

Special Health Information



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 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit their website: www.epa.gov/safewater

Información Especial de Salud



Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, tales como personas con cáncer que están recibiendo quimioterapia, las personas que tienen trasplantes de órganos, las personas con trastornos del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y niños, pueden estar particularmente

en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de sus prestadores de asistencia de su salud. Para asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) establece límites en la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua.

El agua potable, incluyendo agua embotellada, puede razonablemente contener al menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un problema de riesgo de salud. Mas información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud puede ser obtenida llamando a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU. (EPA) línea directa de Agua Potable Segura (1-800-426-4791) o visite su página web : www.epa.gov/safewater

Community Participation

We want our valued residents to be informed about their water utility. Your input on water quality is always welcome. Please attend any of our regularly scheduled City Council meetings held at City Hall. For more information & schedule, please visit website: www.cityofsanluis.org

Participación de la Comunidad

Queremos que nuestros residentes estén informados sobre sus utilidades de agua. Sus sugerencias, comentarios, y opiniones son bienvenidas. Por favor asista a cualquiera de nuestras reuniones del Consejo Municipal programadas regularmente en el Municipio de la Ciudad. Para mas informacion y horario visite sitio de web: www.cityofsanluis.org

Have Questions About This Report? Tiene Preguntas Sobre Este Reporte?

Department of Public Works ☎928.341.8577
Eulogio Vera, P. E., Director of Public Works
✉evera@cityofsanluis.org

Manuel Rojas, Asst. Public Works Director
✉mrojas@cityofsanluis.org

Water Division 928.341.8577
Antonio Sandoval, Water Supervisor
✉asandoval@cityofsanluis.org

Please contact Utilities Office for questions regarding your utility billing or service ☎928.341.8570



Water Information Sources Sitios de Información Sobre el Agua

City of San Luis/Public Works Department/Water Division
www.cityofsanluis.org

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)
www.adeq.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)
www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
(800) 426-4791

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.com

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov

Check us Out



Your Annual Water Quality Report is Available Online Visit us today to view this report at: cityofsanluis.org/151/Water-Division



Annual Water Quality Report

Reporte de CALIDAD de Agua



Our Commitment to Quality

We, at the City of San Luis Public Works Department are pleased to present to you the annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) require that all water agencies produce an annual report on the previous year informing customers about the quality of their drinking water.

The City of San Luis's annual Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. In 2016, as in past years, your tap water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards as per Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements. Safe water is vital to our community and our constant goal is to safeguard our water supplies and provide you with dependable supply of drinking water.

We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are also committed to ensure our system never violates a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality.

Nuestro Compromiso a la Calidad

Nosotros, en la Ciudad de San Luis, Departamento de Obras Publicas tiene el agrado de presentar a ustedes el informe Anual de Calidad de Agua Potable del año 2016, también conocido como el Informe de Confianza del Consumidor (CCR por sus siglas en Ingles). La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos (EPA) y el Departamento de Calidad del Ambiente de Arizona (ADEQ) requieren que todas las agencias de agua produzcan un informe anual sobre el año anterior informando a los clientes acerca de la calidad del agua potable.

El Reporte Anual de Calidad de Agua Potable de la Ciudad de San Luis incluye detalles acerca de donde proviene su agua, que es lo que contiene, y como se compara con los estándares del estado. En el 2016, como en los años anteriores, su agua potable cubre todos los estándares de salud federales y del estado de acuerdo con los requisitos de seguridad de la Ley de Agua Potable (SDWA). Agua potable es vital para nuestra comunidad y nuestra meta constante es salvaguardar nuestro suministro de agua potable y proporcionarle con agua potable confiable.

Queremos que entienda los esfuerzos que hacemos para constantemente mejorar el proceso del tratamiento y protección de nuestros recursos de agua. También nosotros estamos comprometidos a que nuestros sistema nunca viole el máximo nivel de contaminantes o algún otro estándar de calidad de agua potable. Este informe es un resumen de la calidad de agua del año pasado.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of San Luis water is supplied by groundwater pumped from (6) well sites located at several locations throughout the City. The wells are between 250-600 feet in depth. Each well site has disinfecting equipment to protect you against microbial contaminants, plus storage tanks and booster pumps, which are used to pump the water into the distribution system. The City presently has four (4) million gallons of storage. Five (5) of the well sites have manganese removal equipment installed and operational. The new Manganese Treatment plant at Well Site #7 (East San Luis) is currently operational as of February 2016.



Manganese is naturally-occurring in the earth and is dissolved as water travels through the ground. When ground water is exposed to air or other oxidants, such as chlorine, the manganese precipitates as a black material. The City's water, also, contains high amounts of calcium and magnesium. When combined these elements create what is known as "hardness". These elements in high concentrations promote scaling in piping and around faucets. Soap is extremely hard to lather when bathing, and/or when washing clothes or dishes. The City does not provide centralized "softening". Customers may wish to research installation of an individual water softener.

