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.

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
Source Water Name LAKE LAVON CC FROM TX0430004 CITY OF Type of Water SW
Report Status _____
Location_____
Source Water Name SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD CC FROM TX0430044 NORTH
Type of Water SW
Report Status_____
Location_____

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)

CADDO BASIN SUD 2017 MONITORING RESULTS

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.

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.9308	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	1.35	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	30	15.3 - 47.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	39	24.7 - 51.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.109	0.092 - 0.109	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	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2017	2.42	1.44-3.60	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

2017
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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, 2017. 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 2017 Caddo Basin SUD distributed 336,904,000 gallons of water to our customers. For the time period of Jan-Dec 2017, our system lost an estimated 47,988,369 gallons of water. 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
Donald Hall	Director
James C. Patterson	Director
Mickey Pierson	Director
Gene Martin	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								
2017	Antimony	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;ceramics;electronics;solder;& test addition
2017	Arsenic	Levels lower than detect level	0.059-0.060	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoffs orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Barium	0.061	0.042-0.061	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
2017	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.
2017	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
2017	Chromium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	0.38	0.26-0.38	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
2017	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.
2017	Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen) NTMWD	0.97	0.09-0.97	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) CBSUD	0.109	0.092-0.109	10	10	ppm	No	
2017	Selenium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines.
2017	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								
2017	beta/photon emitters	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2017	Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Radium	1.27	1.27-1.27	0	5	pCi/L	No	
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
2017	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	30	15.3-47.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISENFECTION
2017	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	39	24.7-51.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	
2017	BROMATE	Levels lower than detect	0.0-0.0	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								
2017	SOURCE WATER	4.38	3.93-4.38			ppm		NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIROMENT
2017	DRINKING WATER	3.24	2.20-3.24			ppm		
2017	REMOVAL RATIO	47.20%	22.5-47.2		% 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								
2017	CRYPTOSPOORDIUM	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		Human & animal fecal waste.
2017	Giardia	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		

TURBIDITY	Limit(Treatment Technique)		Violation	Likely Source of Conatmination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.74	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.30%	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
2017	Chlorine Residual	2.42	1.44-3.60	2.83	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2017	Chlorine Dioxide	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
2017	Chlorite	0	0	0.072	1	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

VIOLATIONS TABLE			
BROMATE			
Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine (DBP) NTMWD	April 1,2017	April 30,2017	This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523. Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if there is bromate in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) requirement of 0.010 mg/l (ppm). Our water system is required to take one bromate sample once each month. Failure to collect all required bromate samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

Year	Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminent
2017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2017	2,4-D	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Alachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Atrazine	0.2	0.20-0.20	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2017	Benzo (a) pyrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings os water storage tanks and distribution lines
2017	Carbofuran	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
2017	Chlordane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide
2017	Dalapan	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2017	Dibromochlioropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigantused on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2017	Dibromochlioropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigantused on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2017	Dinoseb	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
2017	Endrin	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
2017	Ethylene dibromide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	50	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2017	Heptachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2017	Heptachlor epoxide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
2017	Hexachlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Dischartge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
2017	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2017	Lindane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
2017	Methoxychlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
2016	Oxamyl [Vydate]	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
2016	Pentachlorophenol	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
2017	Simazine	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
2017	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
2017	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2017	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
2017	1,2-Dichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	1,2-Dichloropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	Benzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas starage tanks and landfills
2017	Carbon Tetrachloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
2017	Chlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Dischartge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
2017	Dichloromethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmceutical and chemical factories.
2017	Ethylbenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2017	Styrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
2017	Tetrachloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
2017	Toluene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2017	Trichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2017	Vinyl Chloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories.
2017	Xylenes	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	o-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	p-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2017	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
2017	Calcium	78.5	47.0-78.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occuring element.
2017	Chloride	108	14.-108	ppm	Abundant naturally occuring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2017	Hardness as Ca/Mg	164	159-164	ppm	Naturally occuring calcium and magnesium.
2017	Iron	0.3	0.00-0.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2017	Magnesium	11.6	4.41-11.6	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Manganese	0.025	0.0019-0.025	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Nickel	0.0071	0.0047-0.0071	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	pH	8.52	7.85-8.52	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	Sodium	123	46.1-123	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2017	Sulfate	266	47.1-266	ppm	Naturally occuring; common industrial by product; by-product of oil field activity.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	110	61-110	ppm	Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts.
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	562	292-562	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Total Hardness as CaCO3	236	1424-236	ppm	Naturally occuring calcium.
2017	Zinc	0.02	0.0025-0.020	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occuring element used in the metal industry.