

CITY OF FARMERSVILLE

WATER QUALITY REPORT

2016

This report is provided to help you better understand where our water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the stringent standards set by Federal and State regulations. Each year the City of Farmersville is required by law to provide water customers with an Annual Water Quality Report. The report contains information to assure our customers that the water we have provided over the past year largely meets or exceeds the stringent quality standards.

SECURITY

Water is a very valuable resource in our community and we take our water well security very seriously. Since the events on September 11, 2001, City staff has continued its water well security efforts. However, we partially rely on public assistance and encourage residents to immediately report any suspicious activities at any well site to the Farmersville Police Department at (559) 747-0321 with special attention to Dale Wyckoff at Farmersville Public Works Department.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment was conducted on the City's wells in February 2002. Although no man-made contaminants in substantial quantities have been detected in the City's water supply, our water source is considered to be most vulnerable from the following activities: automobile repair shops, car washes, gas stations (current and historic), septic systems, injection wells, dry wells, sumps, illegal petroleum spillage, petroleum storage, agriculture and irrigation wells, fertilizers, pesticide/herbicide application, landfills and agricultural drainage.

A copy of the complete Source Water Assessment may be viewed at City Hall, located at 909 West Visalia Road, Farmersville, CA.

SOURCE OF OUR WATER

The sources of our drinking water (tap water and bottled water) include; rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and groundwater (wells). The water source for City of Farmersville is ground water or the Tulare Lake Basin Aquifer. The current water supply system in the City is composed of seven groundwater production wells. They are Wells 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 which are located throughout the City.

TESTING AND RESULTS

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Health Services, prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

To comply with these requirements, the City tests our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. Current regulations also require the City to report ALL detectable contaminants or substances to its customers.

SUBSTANCES IN OUR WATER

The City of Farmersville treats the ground water being supplied to our customers with a controlled amount of chlorine to protect against unsafe contaminants. Some of these common contaminants or substances that may be present are listed below:

- Microbial: Viruses and bacteria which may come from sewer treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic: Salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides: May be present from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff or residential use.
- Radioactive: Can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- Organic chemical: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. Can be present due to gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

IMMUNE COMPROMISED

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. 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 at (800)426-4791.

HARD WATER

What makes my water hard? Hard water is caused by substantial amounts of either calcium or magnesium in the water, both are nontoxic minerals. The amount of the minerals determines how hard the water will be. Conversely, water containing little calcium or magnesium is called soft water. Water's hardness varies with its source. Hard water is not harmful to health, so the choice to purchase a water softener is an aesthetic one. **However, people on low-sodium diets should be aware that many water softeners INCREASE the sodium content of the water.**

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 City of Farmersville 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 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES & HALOACETIC ACIDS

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 our drinking water meets health standards.

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Level)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)

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 (SMCL) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)

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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)

The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

NA

Not Applicable

ND

Not Detected.

NL

Notification Level

NS

No Standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)

Measurements of the clarity or turbidity of water.

pCi/L (picocuries per Liter)

A measurement of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard)

MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal)

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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion)

One part substance per billion parts water.

ppm (parts per million)

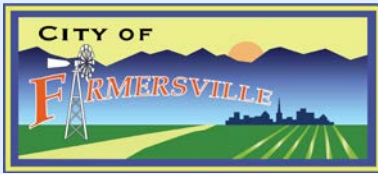
One part substance per million parts water.

ppt (parts per trillion)

One part substance per trillion parts water.

umhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter)

A measure of electrical conductance



LA CIUDAD DE FARMERSVILLE

REPORTE DE CALIDAD DE AGUA

2016

Este reporte es proporcionado para ayudarle a comprender mejor donde nuestra agua viene de, lo que contiene y cómo compara al conjunto riguroso de estándares por Federal y regulaciones de Estado. Cada año la Ciudad de Farmersville es requerida por la ley a proporcionar agua a los clientes con un Reporte Anual de Calidad de Agua. El reporte contiene información para asegurarse de que nuestros clientes que el agua que hemos proporcionado en el último año en gran parte reune o excedemos los estándares rigurosos de calidad.

SEGURIDAD

El agua es un recurso muy valioso en nuestra comunidad y nosotros tomamos nuestra seguridad de pozo de agua muy gravemente. Desde los acontecimientos el 11 de septiembre de 2001, el personal de la Ciudad ha continuado sus esfuerzos de la seguridad de pozo de agua. Sin embargo, nosotros dependemos parcialmente de ayuda estatal y favorecemos a residentes a reportear inmediatamente actividad sospechosa en cualquier bien sitio a la Policía de Farmersville en (559) 747-0321 con atención especial a Dale Wyckoff en el Público de Farmersville Trabajan el Departamento.

