

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System RICE WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

For more information regarding this report contact:

RICE WSC provides surface water from Navarro Mills and Lake Halbert in Navarro County and Lake Bardwell in Ellis County.

Name Ada Garza or San Juanita Paz

Phone 903-326-5551

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)326-5551.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 our water system on multiple occasions.
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)
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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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.

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 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.

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. 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>.

The Total water loss which was reported to the Texas Water Development Board was 8,755,813 which is 2.7%.

Information about Source Water

RICE WSC purchases water from CITY OF ENNIS. provides purchase surface water from Lake Bardwell located in Ellis County.

RICE WSC purchases water from CITY OF CORSICANA. provides purchase surface water from Navarro Mills and Lake Halbert. in located in Navarro County.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Rice Water Supply at (903) 326-5551.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	23	8.1 - 29	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	55	37.5 - 69.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.0831	0.0419 - 0.0831	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines (Total)	2023	2.33	.60-3.50	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

City of Ennis

Regulated Substances

These substances are regulated or are required to be monitored and were detected in Ennis tap water. None of the detected substances exceeded the regulated limits.

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2023	Barium	ppm	0.069	0.069	0.069	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling and metal refineries
2023	Gross Beta Particle Activity	PCI/L	8.2	8.2	8.2	4 mrem/yr	0	Decay of natural and man – made deposits
2023	Fluoride	ppm	0.374	0.374	0.374	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2023	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) *1	ppm	0.726	0.726	1.09	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits
2023	Chloramines *3	ppm	3.14	2.93	3.35	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2023	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) *4	ppb	12.65	10.2	16.45	60	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) *4	ppb	36.87	32.8	50.5	80	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *5

2023	Source Water	ppm	4.95	4.44	5.79			Naturally present in the environment
2023	Drinking Water	ppm	3.12	2.83	3.62			Naturally present in the environment
2023	Removal Ratio	%	1.15	1.0	1.50	%Removal*		NA

Turbidity *6

Year	Substance	Units	Highest Single Measurement	Minimum	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	MCL	Turbidity Limits	Possible Source
2023	Turbidity	NTU	0.15	0.06	100	0.3	0.3	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper *7

Year	Substance	Units	Concentration Level	Number of Sites AL	MCL	90 th Percentile	Violation	Possible Source
2023	Texas Copper	ppm	0.0013	0	1.0	NA	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, corrosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives

Coliform Bacteria *8

Year	Total Bacteriological Samples Collected	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.coli Maximum Contaminant Level	No. of positive E.coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Possible Source
2023	243	0	1	1	*8	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Notes: *1 Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 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. *2 EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. *3 Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum, and average level. *4 All sample results have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected. *5 Total Organic Carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts 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. *6 Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a media for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. *7 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. 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. This 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. *8 Coliform Bacteria, Fecal Coliform or E.coli maximum containment level (MCL), A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive. A violation occurs if both a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive. A violation occurs if fecal coliform or E.coli are ever positive.

City of Ennis

Unregulated and Secondary Drinking Water Standards

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 regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
2023	Chloroform	ppb	9.88	7.29	12.10	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Not regulated individually, included in Total Trihalomethanes
2023	Bromoform	ppb	3.53	2.22	4.83	100.00	100.00	
2023	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	15.06	12.00	18.40	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2023	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	12.50	9.89	15.50	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2023	Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	2.88	2.20	3.50	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2023	Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.81	3.90	5.20	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2023	Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	2.62	1.60	3.80	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2023	Aluminum	ppm	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.050 – 0.200	0.050	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Nickel	ppm	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.1000	Not Regulated	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2023	Chromium	ppm	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.100	0.100	Naturally occurring in the environment
2023	Calcium	ppm	49	49	49	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Conductivity@25 C UMHO/CM	UMHO/CM	484.000	484.000	484.000	NA	Not Regulated	Conductivity of water is its ability to conduct electric current. Salts or other chemicals that dissolve break down into positive and negative ions
2023	Chloride	ppm	36.1	36.1	36.1	250.0	Not Regulated	Chlorides may get into surface water from several sources including: rocks containing chlorides, agricultural run-off, wastewater from industries, oil well wastes, and effluent wastewater from wastewater treatment plants
2023	Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	134	134	134	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2023	pH	pH	7.68	7.46	7.87	6.50-8.50	6.50-8.50	Measure of corrosiveness of water
2023	Sodium	ppm	35.2	35.2	35.2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, by-product of oil field activity
2023	Magnesium	ppm	2.71	2.71	2.71	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Potassium	ppm	8.35	8.35	8.35	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Sulfate	ppm	63.8	63.8	63.8	250.0	250.0	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity
2023	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	116	116	116	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	263	263	263	500	500	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2023	Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppb	0.0070	0.0061	0.0077	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.		PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals which break down very slowly over time. There are thousands of PFAS, and they are found in many different consumer, commercial, industrial products, and the environment.
2023	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppb	0.0054	0.0034	0.0065			
2023	Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppb	0.0119	0.1040	0.1320			
2023	Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppb	0.0133	0.0104	0.0173			

Average Chlorine Residual

2023

Month	Average Residual (mg/L)
January	2.38
February	2.60
March	2.40
April	2.37
May	2.23
June	2.13
July	2.16
August	2.50
September	2.52
October	2.45
November	2.31
December	2.36
2023 Yearly Average	2.37 mg/L

Min reading 0.5 mg/L

Max Reading 3.8 mg/L

Detected Regulated Contaminates for 2023

EP2 Lake Halbert

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	<0.1 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/9/2023	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	<0.1 ug/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E525.2 GC/MS
VOC's	Detected Quantity	MC/L	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Chloroform	17.0 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	16.9 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	7.44 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	18.1 mg/L	300.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.470 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.270 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	17.3 mg/L	300.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions

Total Dissolved Solids

261 mg/L

1000.0 mg/L

2/9/2023

SM2540C

Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium Total	40.4 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium Total	5.02 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium Total	6.30 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	29.1 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.029 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.049 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0014 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS

DEFINITIONS

ug/l parts per billion or micrograms per liter

mg/l parts per million or milligrams per liter

Only contaminants at detectable level reported

Detected Regulated Contaminates for 2023

EP 1 Navarro Mills

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	0.7 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/9/2023	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	<0.1 ug/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E525.2 GC/MS

VOC's

Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Chloroform	22.7 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	20.9 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	10.2 ug/L	N/A	7/31/2023	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	15.5 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.586 mg/L	4.0 mg/l	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.0664 mg/L	10.0 mg/l	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	50.6 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/9/2023	E300.0 Anions

Total Dissolved Solids

193 mg/L

1000.0 mg/l

2/9/2023

SM2540C

Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium	35.8 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium	2.78 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium	4.05 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	24.3 mg/L	N/A	2/9/2023	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.026 mg/L	0.2 mg/l	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.043 mg/L	2.0 mg/l	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/l AL	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0022 mg/L	1.0 mg/l AL	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	0.0011 mg/L	0.05 mg/l	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	0.0014 mg/L	.1 mg/l	2/9/2023	E200.8 IC-MS

DEFINITIONS

ug/l	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
mg/l	parts per million or milligrams per liter

Turbidity and TOC 2023																
Navarro Mills								Lake Halbert								
NTU				TOC				NTU				TOC				
Month	Average	Highest	% Compliance	Raw TOC	Tap TOC	% Removal	% Compliance	Month	Average	Highest	% Compliance	Raw TOC	Tap TOC	% Removal	% Compliance	
Jan	0.1	0.14	100	5.58	3.9	30.1	314	Jan	0.07	0.11	100	5.88	4.13	29.8	100	
Feb	0.1	0.16	100	3.97	4	-0.8	100	Feb	0.07	0.12	100	6.44	4.46	30.7	100	
Mar	0.09	0.16	100	4.88	3.68	24.6	256	Mar	0.07	0.12	100	5.98	3.96	33.8	135	
Apr	0.04	0.12	100	5.08	3.61	28.9	301	Apr	0.04	0.14	100	5.97	4.25	28.8	100	
May	0.04	0.12	100	4.90	3.64	25.7	268	May	0.03	0.11	100	6.40	4.38	31.6	126	
Jun	0.04	0.14	100	8.89	6.75	24.1	251	Jun	0.03	0.12	100	8.19	6.45	21.2	100	
Jul	0.08	0.14	100	4.84	3.58	26.0	81	Jul	0.06	0.12	100	4.84	3.01	37.8	108	
Aug	0.07	0.10	100	5.72	4.02	29.7	100	Aug	0.05	0.09	100	5.35	3.48	35.0	100	
Sep	0.06	0.11	100	5.34	4.02	24.7	100	Sep	0.05	0.11	100	5.03	3.44	31.6	100	
Oct	0.07	0.16	100	4.88	3.81	21.9	100	Oct	0.08	0.12	100	6.43	4.44	30.9	100	
Nov	0.07	0.11	100	5.15	3.96	23.1	100	Nov	0.07	0.14	100	6.22	4.3	30.9	100	
Dec	0.07	0.16	100	5.57	3.82	31.4	100	Dec	0.07	0.13	100	6.98	4.75	31.9	100	
Average	0.07			5.40	4.07	24.1	172.6		0.06			6.14	4.25	31.2	105.8	
			NTU	Raw TOC	Tap TOC	% Removal		TOC % compliance is based on compliance with the TCEQ rules on TOC removal. Plants must meet or exceed 100% compliance based on a running quarterly average.								
Average Both Plants			0.06	5.77	4.16	27.7										

TTHM's 2023

Date of Samples	2/9/2023	5/2/2023	7/31/2023	10/5/2023	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	40.4	54.1	52.3	57.3	51.0
2117 W 15th Ave	36.6	56.5	68.2	56.6	54.5
3500 Northpark	37.4	55.3	70.0	54.6	54.3
700 E 16th Ave	36.0	53.0	62.4	53.5	51.2
Average for each quarter	37.6	54.7	63.2	55.5	52.8

Haa5's 2023

Date of Samples	2/9/2023	5/2/2023	7/31/2023	10/5/2023	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	22.4	21.1	20.1	31.4	23.8
2117 W 15th Ave	12.7	17.4	24.2	23.8	19.5
3500 Northpark	12.6	17.7	23.2	22.0	18.9
700 E 16th Ave	12.3	18.2	21.5	21.3	18.3
Average for each quarter	15.0	18.6	22.3	24.6	20.1