

**Definitions**

**Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirement a water system shall follow.

**ADEM** - Alabama Department of Environmental Management, Alabama's environmental regulatory agency.

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP's)** - produced when the chlorine in water reacts with natural organic matter present in the source water.

**EPA** - Environmental Protection Agency

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA)** - the average of the four most recent quarterly results for a specific monitoring location, used to determine compliance with drinking water standards.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - a measure of the clarity of water.

**Not Applicable (N/A)** - not required to be reported or tested by water system.

**Not Detected (ND)** - laboratory analysis indicated that the contaminant was not present at a detectable level.

**Not Reported (NR)** - LCWSA was not provided data from the utility for the constituent or parameter within this report. The utility may not be required to test or report on it.

**Running Annual Average (RAA)** - the arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**UCMR5** - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5.

**Variations and Exemptions** - The Department or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

YEARS CONSTITUENTS LAST REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED					
Constituents	LCWSA	DU	HU	AU	MCWD
Bacteriological Contaminants	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Radiological Contaminants	2025	2021	2024	2021	2019
Inorganic Chemicals	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)	2025	2023	2023	2024	2025
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's)	2025	2025	2025	2024	2023
Lead and Copper	2023 <sup>2</sup>	2024	2023	2025	2023
Disinfection By-Products (DBP's)	2025	2025	2025	2025	2025
Nitrates	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024
Cryptosporidium	2025 <sup>1</sup>	2025	2025	2024	2024
PFAS Contaminants	2025	2025	2025	2024	2025
UCMR5 Contaminants	2024	2024	2023	2024	2024

<sup>1</sup>Testing for Cryptosporidium was conducted Oct 2024-December 2025 and had no detections. Cryptosporidium is tested for monthly at the entrance to NLTF.  
<sup>2</sup>Tested next in 2026.

Treatment Facility Specific Turbidity Values		
Treatment Plant	Highest Average Monthly Value (PPM)	Range (PPM)
NLTF	0.050	0.013—0.080
BTF	0.260	0.111—1.172



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[www.limestonecountywater.com](http://www.limestonecountywater.com)



# 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)



## Limestone County Water & Sewer Authority

*"Limestone County Water & Sewer Authority is committed to being a reliable and efficient provider of clean and potable water and treater of wastewater for our customers."*

For a digital version of our CCR you may go to our website at [www.limestonecountywater.com](http://www.limestonecountywater.com).

Data is from testing performed in calendar year 2025.