¿De Dónde Proviene Mi Agua?

El agua de la Ciudad de San Luis es suministrada por el agua subterránea bombeada desde (6) sitios de pozos ubicados en varios lugares de la ciudad. Los pozos son entre 250-600 pies de profundidad. Cada sitio cuenta con un equipo para desinfectar y protegerle contra los contaminantes microbianos, además de almacenamiento de tanques y bombas de refuerzo, que son utilizadas para bombear el agua en el sistema de distribución. La ciudad actualmente cuenta con cuatro (4) millones de galones de almacenamiento. Cinco (5) de los pozos tienen equipos de eliminación de manganeso instalado y operacional. La nueva planta de tratamiento de manganeso en el Pozo del Sitio # 7 (al Este de San Luis) está actualmente en funcionamiento a partir de Febrero 2016.



El manganeso es de origen natural en la tierra y se disuelve a como el agua viaja a través del suelo. Cuando el agua subterránea se expone al aire u otros oxidantes, tal como cloro, el manganeso se despiden en forma de un material negro. El agua de la Ciudad, también, contiene alta cantidad de calcio y de magnesio. Cuando se combinan estos elementos crean lo que se conoce como "dureza". Estos elementos en altas concentraciones promueven escala en las tuberías y alrededor de los grifos. El jabón es extremadamente difícil de espumar durante el baño, y/o al lavar ropa o los platos. La Ciudad no proporciona "reblandecimiento" centralizado. Si desean los clientes pueden investigar la instalacion de un descalcificador de agua individual.

What's In My Water?

As per Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements, the Water Division takes thirty (30) samples every month for bacteriological testing (BacTs). Every quarter, six (6) samples are taken for Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) and annually six (6) samples are tested for Nitrate. Due to new regulations, Revised Total Coliform Rule, the City has filed a new Microbiological Sample Siting Plan (MSSP). Subject sampling plan provides strict guidelines on Bac T sampling dates and locations. For 2017, the City will be migrating to 40 Bacteriological samples per month due to increase of population.

During 2016, all BacT, DBP, and Nitrate samples were found to be clear of contamination with the exception of one OEL exceedance for TTHMs on September 2016. Water Division followed up with Arizona Department of Environmental Quality for guidance, and filed an Operational Evaluation Reporting Form, DWAR 33. Water Division has diligently worked on monitoring for TTHMs/HAA5s, no further issues have been reported. Detailed results of additional testing are available at the Department of Public Works office, upon request.

Substances Expected To Be In Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water, including tap water and bottled water, are 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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or may result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides that 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 that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants that 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit online at www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Additional information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration website www.fda.gov.

Que Hay En Mi Agua?

De acuerdo con los requisitos del Departamento de Calidad Ambiental (ADEQ) y la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Arizona (EPA), la División de Agua toma treinta (30) muestras cada mes para las pruebas bacteriológicas (BacTs).

Cada trimestre, seis (6) muestras son tomadas de Subproductos de Desinfección (DBP) y anualmente seis (6) muestras son examinadas de nitrato. Durante 2016, se encontró que todas las muestras BacT, DBP, y nitrato estaban libres de contaminación con la excepción de una excedencia de OEL tomada para TTHMs en Septiembre del 2016. La División de Agua hizo un seguimiento con el Departamento de Arizona de Calidad Ambiental para una orientación, y presento un formulario de reporte de evaluación operacional, DWAR 33. La División de Agua ha trabajado diligentemente en la supervisión de TTHMs/HAA5s, ningún otro problema se ha reportado. Resultados más detallados de las pruebas adicionales están disponibles en el Departamento de Obras Públicas de la oficina, a petición.

Sustancias En Su Agua Potable

Los recursos de agua potable (tanto el agua del grifo y agua embotellada) incluye ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, reservas, manantiales y pozos. A como el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales que naturalmente existen y, en algunos casos, materiales radioactivos, pudiendo absorber sustancias que resultan de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana.

Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua incluyen:

Contaminantes Micro viables, tales como virus y bacteria que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento del drenaje, sistema de fosas, actividades agrícolas y ganaderas y la vida silvestre.
Contaminantes Inorgánicas, tales como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden ser el resultado del desagüe de agua, aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, la producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.
Pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, torrentes de aguas pluviales y usos residenciales.
Contaminantes Químicos Orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de gasolina, del desagüe de agua, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos.
Contaminantes Radioactivos que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o pueden ser el resultado de producción de petróleo y gas y las actividades mineras.

