

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2025

Magna Water District



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<https://www.magnawaterut.gov>

DRINK LOCAL TAP WATER!

Magna Water
**2025 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Magna Water Customer,

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report), as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report provides a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Emergency Contact Information

Magna Water District continually explores effective ways to notify customers in the event of a boil order or other water-related emergency. Please sign up on our website to receive email or text alerts: <https://www.magnawaterut.gov/>

IS MY WATER SAFE?

Your drinking water meets all standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, and the Division of Drinking Water.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from ten wells located in two well fields. Magna Water District owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that could contaminate them. Additional water is purchased through a perpetual yearly contract with Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, which provides a redundant supply source in case of emergencies.

Additional water is purchased through a long-term contract with the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, which provides a supplemental and emergency supply source. Water quality reports for Jordan Valley Water can be found at:

<https://jvwcd.gov/water/ccrpage>

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring constituents. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Some naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the concentration of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Types of contaminants include:

- ④ **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- ④ **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;
- ④ **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;
- ④ **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- ④ **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Is my drinking water treated?

Magna Water District operates a state-of-the-art electro dialysis reversal (EDR) facility to reduce or remove total dissolved solids (TDS), naturally occurring arsenic, and perchlorate. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves adding chlorine or another approved disinfectant to eliminate harmful bacteria and microorganisms that may be present in the water. Disinfection is considered one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

HOW IS DRINKING WATER SAFETY MEASURED?

The maximum contaminant level or MCL's for drinking water are set at very stringent levels to protect public health. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. To understand potential health effects, EPA assumes a person drinks two liters of water per day over a lifetime.

Drinking Water Quality Data Tables

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in your drinking water.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State of Utah 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 above the table.



DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES

Data collected from water delivered in 2025 and earlier.

NA - not applicable, NE - not established, ND - not detected,

MCL = maximum contaminant level, MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal,

AL = action level

Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Note: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5, µg/L)	NA	60	14.5	9.14	21.0	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L)	NA	80	32.3	22.3	45.6	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Other Organic Chemicals								
No other regulated organics were detected. Monitored parameters include pesticides, herbicides, volatile organics, semivolatile organics, and carbamates)								
Primary Inorganic Chemicals								
Arsenic (µg/L)	0	10	6.5	6.2	7.8	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as nitrogen (mg/L)	10	10	2.3	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (mg/L)	0	AL = 0.015	All samples <AL	NA	NA	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Copper (mg/L)	1.3	AL = 1.3	All samples <AL	NA	NA	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Asbestos (MFL)	7.0	7.0	ND	NA	NA	2023	No	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains, erosion of natural deposits

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

Data collected from water delivered in 2025 and earlier.

NA - not applicable, NE - not established, ND - not detected,

MCL = maximum contaminant level, MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal

Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Microorganisms								
E. coli (RTCR) - in the distribution system	0	0	0	NA	NA	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform (RTCR)	0	No more than 5% of monthly samples positive	No repeat samples were necessary	NA	NA	2025	No	MCL is for monthly compliance. All samples or repeat samples were negative. No violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste; naturally occurring in the environment.
Radionuclides								
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	NE	15	3.4	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	0	50	6.6	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	NE	5	0.37	NA	NA	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

Data collected from water delivered in 2025 and earlier.

NA - not applicable, NE - not established, ND - not detected,

MCL = maximum contaminant level, MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal

Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	SDWA Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Secondary Inorganics								
EPA recommends secondary standards to water systems but does not require systems to comply with the standard.								
Odor (0-5 Scale)	3	NE	ND	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color (Color Units)	15	NE	10	NA	NA	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH (pH Units)	6.5-8.5	NE	7.7	7.3	7.8	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/L)	500	2000	727	700	800	2025	No	Naturally occurring substances
Unregulated Constituents								
Hardness as calcium carbonate (mg/L)	60-120	NE	96.8	NA	NA	2025	No	Naturally occurring minerals (scale: <60 soft, 61-120 moderate, 121-180 hard, >180 very hard)
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113, µg/L)	NE	NE (Note 1)	13.6	7.2	18.2	2025	No	Refrigerant, solvent, and aerosol propellant.
Perchlorate - finished blend (µg/L)	NE	NE (Note 2)	2.5	1.9	3.5	2025	No	Used in manufacture of solid rocket propellants, munitions, fireworks, etc.
Lithium (µg/L)	NE	NE	258	17.8J	258	2024	No	Naturally occurring substances
Note 1: No federal drinking water standard has been established for this compound. California has established a public health goal of 4,000 µg/L.								
Note 2: Perchlorate is currently an unregulated contaminant under federal drinking water regulations. EPA has evaluated perchlorate for possible regulation, but no federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) has been established at this time.								

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DRINKING WATER QUALITY TABLES (continued)

Data collected from water delivered in 2025 and earlier.