STANDARD LIST OF PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS								
Bacteriological			Inorganic Chemicals (cont.)			Organic Chemicals (cont.)		
Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected	Contaminant	MCL	Amount Detected
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	1	Selenium	50 ppb	1.04	Epichlorohydrin	TT	ND
Turbidity	TT	1.172	Thallium	2 ppb	ND	Ethylbenzene	700 ppb	ND
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	0	ND	<b>Organic Chemicals</b>			Ethylene dibromide	50 ppt	ND
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage)	TT	ND	Acrylamide	TT	ND	Glyphosate	700 ppb	ND
<b>Radiological</b>			Alachlor	2ppb	ND	HAA5 (haloacetic acids 5)	60ppb	42.6 LRAA
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr)	4	ND	Atrazine	3 ppb	ND	Heptachlor	400 ppt	ND
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	15	ND	Benzene	5 ppb	ND	Heptachlor epoxide	200 ppt	ND
Combined radium (pCi/l)	5	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene [PAHs]	200 ppt	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	1 ppb	ND
Uranium (ppb)	30	ND	Carbofuran	40ppb	ND	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50 ppb	ND
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>			Carbon tetrachloride	5 ppb	ND	Lindane	200 ppt	ND
Antimony	6 ppb	ND	Chlordane	2ppb	ND	Methoxychlor	40 ppb	ND
Arsenic	10 ppb	ND	Chlorobenzene	100 ppb	ND	Oxamyl [Vydate]	200 ppb	ND
Asbestos (MFL)	7	N/A	2,4-D	70 ppb	ND	Pentachlorophenol	1 ppb	ND
Barium	2 ppm	0.0187	Dalapon	200 ppb	ND	Picloram	500 ppb	ND
Beryllium	4 ppb	ND	Dibromochloropropane	200 ppt	ND	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	500 ppt	ND
Bromate	10 ppb	ND	o-Dichlorobenzene	600 ppb	ND	Simazine	4 ppb	ND
Cadmium	5 ppb	ND	p-Dichlorobenzene	75 ppb	ND	Styrene	100 ppb	ND
Chloramines	4 ppm	ND	1,2-Dichloroethane	5 ppb	ND	Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Chlorine	4 ppm	2.41	1,1-Dichloroethylene	7ppb	ND	Toluene	1 ppm	ND
Chlorine dioxide	800 ppb	ND	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70 ppb	ND	TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	TT	1.75
Chlorite	1 ppm	ND	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	100 ppb	ND	TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80 ppb	46.6 LRAA
Chromium	100 ppb	0.939	Dichloromethane	5 ppb	ND	Toxaphene	3 ppb	ND
Copper	AL=1.3 ppm	0.669	1,2-Dichloropropane	5 ppb	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	50 ppb	ND
Cyanide	200 ppb	ND	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	400 ppb	ND	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70 ppb	ND
Fluoride	4 ppm	1.3	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates	6ppb	ND	1,1, I-Trichloroethane	200 ppb	ND
Lead	AL=15 ppb	1.95	Dinoseb	7ppb	ND	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5 ppb	ND
Mercury	2 ppb	ND	Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	30 ppq	N/A	Trichloroethylene	5 ppb	ND
Nitrate	10 ppm	4.35	Diquat	20 ppb	ND	Vinyl Chloride	2 ppb	ND
Nitrite	1 ppm	ND	Endothall	100 ppb	ND	Xylenes	10 ppm	ND
Total Nitrate and Nitrite	10 ppm	4.35	Endrin	2 ppb	ND			

UCMR 5						
Contaminant	Unit	LCWSA	AU	DU	HU	MCWD
PFOS	ppt	8.4-14.0	ND	ND	1.5-9.0	ND-4.9
PFOA	ppt	5.1-9.3	ND	ND	ND-2.9	ND
PFBS	ppt	8.4-16.0	ND	ND-3.4	1.8-6.2	3.9-4.7
PFHxA	ppt	4.4-8.0	ND	ND	1.1-2.3	ND
PFHxS	ppt	5.1-7.3	ND	ND	ND-2.6	ND
PFBA	ppt	9.2-24.9	ND	ND-13.0	3.2-9.2	ND-8.3
PFPeA	ppt	5.4-7.2	ND	ND	1.1-2.5	ND
PFHpA	ppt	ND	ND	ND	ND-1.1	ND
PFDoA	ppt	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.4

**Key**

AL = Action Level

GWR = Ground Water Rule

LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

MFL = million fibers per liter

mg/l = milligrams per liter, or parts per million

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

N/A = Not Applicable, see section "Variations or Exceptions"

ND = Non-Detect

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppq = parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

TT = Treatment Technique



# 2026 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Data is from testing performed in calendar year 2025.

"Limestone County Water & Sewer Authority is committed to being a reliable and efficient provider of clean and potable water and treaters of wastewater for our customers."

## Water System Information

The Limestone County Water and Sewer Authority (LCWSA) serves approximately 32,000 customers and provides water to the City of Ardmore, the City of Huntsville, Minor Hill, TN, and Giles County, TN. LCWSA is governed by a 5-member board of directors who include Mr. Richard Robinson (chairman), Mr. Grady Congo (co-chairman), Mr. Bobby Jackson (secretary-treasurer), Mr. Kyle Bridgeforth, and Mr. Lakin Collins. Board of director meetings are held monthly on the fourth Thursday of the month in our board room located at 17218 Highway 72 W, Athens, AL 35611 at 10:00 am CST, with November & December held on the third Thursday due to the holidays. In the event you have any questions on the information contained within the CCR you can contact Amanda McMurray, P.E., Water Resources Engineer, at 256-233-6444, Ext. 101 or at amcmurray@lcwsa.com.

