2022 Annual

Water Quality Report

City of East Palo Alto

PWS ID: CA4110024

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone explain or translate it for you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Si no lo comprende, favor acudir a alguien que se lo pueda traducir o explicar.

The City of East Palo Alto and Veolia North America Message to our Customers

The City of East Palo Alto's water system is under a 5-year agreement with Veolia North America. In this agreement with the City of East Palo Alto, Veolia provides all operations and maintenance work for the water system. Veolia reads all meters, provides customer service and billing, and payment collection. With a history dating back to 1853, Veolia is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 180,000 dedicated professionals in almost 50 countries around the globe that provide water, wastewater and other related services to more than 40 million people. More information can be found by visiting www.veolianorthamerica.com

As a trusted leader in the industry, Veolia places a strong emphasis on sharing water quality information with our customers.
The customers of the City of East Palo Alto are our top priority, and we are committed to providing them with the highest quality drinking water and service possible now and in the years to come. In addition to this report, you can view information about your water system at: www.cityofepa.org.

Please review this Consumer Confidence Report, which outlines information applicable to your local water system for testing completed January 2022 through December 2022.
The web sites of United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Office of Water, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health.

How to Contact Us

For more information about the contents of this report, please contact our Veolia office (650) 322-2083 or visit us online at: www.eastpaloaltowater.com.

Water quality policies are decided at public hearings held at the East Palo Alto Government Center 2415 University Ave on the First Floor- City Council Chamber. For more information, visit: www.cityofepa.org.

SFRWS Drinking Water Sources and Treatment

SFRWS's major drinking water supply consists of surface water and groundwater that are well protected and carefully managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). These sources are diverse in both the origin and the location with the surface water stored in reservoirs located in the Sierra Nevada, Alameda County and San Mateo County, and groundwater stored in a deep aquifer located in the northern part of San Mateo County.

To meet drinking water standards for consumption, all surface water supplies including the upcountry non-Hetch Hetchy sources (UNHHS) undergo treatment by the SFRWS before it is delivered. Water from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir is exempt from federal and State filtration requirements but receives the following treatment: disinfection using ultraviolet light and chlorine, pH adjustment for optimum corrosion control, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing the formation of regulated disinfection byproducts. Water from local Bay Area reservoirs in Alameda County and UNHHS is delivered to Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP); whereas water from local reservoirs in San Mateo County is delivered to Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP). Water treatment at these plants consist of filtration, disinfection, fluoridation, optimum corrosion control, and taste and odor removal.

Watersheds Protection

SFRWS conducts watershed sanitary surveys for the Hetch Hetchy source annually and for non-Hetch Hetchy surface water sources every five years. The latest sanitary surveys for the non-Hetch Hetchy watersheds were completed in 2022. All these surveys together with our stringent watershed protection management activities were completed with support from partner agencies including National Park Service and US Forest Service. The purposes of the surveys are to evaluate the sanitary conditions and water quality of the watersheds and to review results of watershed management activities conducted in the preceding years. Wildlife, stock, and human activities continue to be the potential contamination sources. You may contact the San Francisco District office of the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) at 510-620-3474 for the review of these reports.

Water Quality

Together with the SFRWS, we regularly collect and test water samples from reservoirs and designated sampling points throughout the system to ensure the water delivered to you meets or exceeds federal and State drinking water standards. In 2022, the SFRWS conducted more than 94,230 drinking water tests in the sources and the transmission system. This is in addition to the extensive treatment process control monitoring performed by SFRWS's certified operators and online instruments.

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Fluoridation and Dental Fluorosis

Mandated by State law, water fluoridation is a widely accepted practice proven to be safe and effective for preventing and controlling tooth decay. The fluoride target level in the water is 0.7 milligram per liter (mg/L, or part per million, ppm), consistent with the May 2015 State regulatory guidance on optimal fluoride level. Infants fed formula mixed with water containing fluoride at this level may still have a chance of developing tiny white lines or streaks in their teeth. These marks are referred to as mild to very mild fluorosis, and are often only visible under a microscope. Even in cases where the marks are visible, they do not pose any health risk. The Centers of Disease Control (CDC) considers it safe to use optimally fluoridated water for preparing infant formula. To lessen this chance of dental fluorosis, you may choose to use low-fluoride bottled water to prepare infant formula. Nevertheless, children may still develop dental fluorosis due to fluoride intake from other sources such as food, toothpaste and dental products.

