

Hogan Water Corp (IN5215005)
409 2nd Street
Aurora, IN 47001
812-926-9229
2023 Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present you with our Annual Quality Report in order to keep you informed about your drinking water and the services required to maintain the quality of your water. This report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. This report is intended to provide you with important information regarding your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Hogan Water Corp is Purchased Ground Water and is supplied by two sources of water. One is LMS Conservancy District whose source is wells in the Ohio Valley aquifer located east of Aurora, just South of U.S. 50. Like most well water, it is hard (softening is left up to the customer), however the quality of the water is excellent. Only chlorine for disinfections and fluoride for dental health are added. The other source is Aurora Utilities. Their water is also from a well field South of U.S. 50, East of Aurora in the bottom lands along the Ohio River. This water is taken from the glacial deposits of sand and gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is also hard and is of excellent quality, receiving only chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health.

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.

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

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.

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).

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

Source Water Information

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
AURORA IN5215001	GW	Available	Hogan Water 409 2 nd Street Aurora, IN 47001
LMS CONSERVANCY DISTRICT IN5215007	GW	Available	Hogan Water 409 2 nd Street Aurora, IN 47001

Hogan Water Corp 2022 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant 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.

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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/30/2020	1.3	1.3	0.599	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/30/2020	0	15	1.51	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

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

Avg:

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

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.

na:

not applicable.

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb:

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

ppm:

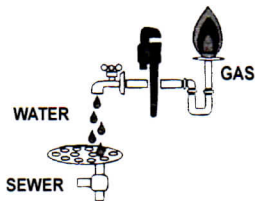
milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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	2022	1	1 - 1	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4.77	4.61 - 4.77	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	21.3	19.4 - 21.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.



AURORA UTILITIES

110 MAIN STREET • P.O. BOX 120 • AURORA, INDIANA 47001

IN 5215001

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Important information for the Spanish speaking population

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad del agua potable que usted consume. Por favor tradúzcalo, o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien y pueda explicarle.

Is our water safe?

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the drinking water that we provided last year. Included as part of this report are details about where the water that you drink comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Indiana standards. We are committed to provide you with all the information that you need to know about the quality of the water that you drink.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other kind of 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 has set guidelines with appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants which are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Where does our water come from?

Using three drilled wells, Aurora's water source is taken from the glacial deposits of sand and gravel in the Ohio Valley Aquifer. This water is of excellent quality and receive only chlorine disinfection and fluoride for dental health. As is typical of well water, it is considered hard water and the choice of water softening is left to the users.

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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk or that it is not suitable for drinking. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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, or can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in the raw, untreated water may 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 that result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming operations.
- ***Pesticides and Herbicides***, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- ***Organic Chemical Contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production operations, and can also result from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants***, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be present in the water provided by public drinking water systems. We are required to treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Moreover, FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants that may be present in bottled water, which must provide the same level of health protection for public health.

Availability of a Source Water Assessment (SWA)

A Source Water Assessment (SWA) has been prepared for our system. According to this assessment, our system has been categorized with a moderate susceptibility risk. More information of this assessment can be obtained by contacting Mr. Randy Turner at 812-926-2745 at your earliest convenience. You can also obtain additional information by contacting Ms. Rebecca Travis of IDEM's Drinking Water Branch at (317) 308-3329.

Our Watershed Protection Efforts

Our water system is working with the community to increase awareness of better waste disposal practices to further protect the sources of our drinking water. We are also working with other agencies and with local watershed groups to educate the community on ways to keep our water safe.

Public Involvement

For more information about Aurora's drinking water, please call Randy Turner at (812) 926-2745 or, if you wish to become involved with water decision-making, attend Utility Board meetings on the third Monday of every month at 5:00 P.M. in the Aurora City Hall, 235 Main Street, Aurora, Indiana.

Please Share This Information

Large water volume customers (like apartment complexes, hospitals, schools, and/or industries) are encouraged to post extra copies of this report in conspicuous locations or to distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees. This "good faith" effort will allow non-billed customers to learn more about the quality of the water that they consume.

**WATER QUALITY DATA REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD OF JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, 2022**

The table below lists all the contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise indicated, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2022. The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) requires us to monitor for certain contaminants at a frequency of less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from one year to another. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may however be more than one year old. The source of drinking water used by Aurora Utilities is ground water.

