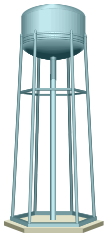
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
January 1 to December 31, 2016

NEVADA WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
PWS ID NUMBER: TX 0430053
(972) 843-2608



This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Nevada WSC to provide safe drinking water. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact Johnny Rudisill at (972) 843-2608 or (972) 415-9141. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para Nevada WSC is Purchased Surface Water asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 843-2608.

Nevada WSC had a water loss of 3.06% for 2016.

For more information regarding this report please contact: Johnny Rudisill or Margaret Martin at (972) 843-2608 or email at nevadawater@nevadawater.org

Public Participation Opportunities

Nevada WSC regular monthly board meeting is the second Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. The location of the meeting is 108 N Warren Street, Nevada, TX 75173.

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment (SWSA)

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection at our system, contact Johnny Rudisill at (972) 415-6356.

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

The source of drinking water used by Nevada WSC is purchased surface water. We purchase the surface water from North Texas Municipal Water District CC (TX0430044 North), Wylie Treatment Plant. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LAVON LAKE.

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//dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 Nevada WSC's business office at (972) 843-2608.

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) 426-4791.

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. Nevada WSC is 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.

Water Quality Test Results - Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a 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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system on multiple occassions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem: millirems per year(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectant Residual Table									
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (NH2CL)	2016	2.17	1.60	3.86	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Chemical Used	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2016	2.17	1.60	3.86	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2016	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2016	0	0	0.115	1.0	NA	ppm	Disinfectant.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials

Violations Table			
Violation Type	Violation Begin Date	Violation End Date	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	07/18/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for Lead and Copper for period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

.Lead and Copper								
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	0.68	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 Nevada WSC 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.

Coliform Bacteria						
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliforms Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminate
0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	None	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly test found no fecal coliform bacterial. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	26	14 – 26.4	No goal for total	60	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2016	34	21.4 – 29.2	No goal for total	80	ppb	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2016	6	0.0 – 6.0	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 future.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	5/2/2016	5.6	5.6 – 5.6	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	5/0/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	5/2/2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	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	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2016	0.9	0.0 – 0.9	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2016	0.061	0.042 – 0.061	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2016	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.
Cadmium	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2016	1.2	0.52 – 1.20	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.93	0.13 – 0.93	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2016	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.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1	0.601 – 0.601	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	3.4	1.4 – 3.4	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2016	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 above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

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, 5 – TP (Silvex)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Altrazine	2016	0.61	0.31 – 0.61	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

Carbofuran	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di 2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl (vydate)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	3	ppb	No	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
1, 1, 1 – Trichloroethane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2, - Trichloroethane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 – Trichlorobenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
1, 2 – Dichloroethane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 – Dichloropropane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Benzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis – 1, 2 – Dichloroethylene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p – Dichlorobenzene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans – 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.78	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	96.20%	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.

Total Organic Carbon					
	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2016	4.23	3.14 – 4.23	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2016	2.8	1.37 – 2.80	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ration	2016	63.9%	25.7 – 63.9	% removal*	N/A

Note: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and 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.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia					
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2016	0	0 – 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2016	0	0 – 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal watste.

Note: Taken on treated water samples.

Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2016	16.0	10.5 – 16.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2016	1.60	<1.00 – 1.60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2016	9.82	7.59 – 9.82	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2016	6.80	3.40 – 6.80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Note: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromoethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)					
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
N-nitrosodimethlyamine (NDMA)	2009	0.0023	0 – 0.0023	ppb	By-product of manufacturing process.

Note: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. For additional information and data visit http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html or call the Safe Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated					
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	2016	85.2	30.7 – 85.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2016	70.3	15.2 – 70.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2016	238	159 – 238	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2016	0.02	0.00 – 0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2016	6.65	5.85 – 6.65	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2016	0.017	0.0005 – 0.017	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2016	0.0041	0.0025 – 0.0041	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2016	9.00	7.1 – 9.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2016	77.4	26.8 – 77.4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2016	144	69 – 144	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2016	117	60 – 117	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2016	556	194 – 556	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2016	268	80 – 268	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2016	0.013	0.000 – 0.013	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.