Contact your healthcare provider or SWRCB-DDW if you have concerns about dental fluorosis. For additional information about fluoridation or oral health;
Visit the SWRCB-DDW website: *www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml,*
Or the CDC website: *www.cdc.gov/fluoridation.*

Special Health Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at: www.epa.gov/safewater

Monitoring of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFAS is a group of approximately 5,000 man-made, persistent chemicals used in a variety of industries and consumer products. In 2021 & 2022, our wholesaler conducted voluntary monitoring using a newer analytical method adopted by the USEPA for some other PFAS contaminants. No PFAS were detected above the SWRCB's Consumer Confidence Report Detection Levels in surface water and groundwater sources. The East Palo Alto public water system is participating in the UCMR5 sampling requirements pending collection July 2023. For additional information about PFAS, you may visit SWRCB website: www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas , SFPUC website also has a PFAS_factsheet.pdf (sfpuc.org), and/or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/pfas

Groundwater Storage and Recovery (GSR) Project

Groundwater is a renewable source of naturally-occurring fresh water that is found in underground and is replenished primarily by rainfall. The use of groundwater helps diversify water sources and makes drinking water supply even more reliable. The SFRWS completed installation of eight deep-water wells in its GSR project. In 2022, some of these wells intermittently delivered water during the startup test to blend with the surface water supply in the north San Mateo County. For the past decade, the SFRWS has collected water quality and quantity data from the Westside Basin aquifer, from which the groundwater is extracted. With extensive monitoring and testing, the SFRWS knows that after adding groundwater to its water supplies, it will continue providing us with high- quality drinking water that meets or exceeds the federal and State regulatory health-based and aesthetic standards.

Contaminants and Regulations

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at: www.epa.gov/safewater

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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is a Water Quality Report?

To comply with SWRCB and USEPA regulations, Veolia issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide you an overview of last year's (2022) drinking water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. We hope the report will raise your understanding of drinking water issues and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources.

You may visit these sites as well as Veolia's website at the following addresses:

American Water Works Association: www.awwa.org

California State Water Resource Control Board: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: www.cdc.gov

United States Environmental Protection Agency: www.epa.gov/safewater

Veolia North America: www.veolianorthamerica.com

How is Your Water Treated?

You water receives the following treatment to meet appropriate drinking water standards: disinfection by ultraviolet light and chlorine, filtration, corrosion control by adjustment of the water pH value, fluoridation for dental health protection, and chloramination for maintaining disinfectant residual and minimizing disinfection byproduct formation.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of the City of East Palo Alto and therefore do not receive this report directly.

Water Conservation Alert & Tips

Following another historically dry winter, we continue to ask all customers to voluntarily reduce water usage. Also in accordance with the State of California emergency water restrictions, voluntary reductions in outdoor irrigation of ornamental landscape and turf are still in place.

Conservation measures you can use inside your home include:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

You can conserve outdoors as well:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car, and save the hose for rinsing

Information about Lead

Is there lead in my water?

Although we regularly test lead levels in your drinking water, it is possible that lead and/or copper levels at your home are higher because of materials used in your plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 City of East Palo Alto 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 and copper exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. You can also use cold water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula; use low lead containing faucets; and when replacing or working on pipes, use lead-free solder. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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:

National Lead Information Center (800-LEAD- FYI)
or the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

State Revised Total Coliform Rule

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2022, in which the SWRCB adopted California version of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule, effective on July 1, 2021, maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbial (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). Greater public health protection is anticipated, as the revised rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During April 2023, we had a sample that was total coliform positive where we did not collect repeat samples within 24 hours. We failed to require our laboratory to notify the system within 24 hours of the presence of total coliforms. This was due to a lab QA QC error which resulted in a violation for failure to report and resample within a 24hr notice. State was notified immediately and all repeat samples were collected as required. All repeat samples were negative for coliform.

How to Read the Data Tables

The City of East Palo Alto conducts extensive monitoring to ensure that your water meets all water quality standards. The results of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, certain substances are required to be monitored less than once per year and represent the most current results available. For help with interpreting this table, see the “Table Definitions” section.

Starting with Detected Contaminants, please read across:

Year Sampled is usually in year prior.

MCL shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed.

MCLG is the goal level for that substance (this may be lower than what is allowed). Average Amount Detected represents the measured amount (less is better).

Range tells the highest and lowest amounts measured.

A Yes under Compliance Achieved means the amount of the substance met government requirements. Typical Source tells where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government.

Term	Definition
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 (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Water Quality Statement

The City of East Palo Alto is required to sample for many different contaminants in your drinking water annually. The tables below only contain sample results for contaminants that were detected in your drinking water. Some contaminants are required to be sampled for less than annually and in these cases, the most recent sample results are provided below and the year they were collected. Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

San Francisco Water System - Water Quality Data for 2022

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The tables below list detected contaminants in our drinking water in 2022 and the information about their typical sources. Contaminants below detection limits for reporting are not shown, in accord with regulatory guidance. The SFRWS holds a SWRCB monitoring waiver for some contaminants in the surface water supply and therefore their monitoring frequencies are less than annual. Visit: www.sfpuc.org/WaterQuality for a list of all water quality parameters we monitored in raw water and treated water in 2022.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS	UNIT	MCL/TT	PHG OR (MCLG)	RANGE OR LEVEL FOUND	AVERAGE OR [MAX]	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
TURBIDITY						
Unfiltered Hetch Hetchy Water	NTU	5	N/A	0.2 - 0.4 [1]	[3.4]	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant (SVWTP)	NTU	1 [2]	N/A	-	[2.2]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU [2]	N/A	99.3% - 100%	-	Soil runoff
Filtered Water from Harry Tracy Water Treatment Plant (HTWTP)	NTU	1 [2]	N/A	-	[0.1]	Soil runoff
	-	Min 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU [2]	N/A	100%	-	Soil runoff
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND PRECURSOR						
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	N/A	11 - 54	[36] [3]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	6.7 - 47	[28] [3]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate	ppb	10	0.1	ND - 1.7	[1.3] [4]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [5]	ppm	TT	N/A	1.3 - 3.9	2.3	Various natural and man-made sources
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Fecal coliform and *E. coli* [6]	-	0 Positive Sample	(0)	-	[0]	Human or animal fecal waste
Giardia lamblia	cyst/L	TT	(0)	0 - 0.04	0.01	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANICS						
Fluoride (source water) [7]	ppm	2.0	1	ND - 0.8	0.3 [8]	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Chloramine (as chlorine)	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	<0.1 - 3.5	[2.7] [4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY STANDARDS	UNIT	SMCL	PHG	RANGE	AVERAGE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	<3 - 15	8.7	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Color	Unit	15	N/A	<5 - 5	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	<6 - 24	11	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	<2 - 2.4	<2	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1600	N/A	37 - 210	140	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	1.1 - 29	15	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	N/A	<20 - 104	61	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER [9]	UNIT	AL	PHG	RANGE	90TH PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Copper	ppb	1300	300	ND - 383	60	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	ND - 190	7.1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

NON-REGULATED WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS	UNIT	ORL	RANGE	AVERAGE
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	7.1 - 166	41
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	28 - 105	56
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	3.2 - 15	9.3
Chlorate	ppb	800 (NL)	45 - 650	147
Chromium (VI)	ppb	N/A	0.22 - 0.27	0.25
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	9.1 - 49	32
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	0.2 - 4.2	2.9
pH	-	N/A	7.8 - 9.6	9.2
Potassium	ppm	N/A	0.3 - 1	0.7
Silica	ppm	N/A	5 - 5.9	5.5
Sodium	ppm	N/A	3.5 - 21	14
Strontium	ppb	N/A	16 - 159	79

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS FROM THE CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

DISINFECTANT AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	Range OR Level Found	Average OR Max	Major Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	2022	ppb	80	<40	30.0 - 38.0	34.17 avg	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	2022	ppb	60	N/A	23.4 – 41.4	41.02 avg	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines	2022	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	1.90 – 3.30	2.91 avg	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Tested Positive	Typical Source
Coliform, Total	2022	-	No more than 1 positive monthly sample.	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	UNIT	AL	PHG	90th Percentile	Detectable or Site Above AL	Typical Source
Lead	2020	ppb	.015	0.2	0.0011	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2020	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.0252	(.14 mg/l detected Site 24)	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS FROM THE CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO TREATED GROUNDWATER

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	Range OR Level Found	Average OR Max	Major Sources of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	ppm	1000	N/A	170 – 299.3	233 avg	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	2022	ppm	500	N/A	62.5 – 138.75	78.08 avg	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron	2022	ppm	0.3	0.15	.01 - .08	.03 avg	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	2022	ppm	0.05	0.0025	.0 - .03	.01 avg	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2022	CU	15	N/A	0 - 20	5.10 avg	Erosion of manmade/natural deposits
Odor	2022	TON	3	N/A	0 - 1	1 max	Erosion of manmade/natural deposits
Turbidity	2022	NTU	5	N/A	0 – 1.8	0.26 avg	Erosion of manmade/natural deposits

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING RULE (UCMR4) FROM THE CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	UNIT	Highest Level Detected	PHG OR (MCLG)	Range OR Level Found	Average OR Max	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Dichloroacetic Acid	2020	ug/L	8.5	N/A	.2 – 8.5	8.225 avg	By-product / drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid	2020	ug/L	10	N/A	.5 - 10	9.875 avg	By-product / drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid	2020	ug/L	19	N/A	.2 - 19	18.5 avg	By-product / drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid UCMR4	2020	ug/L	19	N/A	.2 - 19	18.5 avg	By-product / drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acid Br	2020	ug/L	.34	N/A	.2 - .34	.34 max	By-product / drinking water disinfection
Bromochloroacetic Acid	2020	ug/L	.34	N/A	.3 - .34	.34 max	By-product / drinking water disinfection

KEY					
</≤	= Less than / Less than or equal to	AL	= Action Level	Max	= Maximum
Min	= Minimum	N/A	= Not Applicable	ND	= Non - Detect
NL	= Notification Level	NoP	= Number of Coliform Positive Samples	NTU's	= Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ORL	= Other regulatory Level	ppb	= parts per billion	ppm	= parts per million