

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

For more information regarding this report contact:

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC provides surface water and ground water from **Edwards aquifer and City of Austin Water in Travis county and Aqua Water in Bastrop County**

Name Matthew Pickle

Phone 512-243-2113

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (512-243-2113

### Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg:

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

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:

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

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Information about Source Water**

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from AQUA WSC. AQUA WSC provides purchase ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer

CREEDMOOR MAHA WSC purchases water from CITY OF AUSTIN · Customers of the City of Austin receive their drinking water from three water treatment plants. Each plant pumps, treats and disinfects surface water from the Lower Colorado River as it flows through Lake Travis and Lake Austin.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact.

**Creedmoor Maha WSC. Matthew Pickle 512-243-2113**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/15/2021	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

**2022 Water Quality Test Results**

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	1	0 - 2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	8	1.3 - 7.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
------------------------------	------	---	-----------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

\*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.107	0.102 - 0.107	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	04/29/2020	10	0 - 10	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	04/29/2020	0.84	0.66 - 0.84	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	1	0.08 - 1.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/29/2020	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
-----------------------	------	---------------	--------------------------	------	-------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------

	2022	1.62	1.0 – 2.5	4	4	PPM	N	Water was treated with Chlorine
--	------	------	-----------	---	---	-----	---	---------------------------------

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System TWIN CREEK PARK WATER SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

TWIN CREEK PARK WATER SYSTEM provides surface water and ground water from Edwards Aquifer, Travis County

For more information regarding this report contact:

Matthew Pickle

Phone 512-243-2113

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 512-243-2113

### Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg:

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

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:

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

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact

Matthew Pickle 512-243-2113

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

## 2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.



Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	13.2	13.2 - 13.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/04/2021	0.73	0.73 - 0.73	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	1	1.21 - 1.21	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/29/2020	6.4	6.4 - 6.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2022	0.7	0 - 0.7	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2022	0.003	0 - 0.003	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

### Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
-----------------------	------	---------------	--------------------------	------	-------	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------

	2022	1.60	1.4-1.8	4	4	PPM	N	Water is treated with Chlorine
--	------	------	---------	---	---	-----	---	--------------------------------

**Violations**

<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2019	08/08/2022	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	01/01/2022	12/31/2022	We failed to turn in the test of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Water met standards.



Substance (Sampled in 2022 unless noted differently)	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	City of Austin Drinking Water			Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Possible Sources
<b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</b>						
		<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Average</b>		
<b>Barium</b> (ppm)	2	0.01	0.01	0.01	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b> (pCi/L*) (2021)	50	4.3	4.3	4.3	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
<b>Diquat</b> (ppb)	20	0.6	0.6	0.6	20	Runoff from herbicide use
<b>Cyanide</b> (ppb)	200	30	170	107	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	4	0.5	0.8	0.6	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Nitrate</b> (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	<0.05	0.21	0.11	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal Ratio**</b>	TT - Annual average $\geq$ 1	1.24	2.69	1.89	not applicable	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Turbidity</b> (NTU)	TT - 95% of monthly samples must be $\leq$ 0.3 NTU & no sample can be $>$ 1 NTU	0.01	9.0***	0.04	not applicable	Soil runoff; Austin Water measures turbidity (cloudiness of water) as an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system
		95% was the lowest monthly percentage of samples $\leq$ 0.3				

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.  
 \*\*The TOC removal ratio is calculated on a monthly basis and is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.  
 \*\*\*The three water treatment plants were in compliance with turbidity standards in 2022, with the exception of an event at one plant in February 2022. During a period between February 5-6, 2022, one water treatment plant did not continuously meet turbidity standards. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

<b>Regulated in the Distribution System</b>						
<b>Chloramines</b> (ppm)	4 (MRDL)	0.39	3.2	2.45	$\leq$ 4 (MRDLG)	Disinfectant used to control microbes
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> (HAA5) (ppb)	Yearly Average (LRAA) 60	5.9	14.7	10.1	not applicable	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		Highest LRAA = 12.8				
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b> (TTHM) (ppb)	Yearly Average (LRAA) 80	23.6	40.6	30.0	not applicable	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
		Highest LRAA = 35.2				

In addition to other routine monitoring, Austin Water tests locations across our distribution system over 300 times per month for the presence of *E. coli* bacteria. None of these samples tested positive for the presence of *E. coli* bacteria in 2022. Austin Water was not required to conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment under EPA or State regulations.

<b>Lead and Copper Rule - Testing is done at customer taps. Testing is done every 3 years.</b>						
<b>Copper</b> (ppm) (2021)	AL = 1.3	90% of all samples tested were $<$ 0.004 ppm. None exceeded 1.3			1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Lead</b> (ppb) (2021)	AL = 15	90% of all samples tested were $<$ 1.0 ppb. One sample exceeded 15			0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Unregulated Contaminants**  
 Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit [epa.gov](http://epa.gov) or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (EPA's MCL)	Low	High	Average	Ideal Goals (EPA's MCLG)	Possible Sources
<b>Bromodichloromethane</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	7.6	12.0	9.7	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Dibromochloromethane</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	7.2	12.2	9.8	60	
<b>Chloroform</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	4.5	14.6	8.0	70	
<b>Bromoform</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	1.4	4.6	2.4	0	
<b>Dichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	3.2	10.1	5.9	0	
<b>Trichloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	$<$ 1.0	2.6	1.6	20	
<b>Dibromoacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated Individually	1.8	4.3	2.7	No MCLG	
<b>Bromochloroacetic Acid</b> (ppb)	Not Regulated	2.3	5.8	3.9	No MCLG	

**Table Key**

<p><b>AL = Action Level</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Level 1 Assessment =</b> A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.</p> <p><b>Level 2 Assessment =</b> A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.</p>	<p><b>LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average</b> The average of sample results taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.</p> <p><b>MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level</b> 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 treatment technology.</p> <p><b>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</b> 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.</p> <p><b>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units</b> (a measure of turbidity)</p> <p><b>pCi/L = picocuries per liter</b> (a measure of radioactivity)</p> <p><b>ppb = parts per billion</b> or micrograms per liter (<math>\mu</math>g/L)</p> <p><b>ppm = parts per million</b> or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>TT = Treatment Technique</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
---	--	--

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Radiochemicals**

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2021	2017	2020	2021	2021	2021	2019	2021			
Gross Beta Particles (pCi/L)	50	0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	5.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.4	4.8	<4.0	4.0	<4.0-5.7	5.7	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L) 226/228	5	0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.15	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.53	<1.0	<1.0	1.50	<1.0	2.80	<1.0-2.80	2.80	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0															1.30	1.30	1.30	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon/Uranium (pCi/L)	15	0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0	<3.0			Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Including Radon/Uranium (pCi/L)	15	0										<3.0			<3.0	<3.0	<3.0			Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (ppb)	30	0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits.



**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Inorganics (Single Mineral)**

Contaminate	MCL G	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delbi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>			2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	202	2020	2020			
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	30	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0-30	30	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Inorganics (Minerals)**

Constituent	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2020	2021			
pH (S.U.)			8.5	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.4	7	7.8	8.1	7.7	7.7	8.5	8.4	7.9		7.8			
Diluted Conductance (µmho/cm)			765	1300	735	423	644	684	441	604	693	596	150	831	1050	948	1390			
Phenolphthalein Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)			<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<10	<2	<2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (mg/L)			369	429	212	174	180	217	185	203	176	205	16	249	185	236	265			
Bicarbonate (mg/L)			450	523	259	212	220	265	226	248	215	250	20	300	226	288	323			
Carbonate (mg/L)			<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<2	<10	<2	<2	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10			
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.5	0.92	0.34	0.18	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.38	0.12	0.21	<0.1	0.42	0.15	0.52	0.19	<0.1-0.92	0.92	Erosion of Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chloride (mg/L)			22	94	79	18	47	33	28	48	47	35	25	76	137	88	199			
Sulfate (mg/L)			9	82	32	21	62	73	9	21	87	44	18	37	90	94	86			
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)			448	724	395	257	381	398	264	352	389	334	112	430	674	529	792			
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	<0.05	0.13	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.06	0.06	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.13	<0.05	<0.05-0.13	0.13	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Non Regulated																				

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Inorganics (Nitrate/Nitrite)**

Constituent	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>			<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>			
Nitrite as N (ppm)	1	1	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Year Sampled</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>			
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<0.05	<b>0.05</b>	<.05	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<b>0.16</b>	<0.05	<b>&lt;0.05-0.16</b>	<b>0.16</b>	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.



**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds (Pesticides) SOC5**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2021	2022			
Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20			Residual of banned termiticide.
Endrin (ppb)	2	2	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01			Residual of banned insecticide.
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	0	200	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0			Breakdown of heptchlor
Toxaphene (ppb)	0	3	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			insecticide used on cotton and

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds (Herbicides)**

Contaminate	MCL G	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2020	2021			
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2,4,5-TP Silvex (ppb)	50	50	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Residue of banned herbicide.
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04			Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1			Runoff from herbicide used on right of way.
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Herbicide runoff.
Acifluorfen (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
Bentazon (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
Chloraben (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
2,4-DB (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
Dicamba (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic acid (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
Dichlorprop (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
Quinclorac (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
2,4,5-T (µg/L)*			<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			

\* Non Regulated Compounds

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminate	MCL G	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main (17)	Dale Polonia North (18)	Polonia South (19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source	
Year Sampled		2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022	2022	2019	2022				
Alachlor (ppb)	0	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	
Benzo(a)pyrene (ppt)	0	200	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0			Leaching from linings of water storagetanks and distribution lines.	
alpha-Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Residue of banned herbicide.	
gamma-Chlordane (ppb)	0	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Residue of banned herbicide.	
trans-Nonachlor (ppb)	0	2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2			Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6			Discharge from chemical factories.	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	0	6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6	<0.6			Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	
Heptachlor (ppt)	0	400	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0	<40.0			Residue of banned pesticide.	
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	0	1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	50	50	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Discharge from chemical factories.	
Lindane (ppt)	200	200	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0			Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.	
Methoxychlor (ppb)	40	40	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1			Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.	
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07	<0.07			Herbicide runoff.	
Acenaphthene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Acenaphthylene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Aldrin (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Anthracene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Benzo(a)anthracene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Benzo[b]fluoranthene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Benzo[k]fluoranthene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Bromacil (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Butachlor (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Butylbenzylphthalate (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
2-Chlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Chrysene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Di-n-butylphthalate (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
2,3-Dichlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Dieldrin (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Diethylphthalate (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Dimethylphthalate (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Fluorene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
2,2',3,3',4,4',6-Heptachlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50				
2,2',4,4',5,6'-Hexachlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Metolachlor (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Metribuzin (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Naphthalene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
2,2',3,3',4,5',6,6'-Octachlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.51	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50				
2,2',3,4,6-Pentachlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Phenanthrene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Propachlor (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Pyrene (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
2,4,5-Trichlorobiphenyl (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
Trifluralin (µg/L)*			<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20	<0.20				
sulfur (µg/L)**																					

\* Monitored Compounds [40 CFR 141.40(e)]

\*\* Tentatively Identified Compounds

\*\*\* Sampled three times during the year.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Volatile Organic Compounds**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2022	2022	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022				
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
para-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from petroleum factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl chloride (ppb)	0	2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.05	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5				Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from plastic factories.
Total Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<b>0.5</b>	<0.5	<b>0.6</b>	<b>&lt;0.5-0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	Dioscharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Chlorofrom (µg/L)*			<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<b>1.7</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<b>&lt;1.0-3.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	
Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)*			<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<1.0	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<b>&lt;1.0-4.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)*			<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<1.0	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>&lt;1.0-5.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	
Bromoform (µg/L)*			<1.0	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<1.0	<b>2.7</b>	<1.0	<1.0	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<1.0	<b>3.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>&lt;1.0-7.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	
Dibromomethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3-Dichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Chloromethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Bromomethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Average	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2022	2022	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2022	2022	2022				
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Chloroethane (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
2,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
2-Chlorotoluene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-Chlorotoluene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Bromobenzene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (µg/L)*			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
n-Propylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
n-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Naphthalene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Hexachlorobutadiene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-Isopropyltoluene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Isopropylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
t-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
s-Butylbenzene (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)**			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Dichlorodifluoromethane (µg/L)**			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Bromochloromethane (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Acetone (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
Acrylonitrile (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
2-Butanone MEK (µg/L)**			<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10				
Carbon disulfide (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Ethyl methacrylate (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
2-Hexanone (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
Iodomethane (µg/L)**			<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<2.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0				
Methyl Methacrylate (µg/L)**			<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0				
4-vinyl-2-pentanone MTBE			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0				
Methyl-t-butyl ether MTBE (µg/L)**			<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<0.5	<0.5				
Tetrahydrofuran (µg/L)**			<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0				
Vinyl acetate (µg/L)**																					

\* Monitored Compounds [40 CFR 141.40(e)]  
\*\* Monitored Compounds [40 CFR 141.40(j)]  
\*\*\* Other Compounds

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Organics (EDB & DBCP)**

Contaminate	MCL G	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>			<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>			
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	0	50	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0	<10.0			Discharge from petroleum refineries
Dibromochloropropane (ppt)	0	200	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0	<20.0			Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)*			<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05			

\* Non Regulated Compound

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Organics (Carbamates by HPLC)**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Rosanky (1)	S (2)	ER (3)	Highway 21 (4)	Camp Swift (5)	M (6)	L (7)	C (8)	Blue (9)	McDade (13)	Delhi (15)	McMahan (16)	Polonia Main(17)	Dale Polonia North(18)	Polonia South(19)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
Year Sampled			2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2021	2020	2021			
Aldicarb (µg/L)		3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			
Aldicarb sulfone (µg/L)		2	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8	<0.8			
Aldicarb Sulfoxide (µg/L)		4	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5			
Carbofuran (ppb)	40	40	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9	<0.9			Leaching from soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Oxamyl (ppb)	200	200	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Baygon (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
Carbaryl (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
3-Hydroxycarbofuran (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			
Methiocarb (µg/L)*			<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0	<4.0			
Methomyl (µg/L)*			<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0			

\* Monitored Compounds

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

DBP - 2

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	Date	154 FM 2239 (DBP2-1)	5554 FM 535 Cedar Creek VFD (DBP2-2)	Bateman Road & Red Rock Ranch Rd. (DBP2-3)	973 & New Sweden Rd. Bohls Tank (DBP2-4)	Rolands (Polonia Main)	3030 Lytton Rd (Polonia North)	5992 CR 139 (Polonia South)	Range	Highest	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>				<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>			
Total HAA5 (ppb)			1/24/2022	3.6	5.3	7.4	8.8				2.5 - 13.3	13.3	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
			4/4/2022	8.9	6.6	9.8	8.2						
			5/3/2022					4.3	4.7				
			9/19/2022	10.9	7.6	7.9	10.1						
			9/28/2022						2.5				
			10/11/2022	13.3	4.9	8.9	11.7						
Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	60.0		9.2	6.1	8.5	9.7						
Operational evaluation Level				11.6	6.0	8.9	10.4						
Total THM (ppb)			1/24/2022	17.1	47.9	46.4	53.5				12.5 - 71.8	71.8	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
			4/4/2022	25.3	43.1	52.4	44.8						
			5/3/2022					22.3	32.1				
			9/19/2022	39.5	60.6	66.2	71.8						
			9/28/2023						12.5				
			10/11/2022	33.9	50.0	71.8	56.1						
Locational Running Annual Average	N/A	80.0		29.0	50.4	59.2	56.6						
Operational evaluation Level				33.2	50.9	65.6	57.2						

Not Bold = less than the DL



**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Aqua - Lead/Copper**

Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL (Action Level)	90th Percentile Value	# Site Above Action Limit	Likely Source
			2020	2020	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.186	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	5	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Polonia - Lead/Copper**

Year Sampled	MCLG	MCL (Action Level)	90th Percentile Value	# Site Above Action Limit	Likely Source
			2021-2022	2021-2022	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<0.0010	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	5	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Asbestos**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	1034 CR 337	5992 CR 139	3360 Homanville Dr	3223 San Holler Rd	Range	Highest	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>			<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2022</b>			
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	<0.197	<0.197	<0.197	<0.197			Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

MFL = Million fibers per liter.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Microbial**

Contaminate	MCLG	MCL	2022		Likely Source
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of More Than 5% of Monthly Samples	Highest Monthly % Positive Samples	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliforms and <i>E. coli</i>	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are TC positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive. An uncorrected <i>E. coli</i> -positive sample at the raw groundwater source is a TT for the GWR.	Total # Positive Samples.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

TC = Total Coliform.

TT = Treatment Technique

GWR = Groundwater Rule.

**Aqua Water Supply Corporation  
2022 Safe Drinking Water Sample Results**

**Residual Disinfectant**

Contaminate	MRDLG	MCL	Average	Range	Likely Source
<b>Year Sampled</b>	<b>2022</b>				
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.5	0.5-4	Water additive used to control microbes.

MRDLG = Maximum residual disinfectant level goal.

MRDL = Maximum residual disinfectant level.