Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification for Wyoming Community Water Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons

Community Water System Name: Town of Sinclair

Public Water System Identification No: WY5600054 **Year CCR Due:** 2022

Important: In 1999, Governor Jim Geringer exercised his authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act to waive the direct mailing requirement for CCRs for small community water systems in Wyoming. Instead of mailing a complete copy of the CCR to each customer, small community water systems can instead meet their annual reporting requirements under the CCR Rule by the methods of report distribution listed below.

Directions: Please mark the boxes in the section relevant to your drinking water system and fill in the associated blanks. Then sign the form in the last section.

Community Water Systems Serving Fewer than 10,000 Persons must complete all three (3) of the following actions:

☐ 1. Notified customers by direct mailing* that the CCR shall be printed in a local newspaper or made available on an internet web site. Specify date and method of direct notice to customers:

_____

and

☐ 1. Published the CCR as an insert in one or more local newspapers serving the area of service or published the CCR on an internet web site. Specify newspaper and the date of publication, or specify the internet web site address:

_____

and

☐ 1. Made paper copies of the CCR available to the public upon request. Describe what information was provided to the customer so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, if desired:

_____

*Direct mailing can include mailing a paper notice or emailing a notice to your customers.

Community Water Systems Serving 500 Persons or Fewer must complete both of the following actions:

☒ 1. Provided direct notice to each customer that the annual CCR is available. Specify the date and method of direct notice to customers, and where the report was made available:

Added note on June 30, 2023 water bills that the CCR's are available by request at the Town Hall. Posted reports at Sinclair Post office, Sinclair Town Hall, Sinclair Rec Center, and Sinclair Library bulletin boards to view.

and

☒ 1. Made paper copies of the CCR available to the public upon request or through an internet web site. Describe what information was provided to the customer so that he/she could request a paper copy of the CCR, or specify the internet web site address:
Website www.Sinclair-Wyoming.com

*Direct notice can include mailing a paper notice to or emailing a notice to your customers.

The community water system named abovehereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to customers or that appropriate notices of availability have been given as specified on this form. Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to EPA Region 8.

CERTIFIED BY:

Name (please print): Roger Chizek

Title: Maintenance Phone #: (307)-324-3058 (Town Hall)

Signature: Roger Chizek

Today's Date: 6/30/2023

Please sign and send your completed certification by email, fax, or postal mail for receipt no later than October 1st of each year for the CCR due that same year:

EMAIL:
To: R8DWU@epa.gov
Subject: CCR Certification

FAX:
1-(877) 876-9101
Attn: CCR Certification

MAILING ADDRESS:
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8
Drinking Water Program (8WD-SDA)
Attn: CCR Rule Manager
1595 Wynkoop St.
Denver, CO 80202-1129

TOWN of SINCLAIR

P.O. Box 247

(307) 324-3058

Sinclair, Wyoming 82334
"Founded in 1924"

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places #250

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TOWN OF SINCLAIR WATER SYSTEM

WY5600054

2022

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We currently have three water sources. Our primary source is a collection of springs in the Sage Creek Basin approximately thirty miles south of the city. Our secondary sources are three wells into the Nugget Formation near Miller Hill, also south of the city, and the North Platte River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Roger Chizek 307-328-3058, water plant Superintendent at 307-328-4564. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of the month at 7:30 PM in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 521 Cedar Street, Rawlins, WY 82301.

The City of Rawlins routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January I st to December 31 st, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations, which limits the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants found in bottled water.

TEST RESULTS TABLE

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA) — Not required to test for this item every year.

Non-Delecls (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) — million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminanl Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

Those, which were undetected, are not included in the table, but a list is available upon request.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	sat/unsat	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and *E. coli*	N	0	sat/unsat	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	Human and animal fecal waste
3. Turbidity	Y	2.79	NTU	n/a	TT	Spring box tie into new main line 8/18/22
Radioactive Contaminants						
4. Beta/photon emitters	N	NA	mrem/yr	0	4	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters	N	NA	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
5b. Gross Alpha Including Radium	N	NA	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium	N	[redacted]	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Uranium[1]	N	[redacted]	µg/L	0[1]	30[1]	Erosion of natural deposits

As you can see by the table, our system had a slightly high turbidity violation on August 18th, 2022, due to the contractor tying the spring boxes into the new spring transmission line We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring, or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 the water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Total Coliform: Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher-than-normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

> 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. The City of Rawlins 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 drinking 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

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.

We at the Town of Sinclair, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

TEST RESULTS 2022

Contaminent	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
MAJOR IONS						
1052 Sodium		3.4	mg/l			Residue from road salting ; naturally occuring in ground water; water softeners
NUTRIENTS						
Nitrogen, Nitrate + Nitrite as N		0.17	mg/l	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Fluoride	N	0.1	MG/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony	N	ND	MG/L	0.006	0.006	Discharge from oil refineries: fire retardents; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	N	ND	MG/L	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Baryllium	N	ND	MG/L	0.004	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical,aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	N	ND	MG/L	0.005	0.005	Corrosin of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	N	ND	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Murcury	N	ND	MG/L	0.002	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nickle	N	ND	MG/L	0.1		leaching from metal pipes; ore bearing rock
Selenium	N	0.008	MG/L	0.05	0.05	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	N	ND	MG/L	0.0005	0.002	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge fro electronics, glass and drug factories.
Cyanide, Total	N	ND	MG/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from industrial waste processes
Benzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	5	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Bromobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from factories or places where solvents are used
Bromochloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from fire extinguisher agents
Bromodichloromethane	N	0.00026	MG/L	0	0.005	By products from chlorinated water
Bromoform	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from pharmaceutical manufacturers or solvent producers.
Bromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Produced naturally by marine algea.

TEST RESULTS 2022

n-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
sec-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
tert-Butylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plasticsmanufacturers and solvent manufacturers.
Carbon tetrachloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from chemical plants and other manufacturers.
1,2-Dichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L		5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical manufacturers.
chlorodibromomethane	N	0.00019	MG/L	0	0.08	A compound in chlorine
Chloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from producers of dyes and medicinal drugs.
Chloroform	N	0.0002	MG/L			Discharge from industries using solvents
Chloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from chemical factories and oil refineries.
2-Chlorotoluene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial or municipalo wastes; runoff from rain
4-Chlorotoluene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial or municipalo wastes; runoff from rain
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.0002	Residue from banned soil treatment
Dibromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of chlorination
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.06	0.06	Discharge from factories; solvents: deoderizer in wastewater treatment
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.06	0.06	Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.075	0.075	Discharge from factories; solvents; deoderizer in wastewater treatment
Dichlorodifluoromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Manufacturing of refrigerents
1,1 Dichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Disharge from factories; industrial waste
1,2-Dibromomethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.007	0.007	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.07	0.07	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,3-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
2,2-Dichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from indusrrial chemical factories
Ethelbenzyene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.7	0.7	Discharge from oil refineries
Hexachlorobutadiene	N	N/D	MG/L			Manufacturing of chlorine
Isopropylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from frefineries
p-isopropylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from frefineries

TEST RESULTS : 2022

VOLITILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	N	N/D	MG/L			Leaching from underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines
Methylene Chloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Industrial discharge and landfill leaching
Hnephthalene	N	N/D	MG/L			Leaching from factories or hazardous waste landfills
n-Propylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Styrene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.1	0.1	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Dry cleaning or degreasing
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Dry cleaning or degreasing
Tetrachloroethylene	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.005	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	N	N/D	MG/L	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
1.2.3-Trichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from textile factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.07	0.07	Discharge from textillie-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	N/D	MG/L	0.003	0.005	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethene	N	N/D	MG/L	0.005	0.005	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichlorofloromethane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from refrigerantchemical producers
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from industrial or hazardous waste facilities
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from Dye and pharmaceutical manufacturers
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	N	N/D	MG/L			Discharge from plastics manufacturers and dye manufacturers
Vinyl Chloride	N	N/D	MG/L	0	0.002	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
m+p-Xylenes	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial discharge
o-Xylene	N	N/D	MG/L			Industrial discharge
Trihalomethanes, Total	N	0.00089/0.00013	MG/L	N/A	0.08	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Xylenes, Total	N	N/D	MG/L	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
p-Bromoflorobenzene	Surr:	110/ 115	%REC		70-130	
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	Surr:	113/ 113	%REC		70-130	
Toluene-d8	Surr:	90/ 91	%REC		70-130	
NON-METALS						
Organic Carbon-Total (1st)	N	0.8	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (2nd)	N	0.9	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (3rd)	N	0.8	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water
Organic Carbon-Total (4th)	N	0.8	MG/L			Naturally Present In Water

TEST RESULTS 2022

Dinoseb	N	N/D	MG/L	0.007	0.007	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
HERBICIDES						
Pentachlorophenol	N	N/D	MG/L		1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Picloram	N	N/D	MG/L	0.5	0.5	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4-Dichlorophenylacedic acid	N	102	%REC		70-130	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
TRIHALOMETHANES						
Bromodichloromethane	N	0.00027/0.00038	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	N	0.00011/0.00012	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	N	0.0003/0.00034	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
chloroform	N	0.00021/0.00046	MG/L			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes, Total	N	0.00089/0.00013	MG/L	0	0.08	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	N	110/115	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
p-Bromofluorobenzene	N	113/113	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Toluene-d8	N	90/91	%REC		70-130	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HALOACETIC ACIDS						
Dibromoacetic acid	N	0.000086/0.000099	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacedic acid	N	0.000081/0.00012	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacedic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacedic acid	N	N/D	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Regulated Haloacetic Acids	N	0.00017/0.00022	MG/L		0.006	By product of drinking water chlorination
bromochloroacedic Acids	N	0.000084/0.00011	MG/L			By product of drinking water chlorination
2,3-Dibromopropionic acid	N	98/104	%rec		70-130	By product of drinking water chlorination
ASBESTOS						
Total Asbestos	N	N/D	MF/L	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

2020 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural products deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15 .015	2 .003	0	ppb ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
n/a:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Thallium	2020	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	2.79	[illegible]	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98.3%	[illegible]	Soil runoff

Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured [illegible] and the [illegible] TOC [illegible] requirements [illegible] TOC violation [illegible] noted in the [illegible] section.