**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**
**2016 Consumer Confidence Report**

**TX0150047** CITY OF CONVERSE

**TX0940096** CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY – LAKE WELLS RANCH

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (210) 658-3453.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name City of Converse

Phone (210) 658-3453

City of Converse is Ground Water

CRWA Lake Wells Ranch WTP is Ground Water

**Special Notice:** ***Required language for ALL community public water supplies***

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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 (800-426-4791).

**Water Sources**

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 pickup 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.

**Public Participation Opportunities:**
To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request a meeting, please call us.

Date: Monday – Friday
Time 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Location: 9239 Converse Business Lane
Phone Number: 210-658-3453

**Where do we get our drinking water?**
Our drinking water is obtained from multiple water sources: **The City of Converse wells pump directly from the EDWARDS Aquifer**. **Additional sources received are from the Canyon Regional Water Authority (CRWA) ground water from Wells Ranch**. 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

The 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 this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Jonathan Smith, Deputy Director of Public Works at (210) 658-3453. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

**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.

**Secondary Constituents:**
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. The taste and order constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

**Information about Source Water Assessments**

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TX0150047 CITY OF CONVERSE Pages** | | | |
| Bob Grubb | GW | Y | |
| Gibbs Sprawl Rd | GW | | |
| N Cimarron 2 | GW | Y | |

| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TX0940096 CRWA – LAKE WELLS RANCH** | | | |
| 1 – TOMMY'S WELL | GW | | |
| 11 - COASTAL FIELD | GW | | |
| 12 – BULL TRAP | GW | | |
| 2 – DEER STAND | GW | | |
| 4 – PIG TRAP | GW | | |
| 7 – DEAD MAN | GW | | |
| 9 – CAMP HOUSE | GW | | |
| 8 – CHICKEN HOUSE | GW | | |

## 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. |
| 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. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| Na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| 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. |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |

**TX0150047 City of Converse**

**Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 2 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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 water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

**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** | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.132 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| **Lead** | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 1.6 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

- ***Lead and Copper Rule Testing***
  *The 1994 Federal Lead & Copper Rule mandates a household testing program for these substances. According to the rule, 90% of samples from high-risk homes must have levels less than 0.015 milligrams per liter for lead and 1.3 milligrams per liter for copper.*

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit | Violation (Y/N) | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | 2015 | 1.11 | 0.79 | 1.43 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Y | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2016 | 1 | 0 – 11.2 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) * | 2016 | 8 | 0 – 57.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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 future.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | 06/28/2011 | 0.711 | 0.711 – 0.711 | n/a | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2016 | 0.15 | 0.11 – 0.15 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 6/28/2011 | 2.36 | 2.36 – 2.36 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 01/29/2014 | 0.61 | 0.33 – 0.61 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2016 | 2 | 1.54 – 1.92 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue 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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selenium | 6/28/2011 | 0.595 | 0.595 – 0.595 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Thallium | 6/28/2011 | 0.131 | 0.131-0.131 | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | N | Discharge from electronics, glass, 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** |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 6/28/2011 | 2.2 | 2.2 – 2.2 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 01/29/2014 | 3.9 | 3.9 – 3.9 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Violations Table**

| City of Converse Water did not receive violations for the year 2016. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| N/A | 01/01/2016 | 03/31/2016 | N/A |

**TX0940096 CRWA WELLS RANCH WTP**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 2016 | There was a present coliform sample at Deer Stand Well on 9-3-16. There was not coliform present with follow-up samples | Absent or Present | 0 | MCL: (systems that collect 40 or more samples per month) 5% of monthly samples are positive. (Systems that collect <40 samples/month-1positive monthly sample. | N/A | N | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Fecal coliform and *E.coli* | 2016 | ND | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A | N | Human and animal fecal waste |
| TOC | 2016 | 0 | N/A | N/A | TT | Mg/L | N | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Turbidity | 2016 | N/A | NA/ | N/A | TT | NTU | N | Soil runoff, Bacteria, organic material, suspended particles |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Beta/Photon emitters | 2012 | 4.6 | 0-50 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Alpha emitters | 2012 | 0 | 0-15 | 0 | No MCL | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium (-226 & 228) | 2012 | 1 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 2016 | 0 | 0-6 | 6 | 6 | Ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder |
| Asbestos | 2015 | 0 | 0-7 | 7 | 7 | MFL | N | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | 2016 | 0.103 | 0-2 | 2 | 2 | Mg/L | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2016 | 0 | 0-4 | 4 | 4 | Ppb | N | Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical aerospace and defense industries |
| Cadmium | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 5 | 5 | Ppb | N | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Chromium | 2016 | 0 | 0-100 | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 2016 | 0.330 | 0-1.3 | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Cyanide | 2014 | 0 | 0-200 | 200 | 200 | Ppm | N | Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride | 2016 | 0 | 0-4 | 4 | 4 | Ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead | 2016 | 0 | 0-15 | 0 | AL=15 | Ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Mercury (inorganic) | 2016 | 0 | 0-2 | 2 | 2 | Ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 2016 | 0 | 0-10 | 10 | 10 | Ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | 2015 | 0 | 0-1 | 1 | 1 | Ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 2016 | 0 | 0-50 | 50 | 50 | Ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| Thallium | 2016 | 0 | 0.5-2 | 0.5 | 2 | Ppb | N | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 2. 4, -D | 2016 | 0 | 0-70 | 70 | 70 | Ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex) | 2016 | 0 | 0-50 | 50 | 50 | Ppb | N | Residue of banned herbicide |
| Acrylamide | 2016 | 0 | 0-10 | 0 | TT | Ppb | N | Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment |
| Alachlor | 2016 | 0 | 0-2 | 0 | 2 | Ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine | 2016 | 0 | 0-3 | 3 | 3 | Ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 0 | 200 | Nanog-rams/L | N | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines |
| Carbofuran | 2016 | 0 | 0-40 | 40 | 40 | Ppb | N | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa |
| Chlordane | 2016 | 0 | 0-2 | 0 | 2 | Ppb | N | Residue of banned termiticide |
| Dalapon | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 200 | 200 | Ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on the rights of way |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2016 | 0 | 0-400 | 400 | 400 | Ppb | N | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) | 2016 | 0 | 0-6 | 0 | 6 | Ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Dinoseb | 2016 | 0 | 0-7 | 7 | 7 | Ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables |
| Diquat | N/A | N/A | N/A | 20 | 20 | Ppb | N/A | Runoff from herbicide use |

| Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dioxin[2,3,7,8-TCDD] | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 30 | Picograms/L | N/A | Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories |
| Dibromochlor-opropane | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 0 | 200 | Nanograms/L | N | Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples and orchards |
| Endothall | N/A | N/A | N/A | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N/A | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Endrin | 2016 | 0 | 0-2 | 2 | 2 | Ppb | N | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Epichlorohydrin | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | TT | N/A | N/A | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; an impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2016 | 0 | 0-50 | 0 | 50 | Nanograms/L | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Glyphosate | N/A | N/A | N/A | 700 | 700 | Ppb | N/A | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Heptachlor | 2016 | 0 | 0-400 | 0 | 400 | Nanograms/L | N | Residue from banned termiticide |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 0 | 200 | Nanograms/L | N | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| Hexachloroben-zene | 2016 | 0 | 0-1 | 0 | 1 | Ppb | N | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories |
| Hexachlorocycl-opentadiene | 2016 | 0 | 0-50 | 50 | 50 | Ppb | N | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Lindane | N/A | N/A | N/A | 200 | 200 | Nanograms/L | N/A | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens |
| Methoxychlor | 2016 | 0 | 0-40 | 40 | 40 | Ppb | N | Runoff/leaching from insecticides used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 200 | 200 | Ppb | N | Runoff from landfills of waste chemicals |
| PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0 | 500 | Nanograms/L | N/A | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| Pentachlorophe-nol | 2016 | 0 | 0-1 | 0 | 1 | Ppb | N | Discharge from wood preserving factories |
| Picloram | 2016 | 0 | 0-500 | 500 | 500 | Ppb | N | Herbicide runoff |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simazine | 2016 | 0 | 0-4 | 4 | 4 | Ppb | N | Herbicide runoff |
| Toxaphene | 2016 | 0 | 0-3 | 0 | 3 | Ppb | N | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Benzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Bromate | 2016 | 0 | 0-10 | 0 | 10 | Ppb | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| Chloramines | 2016 | N/A | 0-4 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | Ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine | 2016 | 1.61 | 0-4 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | Ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorite | 2016 | 0 | 0.0-1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | Ppm | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine Dioxide | | 0 | 0-800 | MRDLG = 800 | MRDL = 800 | Ppb | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorobenzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-100 | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories |
| o-Dichlorobenzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-600 | 600 | 600 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-75 | 75 | 75 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,2-Dichloroethene | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 2016 | 0 | 0-7 | 7 | 7 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 2016 | 0 | 0-70 | 70 | 70 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 2016 | 0 | 0-100 | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dichloromethane | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories |
| 1,2 Dichloropropane | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Ethylbenzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-700 | 700 | 700 | Ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | 2016 | 0 | 0-60 | N/A | 60 | Ppb | N | By-product of disinfection |
| Styrene | 2016 | 0 | 0-100 | 100 | 100 | Ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 2016 | 0 | 0-70 | 70 | 70 | Ppb | N | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 2016 | 0 | 0-200 | 200 | 200 | Ppb | N | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 3 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene | 2016 | 0 | 0-5 | 0 | 5 | Ppb | N | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | 2016 | 81.6 | 0-100 | 0 | 100/80 | Ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Toluene | 2016 | 0 | 0-1 | 1 | 1 | Ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2016 | 0 | 0-2 | 0 | 2 | Ppb | N | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories |
| Xylenes | 2016 | 0 | 0-10 | 10 | 10 | Ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**Violations Table - No violations for 2016**

| **Interim Enhanced SWTR** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1) MAJOR | N/A | N/A | N/A |