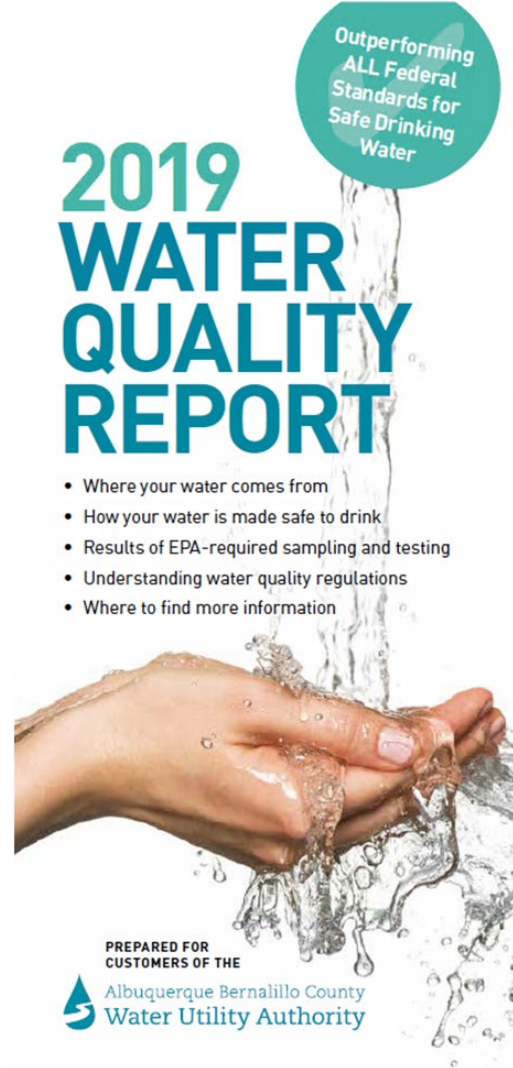
How Surface Water is Treated and Tested



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Purpose & Requirements:

- Provide educational material to allow consumers to make educated decisions regarding their drink water supply
- Requires all community water systems to prepare and distribute an annual water quality report containing information about source water, detected contaminants, compliance, and educational topics
- Current year report provides summarized data from previous year monitoring
- A copy is submitted to the State prior to public distribution, so the information can be confirmed to be correct with State data
- CCR must be mailed or delivered to each customer by July 1.
- Must be on a publicly accessible website
- Must be available upon request



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Outperforming
ALL Federal
Standards for
Safe Drinking
Water

- Where your water comes from
- How your water is made safe to drink, and how it's protected from contaminants including the novel coronavirus
- Results of EPA-required sampling and testing
- Understanding water quality regulations
- Where to find more information