## Source Water Information

For our northwest and northeast pressure zones, surface water is pumped from the Elk River at the North Limestone Treatment Facility (NLTF) located approximately five miles north of Elkmont. This facility uses a coagulation-sedimentation-filtration-disinfection treatment process. A source water assessment, or SWA (a tool used to generate information about potential contaminant sources and the potential for a water system to be impacted by those sources), was completed in 2009. The SWA found that the Elk River is overall considered to be a clean river. Typical pollutants are from point sources such as municipalities and industries upstream, and non-point sources such as runoff from agricultural lands and urban areas. A copy of the SWA can be found on our website at [www.limestonecountywater.com](http://www.limestonecountywater.com). Additional water is purchased from Athens Utilities (AU) and the Madison County Water Department (MCWD) daily to meet demands in excess of what the NLTF produces within our northern pressure zones.

For our southern and eastern pressure zones, groundwater is pumped from our Lawson and Newby Wells to the Binford Turner Water Treatment Facility (BTTF), all located on or within proximity to Highway 31 South in Tanner. This facility utilizes ultrafiltration membranes for contaminant removal followed by disinfection. LCWSA has not completed a Wellhead Protection Plan to date due to the treatment processes we utilize. LCWSA purchases water from AU, Decatur Utilities (DU), and Huntsville Utilities (HU) to meet demand in excess of what BTTF produces in our southern and eastern pressure zones.

Detected contaminants from waters purchased from other utilities are included in our CCR. For information on their treatment processes, you can find digital copies of their CCR's on their websites.

## Drinking Water Information

All 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 (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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. People who are immunocompromised such as cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, HIV/AIDS positive or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. People at risk 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website <https://epa.gov/safewater>.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

- (i) Microbiological contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (ii) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- (iii) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (iv) 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.

(v) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

## Lead and Copper

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, LCWSA conducts tap sampling for lead and copper at selected sites every three years with the last round of sampling conducted in 2023. LCWSA treats water using a polyphosphate/orthophosphate blend to control corrosion.

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. LCWSA 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>.

LCWSA is required to sample for lead in schools and licensed child care facilities as requested by the facility. Contact the school or child care facility that your child attends for further information about any sampling results. 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.

A complete inventory of LCWSA's service lines material inventory can be found on our website at:

<https://lcwsa.gis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=61b624b5b3df48eca388cbeaef5177d9>.

Lead tap sampling data is available for review by reaching out to our listed contact in the information section of this CCR.

## Monitoring Schedule & Results

The EPA or ADEM requires LCWSA to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This report contains results from the most recent monitoring which was performed in accordance with the regulatory schedule.

## Variations or Exemptions

LCWSA has been granted a waiver from ADEM to reduce lead and copper monitoring to once every 3 years. See the table "Years Constituents Last Required to be Reported" table for the last time constituents were required to be tested. Based on a study conducted by the Department with the approval of the EPA, a statewide waiver for the monitoring of asbestos and dioxin was issued. Thus, monitoring for any of these contaminants was not required. LCWSA has been granted a waiver from ADEM to reduce Mercury monitoring from once a quarter to once every year and be reabsorbed into regular Inorganics. The waiver was issued 02/14/25. LCWSA has been granted a waiver from ADEM to reduce Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate and Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate from once a year to two samples every three years and be reabsorbed into regular SOCs. The waiver was issued 02/14/25.