Some of the terms and abbreviations used in this report are:

- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - the highest level of 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- AL:** Action level - the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements or action which a system must follow.
- TT:** Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ppm:** parts per million - a measure for concentration equivalent to milligrams per liter, or one ounce in 7.350 gallons of water.
- ppb:** parts per billion - a measure for concentration equivalent to micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- pCi/L:** picocuries per liter - a measure for radiation.
- P*:** Potential violation - one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system have sampled for four quarters.
- n/a:** either not available or not applicable.
- ND:** Not detected - the result was not detected at or above the analytical method detection level.
- BDL:** Below Detectable Limit

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assesment 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 assesment 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.

mrem: millirems per year (measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

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 Residual	2022	1	1-1	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive (disinfectant) used to control microbiological organisms
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	2	1.99-2.76	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2022	7	5.69-7.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2020	4	4-4	0	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Fluoride	2020	.0546	0.546- .546	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	BDL	0.249-0.249	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2020	1.9	1.9-1.9	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of naural deposits. Discharge from mines

Synthetic Organic Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
27	2021	BDL				ppm	No	Runoff from herbicides

Radioactive	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	6-12-17	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	4	mrem/yr	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	6-12-17	0.283	0.283-0.283	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	9/22/18	2.3	2.3+/-1.6	0	5	pCi/L	No	Natural deposits

COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	1 Positive Sample Monthly	2	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	

TOTAL HARDNESS 330 mg/L or 19.30 GPG

Lead & Copper

Definitions:

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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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th	# Sites Over	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	.238	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	2.79	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lawrenceburg, Manchester and Sparta Townships Conservancy District

1406 Sunnyside Avenue
P.O. Box 308
Aurora, Indiana 47001
(812) 926-2850 • Fax (812) 655-9142

“YOUR DRINKING WATER 2023”

The Lawrenceburg, Manchester, Sparta Townships Conservancy District (L.M.S.) Annual Drinking Water Report has been put together using Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) guidelines. It will help you better understand the quality of your drinking water and some of the services done by L.M.S. to continue supplying its customers with safe drinking water.

L.M.S.'s source of water is wells in the Ohio Valley Aquifer, located east of Aurora and just south of U.S. 50. Like most well water, it is hard (softening is left up to each customer); however the quality of the water is excellent. Only chlorine for disinfection and fluoride for dental health are added.

L.M.S. has finished and had approved on July 17, 2019 a “Well Head Protection Plan Phase II” with the other water companies in Dearborn County. A list of potential contamination sources and contingency procedures has been compiled. The routine testing of the water is done by IDEM guidelines. This report contains these test results. Public participation is welcome in decisions that affect the quality of water. Any questions concerning this report, meeting dates and times, or water quality should be directed to: Hershell Gossett, 812-926-2850, fax 812-655-9142.

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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemicals, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive materials, 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.

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WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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.

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 that 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 the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

LEAD AND COPPER:

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant below which that is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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AVG:

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

ppm:

Milligrams per liter or parts per million - one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb:

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

n/a:

Not applicable

EMERGENCY WATER SHORTAGE PLAN

In case of a shortage, an ordinance has been passed by the water board. A copy of that ordinance is available for your review at the LMS office.

BDL:

Below Detectable Limit

CONTAMINANT	MCL	MCLG	L.M.S. WATER	DATE	VIOLATION	SOURCES
Copper (ppm)	AL 1.3	1.3	90th percentile 0.265	7/14/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
(ppb)	AL 15	0	90th percentile 1.39	7/14/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanos (ppb)	80	0	18.2 ug/L	7/7/22	No	Chlorine by-products
Total HAA5's (ppb)	60	0	5.56 ug/L	7/7/22	No	Chlorine by-products
Total Coliform Bacteria 6/month	Presence of coliform	0	0	1/22-12/22	None	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL - 4	4	1.0	1/18-12/18	None	Water additive to control microbes
Volatile Organic Compounds	21 regulated compounds		All 21 BDL	7/10/20	None	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.5	7/8/22	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	15.2	7/23/20	No	
Synthetic Organic Compounds	27 tested	0	All 27 BDL	6/1/21 9/14/21 12/7/21	No	
Asbestos	7 MFL	0	0	11/26/19	No	MFL = Million Fibers/Liter > 10 micron
INORGANIC COMPOUNDS						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	N/A	0.0016	7/31/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	BDL	7/31/20	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	BDL	7/31/20	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion from natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	BDL	7/31/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.701	Daily & Weekly	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride, Free	0.2	0	0.005	7/10/20	No	
Radium - 228	5	0	0.73	7/23/20	No	
Gross Alpha	15	0	0.29	7/17/20	No	Erosion of natural deposits and man made deposits

Not detected were:
 Antimony, Beryllium, Cadmium, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium