

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

OAKLAND CITY WATER DEPARTMENT

Public Water System ID: IN5226005

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

OAKLAND CITY WATER DEPARTMENT is Surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
OLD LAKE INTAKE	LAKE (OLD LAKE)	Surface water	12596 E. 100 S.
PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL- IN5219012	CC - PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	Surface 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 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 EPA's 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 stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

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

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 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.

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.

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

Variance and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

pCi/L: picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. With the microbiological samples collected, the water system collects disinfectant residuals to ensure control of microbial growth.

Disinfectant	Date	HighestRAA	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
CHLORINE	2023	2	ppm	-	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source			
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of January, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment			
Lead and Copper	Period 2019 - 2022	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than 0.46	Range of Sampled Results (low - high) 0.012 - 0.68	Unit ppm	AL 1.3	Sites Over AL 0	Typical Source Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
COPPER, FREE	2019 - 2022	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
LEAD	2019 - 2022	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	1593 S WEST ST	2022 - 2023	16	4.4 - 12.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAS)	210 S MAIN ST - LIBRARY	2022 - 2023	18	6.1 - 22.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1593 S WEST ST	2022 - 2023	48	20.2 - 64.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	210 S MAIN ST - LIBRARY	2022 - 2023	55	22.5 - 67.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	11/7/2023	0.24	0 - 0.24	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	11/7/2023	0.59	0 - 0.59	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
FLUORIDE	11/7/2023	0.725	0.725	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	11/16/2022	0.11	0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.2	June	TREATMENT PLANT #2 - NEW	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	9/12/2023	5.9	1.7 - 5.9	MG/L	100000	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
		No violations during this period.	

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Deficiencies

Unresolved significant deficiencies that were identified during a survey done on the water system are shown below.

Date Identified	Facility	Code	Activity	Due Date	Description
			No deficiencies during this period.		

Reseller Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Water System	Highest Sample Result	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARLIUM	9/10/2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.019	0.019	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	9/10/2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	0.72	0.72	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

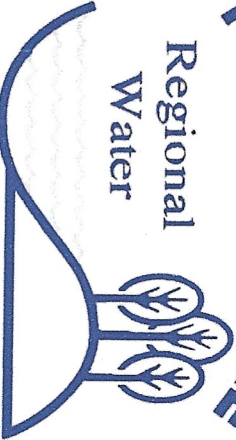
Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Water System	Highest LRAA	Range of Sampled Result(s) (low - high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	32	22 - 41	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	37	20.9 - 42	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	34	21.8 - 38	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	31	19 - 43	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	43	25.5 - 65.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	41	27.6 - 63	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	41	25.7 - 72.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2022 - 2023	PATOKA LAKE REGIONAL WATER	40	21.3 - 67.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

There are no additional required health effects notices from Purchases.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices from Purchases.

PATOKA LAKE

Regional Water



And Sewer District

INTRODUCTION:

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District is proud to provide high quality drinking water to our customers. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains important information about water and health issues. You will be notified if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are proud to show you that the water that we provide has surpassed EPA water quality standards. The water in our lines undergoes testing for over 80 contaminants according to governmental requirements. As you will see in the following table, we detected only nine (9) items in the water, and all of those items were at safe levels below the MCL.

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District conducts monthly board meetings on the second and last Monday of the month at 6:30 p.m. est. in the board room at 2647 North State Road 545 near Dubois, Indiana. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings. For public involvement opportunities and District information please visit our web site at www.plrws.net.

YOU CAN TAKE YOUR DRINKING WATER FOR GRANTED, BECAUSE WE DO NOT!

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.

OVERVIEW:

Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District provides water to 26 water utilities and over 5,761 customers. In all, water treated by the District is distributed into parts of eleven (11) southern Indiana counties. The District meets or exceeds the testing and reporting requirements of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM).

2023 testing included weekly microbiological tests with zero positive results for total coliform. Testing for PFAS under the UCMRS rule has begun with all samples returning as below detection limits. The District participates in the state dental fluoridation program and adds fluoride to the treated water. Lead and copper tests were conducted in 2023 at 30 sites in the District with results below maximum contamination level.

WATER SOURCE:

In 2023, the sole source of the water treated and distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District was surface water from the Patoka Reservoir. For more information about your drinking water, please call us at (812) 678-8300. As an end user and consumer of water, you can help to protect the sources of drinking water by increasing and promoting efforts to recycle materials and properly dispose of chemicals, used oils and petroleum products, batteries, and other household refuse. Source water assessment is available for review at the District office.

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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

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 runoff, and residential uses.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

2023 Monitoring Results for Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 risks of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
DISINFECTION PROCESS BYPRODUCTS								
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	2023	Ppb	60	NA	29.7	17.8 TO 43	No	Disinfection process byproduct
Trihalomethanes)	2023	Ppb	80	NA	38.1	18.7 TO 72.6	No	Disinfection process byproduct
INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS								
Fluoride	9/10/2023	Ppm	4	4	.72		No	Water additive to promote strong teeth & erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2020-2023	ppm	1300 AL	90 th percentile value	.423	0.0047-1.30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	2020-2023	ppb	15 AL	90 th percentile value	6.7	.5 - 17	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
(For Lead & Copper the number of samples above AL is 0.)								
Sodium	2023	PPM	None	None	2.7	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Silica	2023	Ppb	None	None	1.2	N/A	No	
Barium	2023	PPM	2	BDL	0.019	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
EPA is preparing a regulation, which will specify a Maximum Contaminant level for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in ground water and is released from water into the air during household use. At high exposure levels it can cause lung cancer. Radon was not detected in the treated finished water distributed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District.								
Gross Alpha	2023	pCi/L	15	0	1.7	N/A	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Radium 226	2023	pCi/L		0	0.14	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	2023	pCi/L		0	0.17	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	2023	pCi/L		0	.97	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	Daily	NTU	TT=0.3	NA	.25	Highest reading	No	
Turbidity does not present any risk to your health. Turbidity is a measure of suspended matter in water, and is a good indicator that the filtration system is functioning.								
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
Average percent of removal	%	25%	100	35.3%	25% TO 41%		No	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
CONSTITUENTS	Date Tested	Unit	MIRDL	MIRDG	MRAA	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Chloramine	Daily	Ppm	4.0	4.0	3.0	4 to 3.9	No	Added for disinfectant

EXPLANATION OF THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

This report is based upon tests performed by Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District personnel and contracted labs. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Definitions:

IDEM – Indiana Department of Environmental Management
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water as established by EPA. The MCL's are set as low 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.
AL – Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
TT – Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MRDl – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDlG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
Key to Table

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
 VOC = volatile organic contaminants
 pCi/L = picocurie per liter
 ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

CHLORAMINES:

Note: Since 1983, the District has used chloramines to disinfect your drinking water. For all normal users, chloraminated water is the same as water disinfected with chlorine. However, kidney dialysis patients and aquarium or fish pond owners need to take special precautions when using chloraminated water. Kidney dialysis patients should consult your doctors and fish owners should call your pet store for more information.

Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water:

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. Patoka Lake Regional Water & Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation	Remedy
6/30/2023 – 8/20/2023	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Report	Failed to deliver Consumer Confidence Report to the state or consumers on time	District will submit CCR's on time.

Patoka Lake Regional Water District

WATER QUALITY DATA 2023

Definitions			Inorganic Contaminants(2023)		
"MCL"	means maximum contaminant level	RESULT	D.L	mgl	D.L
"BDL"	means below detectable limit	RESULT	BDL	0.001	0.001
"PCIL"	means picocuries per liter	RESULT	BDL	0.01	0.01
"D.L."	means detectable limit	RESULT	BDL	0.005	0.005
"mg/L"	means part per million or milligrams per liter	RESULT	BDL	0.0009	0.0009
"NTU"	means nephelometric turbidity unit	RESULT	BDL	0.001	0.001
"µg/L"	means part per billion or micrograms per liter	RESULT	BDL	0.01	0.01
"U.C."	means unregulated contaminants	RESULT	BDL	0.1	0.1
"AL"	Means Action Level	RESULT	BDL	0.003	0.003
"MDC"	means Minimum Detection Concentration (radioactivity)	RESULT	BDL	0.002	0.002
Radionuclide Contaminants(2023)			Radioactive Contaminants(2023)		
MDC	RESULT	PC/L	BDL	BDL	BDL
Radium 226-228	2023	0.77	BDL	BDL	BDL
Gross Alpha	2023	1.64	BDL	BDL	BDL
Synthetic Organic Contaminants(2023)					
MCL	RESULT	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Aalachlor(Lasso)	2023	2	0.098	BDL	0.098
Atrazine	2023	3	0.098	BDL	0.098
Benzof(a)pyrene	2023	40	0.02	BDL	0.02
Carbazole	2023	40	0.09	BDL	0.09
Chlordane(alpha & gamma)	2023	2	0.1	BDL	0.1
2,4-D	2023	70	0.1	BDL	0.1
Datapon	2023	200	1	BDL	1
DBCP	2022	0.2	0.01	BDL	0.01
Dinoseb	2023	7	0.1	BDL	0.1
Diquat	2023	20	0.4	BDL	0.4
D(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2023	400	0.6	BDL	0.6
Endothall	2023	100	9	BDL	9
Endrin	2023	2	0.01	BDL	0.01
Ethylene Dibromide(EDB)	2022	50 ug/L	10 ug/L	BDL	10
Glyphosate (Round-Up)	2023	700	6	BDL	6
Heptachlor Epoxide	2023	0.2	0.02	BDL	0.02
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2023	1	0.1	BDL	0.1
Hexachlorobenzene	2023	50	0.1	BDL	0.1
gamma-BHC Lindane	2023	0.2	0.02	BDL	0.02
Methoxychlor	2023	40	0.1	BDL	0.1
Oxamyl(Vydate)	2023	1	1	BDL	1
Pentachlorophenol	2023	1	0.04	BDL	0.04
Picloram(Tordon)	2023	500	0.1	BDL	0.1
PCBS	2022	0.5	0.5	BDL	0.5
Simazine	2023	4	0.07	BDL	0.07
2,4,5-TF(Silvex)	2022	50	0.1	BDL	0.1
Toxaphene	2023	3	1	BDL	1
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Running Average <25%	Running Average <25%	MCL	Range	25.3% - 41.6%	Average
35.3%	35.3%	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL
PFAS Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances and Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids					
Parameter	Result	Detection Limit	Unit	Result	Detection Limit
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorooctanoic acid (FOA)	BDL	0.0039	µg/L	BDL	0.0039
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	BDL	0.0039	µg/L	BDL	0.0039
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluorodecenesulfonic acid (PFDES)	BDL	0.0039	µg/L	BDL	0.0039
Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (HFPO-DA)	BDL	0.0049	µg/L	BDL	0.0049
9-Chloroheptadecafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	BDL	0.002	µg/L	BDL	0.002
1-Chlorooctadecafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	BDL	0.0049	µg/L	BDL	0.0049
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	BDL	0.0049	µg/L	BDL	0.0049
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorononane sulfonic acid (9:2 FTS)	BDL	0.0196	µg/L	BDL	0.0196
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexaplanoic acid (NFDA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluoro-3-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMA)	BDL	0.0039	µg/L	BDL	0.0039
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMA)	BDL	0.0029	µg/L	BDL	0.0029
Perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEE-SA)	BDL	0.0059	µg/L	BDL	0.0059
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamideperoxyacetic acid (NEFOSA)	BDL	0.0047	µg/L	BDL	0.0047
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamideperoxyacetic acid (NMFOSA)	BDL	0.0056	µg/L	BDL	0.0056
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	BDL	0.0075	µg/L	BDL	0.0075
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTDA)	BDL	0.0066	µg/L	BDL	0.0066
Lithium	BDL	9	µg/L	BDL	9

10/24 - 24 NTU
Highest Turbidity Measurement 2023

RESULT	6.69 µg/L	2023	15 µg/L	2023	1300 µg/L
Copper 90th percentile		2023		2023	
Lead 90th percentile		2023		2023	

Total Trihalomethanes(4)	2023	2022
Halocetic Acids 5 (4)	2023	2022
Range	17.8	38.1 Average
MCL	80	80
Range	17.8	38.1 Average
MCL	60	60
Range	29.7 Average	43
RESULT	38.01	72.6