PREPARED FOR CUSTOMERS OF THE

 Albuquerque Bernalillo County
Water Utility Authority

2019 COMPLIANCE MONITORING RESULTS (Albuquerque Water System, NM35-10701; see page 3 for definitions)

SUBSTANCE OR CONDITION	Source	Sample Year(s)	Detection Limit <small>Lowest amount that can be detected with available technology</small>	Minimum Detected	Average Detected System-wide	Average Detected at San Juan-Chama Drinking Water Plant	Maximum Detected	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	
As Arsenic <small>See Common Concerns on page 4</small>	Erosion of natural volcanic deposits	2017-2018	1 PPB	Zero PPB	2 PPB	Zero PPB	9 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Ba Barium	Erosion of natural deposits	2017-2019	0.1 PPM	Zero PPM	0.020 PPM	0.076 PPM	0.2 PPM	2 PPM	2 PPM	✓
Cr Chromium	Erosion of natural deposits	2017-2019	1 PPB	Zero PPB	1 PPB	1 PPB	7 PPB	100 PPB	100 PPB	✓
F⁻ Fluoride*	Erosion of natural deposits	2017-2019	0.10 PPM	0.25 PPM	0.49 PPM	0.82 PPM	1.18 PPM	4 PPM	4 PPM	✓
GA Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Erosion of natural deposits	2014-2018	0.7 - 0.9 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	0.8 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	2.5 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
NO₃⁻ Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	2019	0.05 PPM	0.06 PPM	0.37 PPM	0.21 PPM	3.25 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	✓
Ra Radium 226 + 228	Erosion of natural deposits	2014-2018	0.01 - 0.21 pCi/L	0.02 pCi/L	0.17 pCi/L	0.05 pCi/L	0.41 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	Zero pCi/L	✓
C₈H₁₀ Total Xylenes	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories	2019	0.0005 PPM	Zero PPM	Zero PPM	Zero PPM	0.00057 PPM	10 PPM	10 PPM	✓
U Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits	2014-2018	1.0 PPB	Zero PPB	2 PPB	Zero PPB	9 PPB	30 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
BrO₃⁻ Bromate	By-product of drinking water disinfection	2019	1.0 PPB	Zero PPB	Not Applicable	1.45 PPB	2.2 PPB	10 PPB	Zero PPB	✓
Cl₂ Chlorine	Disinfectant	2019	0.1 PPM (distribution system) 0.03 PPM (surface water) 0.03 PPM (groundwater)	0.3 PPM 0.9 PPM Not Applicable	1.0 PPM Not Applicable 1.5 PPM	Not Applicable 1.5 PPM TT met at 100% of sites (TT= Maintain required chlorine level or restore within 4 hours)	1.9 PPM 4 PPM (MRDL) 4 PPM (MRDL)	4 PPM (MRDL) 4 PPM (MRDL) TT	4 PPM (MRDLG) 4 PPM (MRDLG) TT	✓
Q Cryptosporidium	Human and animal fecal waste	2015-2017	1 Oocyst	Zero Oocysts/L	Not Applicable	0.004 Oocysts/L	0.093 Oocysts/L	TT	Zero Oocysts/L	✓
T Turbidity (cloudiness; indicates effectiveness of filtration and disinfection)	Soil runoff	2019	0.002 NTU	0.02 NTU	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	0.13 NTU	1 NTU in all finished water samples, 95% of the finished water samples must be less than 0.3 NTU	Zero NTU	✓
C Total Organic Carbon	Naturally present in the environment	2019	1.0 PPM	Zero PPM	Not Applicable	1.0 PPM	1.8 PPM	TT	Not Applicable	✓
CF Total Coliform	Coliforms are bacteria that are normally present in the environment	2019	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1 of 245 samples or 0.41% of samples taken in a month had detectable total coliform bacteria. No total coliform bacteria was detected in any repeat sample at any location.	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5.0% or more of samples in any month	0% of samples with detectable coliform bacteria	✓
HAAS Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	By-product of chlorination	2019	0.48 - 0.50 PPB	0.61 - 28.0 PPB	19.2 PPB	60 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	✓
THM Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	By-product of chlorination	2019	0.50 PPB	3.30 - 65.0 PPB	55.0 PPB	80 PPB	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	✓
SUBSTANCE	Source	Sample Year	Detection Limit	90th Percentile	Number of Samples that Exceed Action Level	Maximum Detected	Action Level (Compared to the concentration detected in the 90th percentile sample)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)		
Pb Lead <small>See Common Concerns on page 4</small>	Corrosion of household plumbing	2018	1.0 PPB	1 PPB	Zero	3 PPB	15 PPB	Zero PPB		✓
Cu Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing	2018	0.01 PPM	0.25 PPM	Zero	0.36 PPM	1.3 PPM	Zero PPM		✓

[See footnotes on page 4]

SAFE
TO DRINK
PER EPA



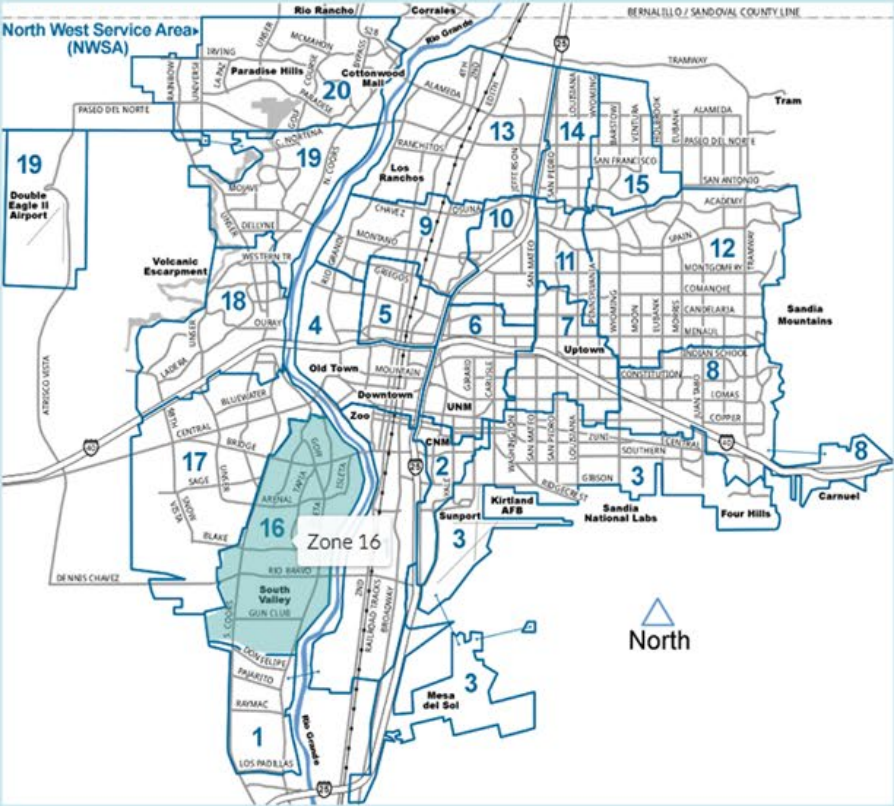
- Overview
- Water Quality Report ^
- Overview
- Contact Us
- Download Report English / Spanish
- Water Quality by Distribution Zone
- SWTP Source & Finished Water Monitoring
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
- Distribution System Compliance Monitoring
- Lead & Copper
- Arsenic Compliance & Health Effects
- Resources v
- Source Water Protection Program v
- Resource Management v
- San Juan-Chama Project v
- Cross Connections
- Fluoride Information
- Q&A on Lead

How to Use This Map

1. Find where you live on the map.
2. Look for the blue number/name labeling the zone bounded in blue surrounding your house. That is your distribution zone.
3. Click or tap on your distribution zone number/name for detailed reports on the water quality in your zone.

Como usar este mapa:

- Localice adonde vive en el mapa.
- Busque al número/nombre azul demarcando la zona delineada en azul que rodea su casa. Éste es su zona de distribución.
- Clic en su nombre/numero de su zona de distribución para informes detallados de la calidad de agua en su zona. Los datos aparecerán en un ventana de búsqueda aparte.



Water Quality Report 2019

Distribution Zone 16

[Definitions & Terms](#) [Notes & Sources of Substances](#)

Regulatory Compliance Monitoring at [EPTDS](#)

<u>Metals</u>	Sample Collection Years	Units	Detection	Zone 16	City-Wide	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	MCL Goal
Arsenic	2017	PPB	Average Range	3	2 0 - 9	10	Zero
Barium	2017	PPM	Average Range	0	0.02 0 - 0.2	2	2
Chromium	2017	PPB	Average Range	1	1 0 - 7	100	100
<u>Minerals</u>							
Fluoride	2017	PPM	Average Range	0.67	0.49 0.25 - 1.18	4	4
<u>Nutrients</u>							
Nitrate	2019	PPM	Average Range	0.22	0.35 0.06 - 3.25	10	10
<u>Organics</u>							
Total Xylenes	2019	PPM	Average Range	0	0.0005 0 - 0.00057	10	10
<u>Radionuclides</u>							
Radium 226 + 228	2014 - 2017	pCi/L	Average Range	0.12	0.1794 0.02 - 0.41	5	Zero
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2014 - 2017	pCi/L	Average Range	1.0	0.8 0 - 2.5	15	Zero
Uranium	2014 - 2017	PPB	Average Range	4	2 0 - 9	30	Zero



Voluntary Comprehensive Monitoring in Distribution

(Samples taken every three months, 2019 results)

Zone 16						
<u>Metals</u>	Units	Minimum	Average	Maximum	City Average	MCL
Arsenic	PPB	0	1	4	1 0 - 8	10
Chromium	PPB	0	1	1	1 0 - 4	100
Iron	PPM	0	0.006	0.02	0.009 0 - 0.16	0.3 a
<u>Minerals</u>						
Fluoride	PPM	0.49	0.63	0.84	0.62 0.37 - 1	4
<u>Nutrients</u>						
Nitrate	PPM as N	0.00	0.06	0.44	0.13 0 - 2.32	10
<u>General Chemistry</u>						
Alkalinity	PPM as CaCO3	74	95.1	122.9	96 64 - 142	~
Bicarbonate	PPM as CaCO3	74	94.5	122.1	96 63 - 141	~
Calcium	PPM	52	58	73	53 23 - 74	~
Chloride	PPM	34	38	45	34 14 - 54	250 a
Hardness	grains/gallon	8.7	9.9	12.5	9.1 4.4 - 12.7	~
Magnesium	PPM	3.7	6.1	7.6	5.6 2.5 - 7.9	~
Potassium	PPM	0.0	2.8	5.0	3 0 - 7	~
Silica	PPM as SiO2	16	28	42	27 16 - 66	~
Sodium	PPM	15	23	33	25 0.15 - 68	~
Sulfate	PPM	58	77	116	72 36 - 116	250 a
Total Dissolved Solids	PPM	258	292	350	277 188 - 368	500 a
Conductance	micromhos/cm	475	525	646	482 310 - 662	~
Free Chlorine Residual	PPM	0.5	0.88	1.17	1 0.3 - 1.4	~
pH	Standard Units	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.7 7.2 - 8.3	~
Temperature	Fahrenheit	50.0	63.0	82	62 37 - 88	~

a: Represents the USEPA Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL). Secondary Drinking Water Standards are unenforceable federal guidelines regarding taste, odor, color and certain other non-aesthetic effects of drinking water. USEPA recommends them as reasonable goals, but federal law does not require water systems to comply with them.



Questions?