## Violations

The Limestone County Water System incurred a nitrate reporting non-compliance at the Binford Turner Treatment Plant. The non-compliance resulted from a failure to submit the January 2025 – March 2025 results by April 10, 2025. The nitrate samples were taken in March but not submitted until April 14, 2025. The samples met all ADEM standards and were under the MCLs for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Total Nitrate plus Nitrite. LCWSA is placing more follow-up scrutiny on the samples submitted to ADEM to prevent further reporting violations. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate and nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

## TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation	Unit	MCL	MCLG	LCWSA	Athens Utilities	Decatur Utilities	Huntsville Utilities	Madison County Water Department	Likely Source of Contaminant
					Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	
Total Coliform Bacteria	NO	Present/Absent	<5%	0	1 <sup>1</sup>	NR <sup>3</sup>	NR <sup>3</sup>	3 <sup>2,3</sup>	NR <sup>3</sup>	Naturally present in the environment.
Gross Alpha	NO	pCi/L	15	0	ND	-0.55+/-0.944	0.114	-0.053 +/- 0.980	1.04+/-1.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	NO	pCi/L	5	0	ND	-0.276+/-0.375	0.62	0.767+/-0.467	0.3+/-0.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	NO	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.46-2.41	Min. 0.4	RAA 1.89 R=1.65-2.13	2.3-3.8	NR	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Dissolved Solids	NO	ppm	500	N/A	70-84	100-200	91	98.0-117	83.0	Naturally occurring in the environment or from runoff
Color Units	NO	units	15	N/A	ND	NR	ND-6.0	NR	NR	Leaching from vegetation
Turbidity <sup>4</sup>	NO	NTU	N/A	N/A	0.013-1.172	ND-0.292	0.029-0.144	0.01-0.13	2.931	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (such as whether disease-causing organisms are present)
Odor	NO	T.O.N.	3	N/A	ND-1.00	NR	NR	ND-2.4	NR	Natural algae populations; leaching from vegetation
Aluminum	NO	ppm	0.200	N/A	0.00995-0.0929	0.092	0.018	0.022-0.070	0.000008	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	NO	ppm	0.01	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; run-off from orchards; run-off from glass and electronic production wastes
Atrazine	NO	ppb	3	3	ND	0.11	ND	ND	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	NO	ppm	2.0	2.0	0.0156-0.0187	0.0201	0.021	0.022-0.022	0.015	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	NO	ppm	250	N/A	7.02-8.65	10.6	14.1	9.2-9.5	6.8	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	NO	ppb	100	100	0.85-0.939	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	NO	ppm	1.3	N/A	0.669 <sup>5</sup> R=0.00479-1.33	0.000685-0.183	0.24 <sup>6</sup> R=0.015-0.430	0.19 <sup>6</sup> 0.019-0.44	0.15 <sup>6</sup>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	NO	ppm	4	4	ND-1.3	0.554	0.08-0.92	ND-0.62	0.01-0.83	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	NO	ppm	0.30	N/A	ND	ND	ND-0.07	ND-0.096	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from pipes
Lead	NO	ppm	0.015	0	0.00195 <sup>5</sup> R=ND-0.0055	ND-0.0025	ND <sup>6</sup> R=ND-0.0014	0.001 <sup>6</sup> R=ND-0.0017	0.0024 <sup>6</sup>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	NO	ppm	0.05	N/A	ND-0.00216	ND	ND-0.018	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NO	ppm	0.1	N/A	0.000742-0.00122	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	NO	ppm	10	10	0.984-4.35	1.54	0.44	0.13-2.6	4.31	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	NO	ppb	50	50	0.663-1.04	ND	ND	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub>	NO	ppm	500	N/A	4.32-10.1	7.68	10.2	23.4-27.3	NR	Erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	NO	ppb	5.000	0	ND	ND	ND	ND-0.0095	ND	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Zinc	NO	ppm	5.0	N/A	0.00265-0.00845	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; run-off from landfills