Con el fin de asegurar que el agua del grifo es segura para beber, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU. (EPA) y el Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona (ADEQ) prescriben las regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones de la Administración de Alimentación y Drogas de EE.UU. establece límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada.

Más información acerca de los contaminantes en el agua potable y los efectos potenciales para la salud puede ser obtenida llamando a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Agua potable al teléfono (800) 426-4791 o visite en línea en www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Información adicional sobre el agua embotellada se puede obtener de la Administración de Alimentos y Drogas de EE.UU. al sitio web de www.fda.gov.

2016

2016 Water Quality Data

Datos de Calidad de Agua

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present OR Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) OR Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria <small>(System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample</small>	N	0 samples		0	0		Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli <small>(TC Rule)</small>				0	0		Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Indicators <small>(E. coli, enterococci or coliphage) (GIW Rule)</small>				TT	n/a		Human and animal fecal waste
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)				TT	n/a		Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU, surface water only)				TT	n/a		Soil Runoff
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)				MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4		Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.65	0.54- .94	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloride dioxide (ppb)				MRDL = 800	MRDLG = 800		Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	0.0122 RAA	0.0087-0.0201	60	n/a	2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	0.0656 RAA	0.0447-0.0913	80	n/a	2016	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)				10	0		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite (ppm)				1	0.8		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile AND Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =	0.473	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	7/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile =	0.00164	AL = 15	0	7/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta / photon emitters (mrem/yr.)				4	0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/L) <small>(this is Gross Alpha 4002)</small>	N	2.05+ .0.2	0.9/2.3	15	0	6/2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	<0.7		5	0	6/2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ug/L)	N	<0.8		30	0	6/2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony (ppb)	N	0.0002	0.0002/0.00005	6	6	5/2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics and solder
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0.00089	0.00089/0.00028	10	0	5/2015	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)				7	7		Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0964	0.0964/0.063	2	2	5/2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	N	<0.000012	<0.000012	4	4	5/2015	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	N	<0.0007	<0.0007	5	5	5/2015	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, natural deposits; metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	N	<0.002	<0.002	100	100	5/2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	200	200	5/2015	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	4	4	5/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	N	0.00007	0.00006/0.00007	2	2	5/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate (ppm)	N	<0.5	<0.5	10	10	5/2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	N	<0.02	<0.02	1	1	5/2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	50	50	5/2015	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (ppm)	N	218	158/218	N/A	N/A	5/2015	N/A
Thallium (ppb)	N	0.00011	0.00006/0.00011	2	0.5	5/2015	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	70	70	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex) (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	50	50	5/2015 11/2015	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide				TT	0		Added to water during sewage / wastewater treatment
Alachlor (ppb)				2	0		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	3	3	5/2015 12/2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	N	<0.00002	<0.00002	200	0	5/2015 12/2015	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	40	40	5/2015 12/2015	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	2	0	5/2015	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon (ppb)	N	<0.001	<0.001	200	200	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006	400	400	5/2015 12/2015	Discharge from chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	N	<0.0006	<0.0006	6	0	5/2015 12/2015	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropan (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	5/2015	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb (ppb)	N	<0.0002	<0.0002	7	7	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Diquat (ppb)	N	<0.0004	<0.0004	20	20	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide use
Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppq)	N	<0.000000005	<0.000000005	30	0	5/2015 12/2015	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Endothal (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	100	100	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide use
Endrin (ppb)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	2	2	5/2015 11/2015	Residue of banned insecticide
Epichlorohydrin				TT	0		Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Ethylene dibromide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	50	0	5/2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Glyphosate (ppb)	N	<0.006	<0.006	700	700	5/2015 11/2015	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	400	0	5/2015	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	0	5/2015	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	1	0	5/2015 12/2015	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	50	50	5/2015 12/2015	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	N	<0.00001	<0.00001	200	200	5/2015	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	40	40	5/2015	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa
Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate) (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	200	200	5/2015 12/2015	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (aroclor) (ppt)	N	<0.0001	<0.00008/0.0001	500	0		Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	N	<0.00004	<0.00004	1	0	5/2015 12/2015	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	N	<0.0001	<0.0001	500	500	5/2015 12/2015	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	N	<0.00005	<0.00005	4	4	5/2015 12/2015	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	3	0	5/2015	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) OR Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	5/25/16	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	600	600	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	75	75	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	7	7	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	70	70	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.0005	<0.0005	100	100	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	700	700	5/25/16	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	100	100	5/25/16	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	70	70	5/25/16	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	200	200	5/25/16	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	5	3	5/25/16	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	5	0	5/25/16	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	<0.005	<0.005	1	1	5/25/16	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	<0.005	<0.005	2	0	5/25/16	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes (ppm)	N	<0.0015	<0.0015	10	10	5/25/16	Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories