
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

RICE WSC

Public Water System ID: TX1750019

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien (903)326-5551).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Phone: 903-326-5551

Sources of Drinking Water

RICE WSC is Purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF CORSICANA	I/C WITH TX1750002	Surface water	Active	Navarro Mills Lake
SW FROM CITY OF CORSICANA	I/C WITH TX1750002	Surface water	Active	Lake Halbert
SW FROM CITY OF ENNIS	I/C WITH TX0700001	Surface water	Active	Lake Bardwell

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 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.

The number of water loss reported to the Texas Water Development Board was 2,191,063 gallons..

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at 200 E. Calhoun St. Rice, Texas 75155 or call 903-326-5551.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. RICE WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact RICE WSC at 903-879-1563. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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 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.

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
CHLORINE	2025	1.97	ppm	.90- 3.2	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.22	0 - 0.389	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0	0 - 8.19	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3303 FM 1183, ENNIS	2025	18	22.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3812 E HWY 34, ENNIS	2025	29	35.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3303 FM 1183, ENNIS	2025	51	60.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3812 E HWY 34, ENNIS	2025	60	66.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/9/2025	9.96	5.74 - 9.96	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	4/28/2025	0.839	0.755 - 0.839	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/4/2021	0.135	0.096 - 0.135	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Average Chlorine Residual
2025

Month	Average Residual (mg/L)
January	2.55
February	2.48
March	2.37
April	2.43
May	2.18
June	2.03
July	2.18
August	2.17
September	2.24
October	2.35
November	2.40
December	2.43
2025 Yearly Average	2.32 mg/L

Min reading 0.5 mg/L
Max Reading 3.8 mg/L

Detected Regulated Contaminates for 2025

EP2 Lake Halbert

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	0.1 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	<0.1 ug/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
VOC's	Detected Quantity	MC/L	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Cholroform	40.7 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	22.0 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	5.64 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	19.3 mg/L	300.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.420 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.341	10.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	55.1	300.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions

Total Dissolved Solids	214 mg/L	1000.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	SM2540C
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Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium Total	41.6 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium Total	5.56 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium Total	3.76 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	26.1 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.034 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.050 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0018 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	2/17/2025	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 2025

EP 1 Navarro Mills

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	0.2 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	0.2 ug/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS

VOC's

Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Chloroform	37.7 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	18.1 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	5.16 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	12.2 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.471 mg/L	4.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.685 mg/L	10.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	47.4 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Total Dissolved Solids	204 mg/L	1000.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	SM2540C

Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium	45.4 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium	3.16 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium	4.64 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	19.2 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.021 mg/L	0.2 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.044 mg/L	2.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/l AL	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0034 mg/L	1.0 mg/l AL	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	0.0025 mg/L	0.05 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	0.0013 mg/L	.1 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS

DEFINITIONSug/lparts per billion or micrograms per litermg/lparts per million or milligrams per liter

CITY OF CORSICANA

Turbidity and TOC 2025															
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	0.07	0.10	100	4.99	3.51	29.7	109	Jan	0.07	0.15	100	6.52	4.63	29.0	100
Feb	0.08	0.13	100	5.22	3.87	25.9	100	Feb	0.06	0.13	100	4.70	3.18	32.3	100
Mar	0.09	0.13	100	4.78	3.42	28.5	114	Mar	0.05	0.12	100	4.47	3.10	30.6	88
Apr	0.08	0.12	100	4.37	3.02	30.9	124	Apr	0.06	0.13	100	4.21	2.89	31.4	100
May	0.07	0.12	100	4.52	2.86	36.7	105	May	0.06	0.12	100	4.24	2.80	34.0	102
Jun	0.07	0.13	100	4.28	2.95	31.1	89	Jun	0.06	0.13	100	4.33	2.78	35.8	102
Jul	0.06	0.11	100	4.92	3.08	37.4	107	Jul	0.07	0.12	100	5.17	3.15	39.1	112
Aug	0.07	0.10	100	4.14	2.83	31.6	100	Aug	0.06	0.10	100	4.96	2.95	40.5	116
Sep	0.07	0.10	100	4.02	2.84	29.4	100	Sep	0.04	0.14	100	4.82	2.94	39.0	111
Oct	0.06	0.10	100	4.43	3.04	31.4	100	Oct	0.07	0.13	100	5.96	4.34	27.2	100
Nov	0.07	0.12	100	4.10	2.92	28.8	100	Nov	0.08	0.13	100	6.15	3.98	35.3	101
Dec	0.06	0.11	100	4.10	2.83	31.0	100	Dec	0.08	0.12	100	6.01	3.82	36.4	104
Average	0.07			4.49	3.10	31.0	104.0		0.06			5.13	3.38	34.2	103.0
			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			0.07	4.81	3.24	32.6									

TTHM's 2025

Date of Samples	2/17/2025	5/7/2025	7/21/2025	10/9/2025	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	33.9	39.3	65.0	62.2	50.1
2117 W 15th Ave	39.1	45.9	68.7	55.7	52.4
3500 Northpark	40.8	46.3	66.0	56.8	52.5
700 E 16th Ave	39.9	46.8	68.0	55.3	52.5
Average for each quarter	38.4	44.6	66.9	57.5	51.9

Haa5's 2025

Date of Samples	2/17/2025	5/7/2025	7/21/2025	10/9/2025	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	15.8	20.0	23.3	24.0	20.8
2117 W 15th Ave	18.6	22.1	31.1	23.6	23.9
3500 Northpark	19.7	27.0	28.2	23.0	24.5
700 E 16th Ave	18.3	25.3	30.4	20.90	23.7
Average for each quarter	18.1	23.6	28.3	22.88	23.2

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
2025	Barium	ppm	0.061	0.061	0.061	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling and metal refineries
2025	Atrazine	ppm	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	3.0	3.0	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Cyanide	ppm	0.071	0.071	0.071	0.2	0.2	Discharge from steel/metal factories; plastic factories and runoff from fertilizer
2025	Fluoride	ppm	0.243	0.243	0.243	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2025	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) *1	ppm	0.058	0.058	0.058	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits
2025	Chloramines *3	ppm	2.94	2.64	3.21	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *4	ppb	18	15	22	60	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (THM) *4	ppb	40	37	43	80	No goal for the total	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *5

2025	Source Water	ppm	4.51	4.06	4.95			Naturally present in the environment
2025	Drinking Water	ppm	2.88	2.65	3.07			Naturally present in the environment
2025	Removal Ratio	%	1.17	1.00	1.79	%Removal*		NA

Turbidity *6

Year	Substance	Units	Highest Single Measurement	Minimum	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	MCL	Turbidity Limits	Possible Source
2025	Turbidity	NTU	0.08	0.05	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
2025	Texas Copper	ppm	0.002	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
2025	266	0	1	0	*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/dwcnmr/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
2025	Chloroform	ppb	16.19	11.7	20.6	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Not regulated individually, included in Total Trihalomethanes
2025	Bromoform	ppb	1.22	0	2.0	100.00	100.00	
2025	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	14.68	11.9	9.97	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	8.04	5.27	9.51	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	1.88	1.10	2.9	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.93	3.4	6.5	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	4.72	3.4	6.10	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	0.74	0.00	2.0	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb				Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2025	Manganese	ppm	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.05	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Aluminum	ppm	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.050 – 0.200	0.050	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Nickel	ppm	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.1000	Not Regulated	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2025	Calcium	ppm	40.2	40.2	40.2	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Conductivity@25 C UMHOS/CM	UMHO /CM	347.000	347.000	347.000	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
2025	Chloride	ppm	23.6	23.6	23.6	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
2025	Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	110	110	110	NA	NA	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2025	pH	pH	7.67	7.26	8.19	6.50-8.50	6.50-8.50	Measure of corrosiveness of water
2025	Sodium	ppm	21.2	21.2	21.2	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits, by-product of oil field activity
2025	Magnesium	ppm	2.41	2.41	2.41	NA	NA	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Potassium	ppm	5.6	5.6	5.6	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Abundant naturally occurring element
2025	Sulfate	ppm	31.6	31.6	31.6	250.0	250.0	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product, by-product of oil field activity
2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	97.6	97.6	97.6	NA	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	198	198	198	500	500	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water