NA - not applicable, NE - not established, ND - not detected,

MCL = maximum contaminant level, MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal

Parameter (units)	MCLG	MCL	Detect Average	Range		Sample Date	SDWA Violation	Notes / Typical Source
				Low	High			
Various PFAS compounds (initial screening) (ng/L)	NE	NE	ND	ND	ND	2024	No	Fire training sites, industrial facilities, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants
PFOS (ng/L)	0	4	1.5	NA	NA	2025	No	
PFPeA, PFBS, PFHxS (ng/L)	NE	NE	1.1	0.6	1.7	2025	No	

Note 3: Note 3: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals used in industrial and commercial applications such as firefighting foams, manufacturing, and wastewater discharges. Monitoring for PFAS began under EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) and continues under regulatory requirements finalized in 2024. Results shown for 2024 reflect initial screening data, while 2025 results reflect compound-specific analysis using more sensitive laboratory methods. Regulatory limits have been established for certain PFAS (such as PFOS), while others are evaluated using a hazard index approach. Compliance with these standards will be required in future monitoring periods.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of this naturally occurring element. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs for removing arsenic from drinking water.

EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. While Magna Water District could further reduce arsenic levels beyond what is required by the EPA, the cost of additional treatment would place an undue burden on Magna residents.

Additional Information for Lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.

Magna Water District provides high-quality drinking water but cannot control the materials used in household plumbing systems. 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>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

Additional Information for PFAS

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals used in a variety of industrial and consumer products, including firefighting foams, manufacturing processes, and stain- and water-resistant materials. These compounds can persist in the environment and may be found at low levels in drinking water.

In 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) finalized national drinking water standards for certain PFAS compounds, including PFOS. Monitoring results in this report reflect early sampling efforts and the use of more sensitive laboratory methods.

Magna Water District's detected PFAS levels are below currently established regulatory limits. We will continue to monitor PFAS in accordance with state and federal requirements and will comply with all applicable standards as they take effect.

Lead and Copper Rule Compliance Update

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule to better protect public health by reducing potential sources of lead in drinking water. As part of these requirements, water systems are required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials and to identify and address any lead or galvanized service lines.

Magna Water District has completed the initial phase of its service line inventory in accordance with federal requirements. Based on this effort, no lead service lines were identified within the distribution system. A limited number of galvanized service lines were identified and are being evaluated in accordance with regulatory requirements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (continued)

Magna Water District will continue to maintain and update its service line inventory and will comply with all applicable requirements and timelines established by EPA and the State of Utah.

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data - UCMR 5
2025

Report: UCMR Appendix

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The presence of these parameters 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 in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
Unregulated Parameters									
Lithium, Total	ug/L	24.5	98	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) is a monitoring program mandated by EPA. It requires public water systems to monitor various sites every three (3) years for different parameters selected by EPA. This rule collects occurrence data on parameters that EPA is considering for regulation. Sometimes EPA includes parameters that already have an MCL but they would like to know the occurrence of it at significantly lower levels than the current analytical method allows. These numbers represent samples taken during the monitoring period which began in 2023 and will conclude in 2025.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2F7S)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
hexafluoroisopropane oxide dimer acid (HFPO DA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2F7S)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2F7S)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
11-chloroicosadecafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEFOSAA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated

JORDAN VALLEY WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT
Consumer Confidence Report Data
2025

Report: B

The table below lists all of the parameters in the drinking water detected by Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District or its suppliers in the drinking water during the calendar year of this report. The presence of these parameters 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 in the calendar year of this report. For certain parameters, EPA and/or the State requires monitoring at a frequency less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently.