2,4-D	NO	ppb	70	70	ND	0.31	ND	ND	ND	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfectant By-Products (DBPs)	Violation	Units	MCL	MDL	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Likely Source of Contaminant
THMs (total trihalomethanes)	NO	ppb	80	5.00	46.6 LRAA R=3.6-78.8	35.1 LRAA R=7.5-58.6	34.5 HRRR R=10.7-47.0	49.3 LRAA R=25.9-59.5	38.2 RAA R=21.4-57.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	NO	ppb	N/A	0.5	1.5-40	6.2	2.4	1.2-33	ND	
Bromodichloromethane	NO	ppb	N/A	0.5	1.9-4.6	2.4	2.1	ND-5.1	ND	
Dibromochloromethane	NO	ppb	N/A	0.5	ND-1.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	
HAA5 (total haloacetic acids)	NO	ppb	60	1.00	42.6 LRAA R=ND-87.2	34.7 LRAA R=6.5-58.3	28.7 HRRR R=10.3-39.8	36.5 LRAA R=19.2-46.5	36.3 RAA R=23.8-54.4	
Unregulated Contaminants	Violation	Units	MCL	MDL	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Likely Source of Contaminant
Specific Conductance	NO	umhos/cm	N/A	N/A	205-289	NR	204	NR	NR	Measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current
pH	NO	S.U.	N/A	N/A	6.2-8.2	6.8-7.6	6.70-7.80	7.0-7.8	7.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	95-132	59-122	39-79	NR	72.0	A property of water used to determine the ability to neutralize acidic pollution from rainfall or wastewater
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	97.5-149	90-145	79.5	67.8-80.5	57.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	27.6-50.6	43.8	23.6	ND	16.9	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	5.34-6.93	4.66	5.0	ND	3.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Metolachlor	NO	ppb	N/A	0.097	0.13-0.21	0.33	ND	ND	ND	Herbicide, soil runoff
Sodium	NO	ppm	N/A	N/A	2.23-2.59	2.3	5.8	NR	19.7	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NO	ppm	N/A	0.50	1.24-1.75	NR	1.6 RAA R=1.4-1.9	1.30-1.89	NR	Naturally present in the environment
PFAS	Violation	Units	MCL	MDL	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Detected Level	Likely Source of Contaminant
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	NO	ppt	N/A	4	ND-11.0	ND	1.61-3.31	ND-7.6	ND	Fire training/response sites, industrial facilities, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	NO	ppt	N/A	1	ND-8.9	ND	1.44-2.94	ND-4.2	ND	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	NO	ppt	N/A	3	ND-13.0	ND	2.02-3.71	ND-5.6	ND	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	NO	ppt	N/A	3	ND-6.7	ND	1.23-1.93	ND-2.7	ND	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	NO	ppt	N/A	3	ND-7.0	ND	0.71	ND-2.4	ND	
Perfluorooheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	NO	ppt	N/A	3	ND	ND	0.62-1.20	ND	ND	

<sup>1</sup>One positive sample in April 2025. This was not a MCL violation due to the presence in Total Coliform samples was less than 5%. All follow up samples tested negative.

<sup>2</sup>Eight positive detections. Jan(1), July(1), October(3), December(3)

<sup>3</sup>These are specific to the location within the reporting distribution system for each reporting utility.

<sup>4</sup>Turbidity measurements are post filtration at each facility, NLTF & BTTF. NLTF (surface water) is required to meet a maximum turbidity of 0.3 ppm while BTTF (groundwater) is required to meet 5.0 ppm.

<sup>5</sup>Level shown is the calculated 90th percentile. Only one residential side exceeded the AL for copper while no sites exceeded the AL for lead.

<sup>6</sup>Level shown is the calculated 90th percentile.

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mg/l = milligrams per liter, or parts per million

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
N/A = Not Applicable  
ND = Non-Detect  
NR = Not Reported  
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
PFAS = Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances  
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter  
ppq = parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter  
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter  
TT = Treatment Technique  
umhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter (a measure of electrical conductivity in water)