Source of 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.

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?
CADDO BASIN SUD purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County.
CADDO BASIN SUD purchases water from CITY OF FARMERSVILLE. CITY OF FARMERSVILLE provides purchase surface water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County. **PUBLIC NOTICE** The CITY OF FARMERSVILLE water system PWS ID 0430004 has violated the monitoring/reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results of that monitoring to the TCEQ on a quarterly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from microbial contamination. This violation occurred in the monitoring period of the Third Quarter 07/01/2019 – 09/30/2019 We are taking the following actions to address this issue: THE DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS WERE MONITORED AT THE APPROPERATE TIMES. THE REPORT HOWEVER DID NOT GET MAILED UNTIL DECEMBER 18, 2019 FOR THIS TIME FRAME. THIS WAS AN OVER SITE AND HAS BEEN CORRECTED.

Source Water Assessment
TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and production efforts at our system, contact Leahmon Bryant, General Manager (903) 527-3504

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants
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

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water
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) 426-479

Lead and 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. 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 Assessments
A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.
For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc= Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

DEFINITIONS
The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level-The concentration of 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.
AVG- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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.
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.
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 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 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)
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
mrem:-millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA- not applicable.
NTU-nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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	2019	1.3	1.3	0.6112	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range ofIndividual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	25	13.9 - 20.7	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)	2019	42	31.5 - 49.4	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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	1	0.748 - 0.846	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Unit of Meaasure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residuals (Chloramines)	2019	2.36	2.14-2.53	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

CADDO BASIN SUD 2019 MONITORING RESULTS

2019

Annual Drinking Water

CADDO BASIN SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
156 CR 1118, GREENVILLE, TEXAS 75401-7514
TELEPHONE (903) 527-3504
www.caddobasin.com

PWS ID: 1160029

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019. 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.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 16.22% gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call PWS phone number. If you have any questions about the water loss please call (903) 527-3504.

For More Information About Caddo Basin Special Utility District
If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leahmon F. Bryant, General Manager, by calling (903) 527-3504 or writing to 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401-7514. You may also send an email to webadmin@caddobasin.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Board Meetings are held the Fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at The District Office located at 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX.

CBSUD Board of Directors

Jerry Leinart	President
Bill Daniel	Vice-President
Elwood Jones	Secretary/Treasurer
James C. Patterson	Director
Mickey Pierson	Director
Gene Martin	Director
Ronnie Clack	Director

En Español Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 527-3504-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Year	Contaminant	Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminent
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
2019	Antimony	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;ceramics;electronics;solder;& test addition
2019	Arsenic	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoffs orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2019	Barium	0.044	0.043-0.044	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
2019	Beryllium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories;discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
2019	Cadmium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvenized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
2019	Chromium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Fluoride	0.23	0.215-0.230	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
2019	Mercury	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2019	Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen) NTMWD	0.772	0.083-0.772	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) CBSUD	1	0.748-0.846	10	10	ppm	No	
2019	Selenium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines.
2019	Thallium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories.
Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can causeblue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.								
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
2018	beta/photon emitters	8	8.0-8.0	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2018	Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2018	Radium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	pCi/L	No	
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
2019	BROMATE	6.3	5.2-6.3	5	10	ppb	No	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER OZONATION
NOTE: NOT ALL SAMPLE RESULTS MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR CALCULATING THE HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED BECAUSE SOME RESULTS MAY BE PART OF AN EVALUATION TO DETERMINE WHERE COMPLIANCE SAMPLING SHOULD OCCUR IN THE FURTURE.								
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
2019	SOURCE WATER	5.08	3.89-5.08			ppm		NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIROMENT
2019	DRINKING WATER	3.6	1.55-3.60			ppm		
2019	REMOVAL RATIO	63.30%	19.3-63.3			%REMOVAL		N/A
NOTE: Total organic (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form deisinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products od disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) & haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. * removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.								
CRYPTOSPRIDIUM & GIARDIA								
2019	CRYPTOSPOORDIUM	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		Human & animal fecal waste.
2019	Giardia	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		

TURBIDITY			
	Limit(Treatment Technique)		Violation	Likely Source of Conatmination
Highest single measurement	1NTU	0.97	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	95.50%	No	Soil runoff
NOTE: 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.				

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
Year	Chemical used	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
2019	Chlorine Dioxide	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
2019	Chlorite	0.04	0	0.42	1	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.
Note: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm). Water systems using free chlorine are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.2 parts per million (ppm). The 0.21ppm result was sampled during our temporary change in disinfectnat from chloramines to free chlorine.								

Year	Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminent
2019	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2019	2,4-D	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Alachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Aldicarb	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Aldicarb Sulfone	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	4	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Aldicarb Sulfoxide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	4	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Atrazine	0.2	0.1-0.2	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Benzo (a) pyrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings os water storage tanks and distribution lines
2019	Carbofuran	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
2019	Chlordane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide
2019	Dalapan	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
2019	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2019	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2019	Dibromochlioropropane(DBCP)	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigantused on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2019	Dinoseb	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
2019	Endrin	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
2019	Ethylene dibromide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	50	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2019	Heptachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2019	Heptachlor epoxide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
2019	Hexachlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Dischartge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
2019	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2019	Lindane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
2019	Methoxychlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
2019	Oxamyl [Vydate]	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
2019	Picloram	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
2019	Pentachlorophenol	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
2019	Simazine	0.33	0.32-0.33	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
2019	Toxaphene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff/ leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Year	Volatile Organic Contaments	Highest	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminent
2019	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2019	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
2019	1,2-Dichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	1,2-Dichloropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	Benzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas starage tanks and landfills
2019	Carbon Tetrachloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
2019	Chlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Dischartge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
2019	Dichloromethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmceutical and chemical factories.
2019	Ethylbenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2019	Styrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
2019	Tetrachloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
2019	Toluene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2019	Trichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2019	Vinyl Chloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories.
2019	Xylenes	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	o-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	p-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2019	trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)					
Year	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2019	Aluminum	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Calcium	60.7	60.6-60.7	ppm	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2019	Chloride	65.3	116-65.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occuring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2019	Iron	Levels lower than detect level	0.0-0.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2019	Magnesium	4.47	4.39-4.47	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese	0.0048	0.0046-0.0048	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Nickel	0.0051	0.0049-0.0051	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	pH	8.65	7.94-8.65	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2019	Silver	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Sodium	40	39.8-40.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2019	Sulfate	132	34.8-132	ppm	Naturally occuring; common industrial by product; by-product of oil field activity.
2019	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	119	81-119	ppm	Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	534	250-534	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	Total Hardness as CaCO3	191	114-191	ppm	Naturally occuring calcium.
2019	Zinc	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occuring element used in the metal industry.