Parameter	Units	2025 Average	2025 Maximum	2025 Minimum	Monitoring Criteria			Last Sampled	Comments/Likely Source
					MCL	MCLG	Violation		
PRIMARY INORGANICS									
Antimony	ug/L	0.002	0.60	ND	6.00	6.00	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	ug/L	1.2	4.3	ND	10.0	0.0	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from orchards.
Asbestos	MFL	ND	ND	ND	7.0	7.0	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	ug/L	59.3	150.0	ND	2000	2000	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	4	4	No	2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories.
Cadmium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	5.00	5.00	No	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	ug/L	1.0	32	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium	ug/L	ND	1	ND	100.0	100.0	No	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Free	ug/L	0.5	3.7	ND	200.0	200.0	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	mg/L	0.3	0.8	ND	4.0	4.0	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and discharges from fertilizers. Fluoride added at source.
Lead	ug/L	0.044	1.0	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Mercury	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	2.00	2.00	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	ug/L	0.1	3	ND	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	mg/L	1.2	2.9	ND	10.0	10.0	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	1.0	1.0	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	ug/L	0.8	8.1	ND	50.0	50.0	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	mg/L	22.6	77.9	8	NE	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	mg/L	51.7	239	5.4	100	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Thallium	ug/L	0.04783	1.1000	ND	2.0	0.5	No	2025	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	mg/L	281	652	ND	2000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (groundwater sources)	NTU	0.2	0.7	0.03	5.0	NE	No	2025	MCL is 5.0 for groundwater. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Turbidity (surface water sources)	NTU	0.03	0.2	0.01	0.3	TT	No	2025	MCL is 0.3 NTU 95% of the time for surface water. Suspended material from soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting TT	%	100% (Treatment Technique requirement applies only to treated surface water sources)							
SECONDARY INORGANICS - Aesthetic Standards									
Aluminum	ug/L	2.7	27.7	ND	SS = 50-200	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	mg/L	46	165	10	SS = 250	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	3.1	10	0.1	SS = 15	NE	No	2025	Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Iron	ug/L	5.9	70	ND	SS = 300	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	ug/L	0.2	35	ND	SS = 50	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Odor	TON	ND	ND	ND	SS = 3	NE	No	2025	Various sources.
pH		7.7	8.7	6.9	SS = 6.5-8.5	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	ug/L	0.01	1	ND	SS = 100	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	ug/L	0.62	30.0	ND	SS = 5000	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
UNREGULATED PARAMETERS - monitoring not required									
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	mg/L	135.6	225	24.5	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	mg/L	0.3	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Hydroxide	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCo ₃)	mg/L	120.0	225	12	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	mg/L	0.2	0.3	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	ug/L	ND	9.5	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Boron	ug/L	37	42	3.1	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	mg/L	45.2	144.0	13.3	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Measures amount of organic compounds in water. Naturally occurring.
Chloropicrin	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2014	Antimicrobial, fungicide chemical compound.
Cobalt	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Conductance	umhos/cm	465.2	1100	42	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Cyanide, Total	ug/L	0.6	10	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Dioxin	pg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2009	Industrial discharge from factories.
Geosmin	ng/L	1.3	6.4	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring organic compound associated with musty odor.
Hardness, Calcium	mg/L	118	167.8	12	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	mg/L	182.7	602	16	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Chromium VI	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Industrial runoff and naturally occurring.
Magnesium	mg/L	16.4	58.6	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	ug/L	0.4	3.8	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Oil & Grease	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2016	Petroleum hydrocarbons can either occur from natural underground deposits or from man made lubricants.
Orthophosphates	ug/L	5.2	70	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	mg/L	3.0	12.9	0.8	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Silica (Silicon Dioxide)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2020	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
TSS (Total Suspended Solids)	mg/L	0.22	4.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity (distribution system)	NTU	0.1	0.7	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
VOCs									
Chloroform	ug/L	5.10	29.1	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.65	7.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromochloromethane	ug/L	1.65	10.0	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	ug/L	0.03	1.00	ND	UR	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	ug/L	0.74	31.27	ND	Various	Various	No	2025	Various sources
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs									
Bis (2ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	0.034	1.3	ND	6.0	0.0	No	2025	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
All Other Parameters	ug/L		All ND		Various	Various	No	2025	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL									
Radium 226	pCi/L	0.2	1.3	-0.5	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228	pCi/L	0.3	1.3	-0.3	NE	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	pCi/L	3.0	7	0.5	15.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Beta	pCi/L	4	18	0.9	50.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium	ug/L	2.8	7.5	0.002	30.0	NE	No	2025	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radon	pCi/L	ND	ND	ND	NE	NE	No	2020	Naturally occurring in soil.
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS									
Chlorine	mg/L	0.9	1.7	ND	4.0	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant.
TTHMs	ug/L	24.9	63.9	ND	80.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5s	ug/L	17	38.4	ND	60.0	NE	No	2025	High result is not a violation, violation is determined on annual location average. By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA6	ug/L	53	70.9	32.3	UR	NE	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Highest Annual Location Wide Avg.	ug/L				TTHM = 47.3 ug/L, HAA5s = 33.6 ug/L				
Bromate	ug/L	ND	ND	ND	10.0	NE	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Dioxide	ug/L	3.3	100	ND	800	NE	No	2025	Drinking water disinfectant.
Chlorite	mg/L	0.26	0.5	0.08	1.00	0.80	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC MATERIAL									
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.8	2.4	ND	TT	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	1.9	2.4	0.5	TT	NE	No	2025	Naturally occurring.
UV ₂₅₄	1/cm	0.03	0.05	0.01	UR	NE	No	2025	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
PROTOZOA (sampled at source water)									
Cryptosporidium	Oocysts/1L	ND	ND	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
Giardia	Cysts/1L	1.5	7.0	ND	TT	0.00	No	2017	Parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste.
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform	% Positive per Month	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not >5%	0.00	No	2025	MCL is for monthly compliance. All repeat samples were negative; no violations were issued. Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.
HPC	MPN/mL	32.5	146.0	ND	500.0	0.0	No	2025	Used to measure the overall bacteriological quality of drinking water

mg/L: milligrams per liter
ug/L: micrograms per liter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
ng/L: nanograms per liter
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
CU: Color Unit
TON: Threshold Odor Unit
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter
1/cm: One / centimeter
pCi/L: picocuries per liter
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter
MPN/mL: most probable number per milliliter
Oocysts/1L: Oocysts per 1 liter
Cysts/1L: Cysts per 1 liter

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals

ND: None Detected
NA: Not Applicable
NE: Not Established
UR: Unregulated
TT: Treatment Technique
AL: Action Level
SS: Secondary Standard