EVALUACION DE AGUA DE FUENTE

Una Evaluación de la Agua de la Fuente fue realizada en los pozos de la Ciudad en 2002 de febrero. Aunque no artificial contamine en cantidades substanciales ha sido discernido en el abastecimiento de agua de la Ciudad, nuestra fuente de agua es considerada para ser más vulnerable de las actividades siguientes: talleres de reparaciones de automóvil, los lavados de coche, las gasolineras (corriente e histórico), sistemas sépticas, pozos de inyección, secan pozos, los sumideros, derrame ilegal de petróleo, almacenamiento de petróleo, pozos de agricultura e irrigación, los abonos, aplicación de pesticida/herbicida, los vertederos y desagüe agrícola.

Una copia de la Evaluación completa de Agua de Fuente puede ser vista en Municipalidad, situado en 909 Visalia Camino Occidental, Farmersville, CA.

LA FUENTE DE NUESTRA AGUA

Las fuentes de nuestro agua potable (agua corriente y agua embotellada) incluye; los ríos, los lagos, las corrientes, las charcas, los depósitos, las primaveras y la agua subterránea (pozos). La fuente de la agua para la Ciudad de Farmersville es agua de suelo o el Acuífero de Palangana de Lago de Tulare. El sistema actual de abastecimiento de agua en la Ciudad es compuesto de siete producción de agua subterránea brota 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 y 8 que son situados a través de la Ciudad.

PROBAR Y RESULTA

Para asegurar que su agua corriente esté a beber salvo, la Organización de Protección del Medio Ambiente de Estados Unidos y el Departamento de California de Servicios de Sanidad, prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proporcionado por sistemas públicos de agua. Las regulaciones del departamento también establecen límites para contaminantes en agua embotellada que debe proporcionar la misma protección para sanitaria.

Para conformarse con estos requisitos, la Ciudad prueba nuestra agua para asegurar con regularidad su seguridad. Las regulaciones actuales también requieren la Ciudad a reportear TODOS los contaminantes o las sustancias perceptibles a sus clientes.

LAS SUSTANCIAS EN NUESTRA AGUA

Que La Ciudad de Farmersville trata el suelo que agua para ser suministrada a nuestros clientes con una cantidad controlada de cloro para proteger contra contaminantes peligrosos. Algunos de estos común contaminan o las sustancias que pueden ser presentes son listadas abajo:

- Microbiano: Los virus y las bacterias que pueden venir de plantas de tratamiento de alcantarilla, sistemas sépticas, operaciones de ganado y fauna.
- Inorgánico: Las sales y los metales que naturalmente-ocurriendo o resulta de la agua urbana de tormenta Pérdidas, el valor industrial o descarga doméstica de wastewater, la producción del petróleo y el gas, minando o cultivando.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas: Puede ser presente de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, agua urbana de tormenta Pérdidas o uso residencial.
- Radioactivo: Naturalmente-ocurriendo o el resultado de la producción del petróleo y actividades mineras.
- Sustancia química Orgánica: Fibra sintética y sustancias químicas orgánicas volátiles que son productos secundarios de la producción industrial de procesos y petróleo. Puede ser presente debido a gasolineras, agua urbana de tormenta Pérdidas y sistemas sépticas.

INFORMACION IMPORTANTE de SALUD

El agua potable, inclusive agua embotellada, puede ser esperado razonablemente contener cantidades por lo menos pequeñas de algunos contaminan. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua coloca un peligro para la salud. Más información sobre contaminantes y efectos potenciales de salud puede ser obtenida llamando Línea Directa Segura de Agua potable de EPA en (800)426-4791.

INMUNE CEDIDO

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas cedidas inmunes como personas con cáncer que experimenta la quimioterapia, las personas que han experimentado trasplante de órgano, las personas con HIV/AIDS u otros desórdenes de sistema inmunológico, algunas personas mayores y los niños pueden ser especialmente en riesgo de la infección. Estas personas deben buscar el consejo acerca de agua potable de su proveedor de asistencia médica. Las pautas de EPA/CDC en medios apropiados disminuir el riesgo de contagio por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles de la Línea Directa Segura de Agua potable en (800)426-4791.

AGUA DURA

¿Lo que hace mi agua duramente? El agua dura es causada por cantidades substanciales de calcio o magnesio en el agua, ambos son minerales no tóxicos. La cantidad de los minerales determina cuán dura el agua será. Opuestamente, riego contener calcio o el magnesio pequeño es llamado agua suave. La dureza del agua varía con su fuente. El agua dura no es perjudicial a la salud, así que la elección para comprar una descalcificadora es un estético uno. **Sin embargo, las personas en dietas de bajo-sodio deben estar enteradas que muchas descalcificadoras AUMENTAN el contenido de sodio del agua.**

PLOMO

Si presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y jóvenes niños. Introduzca agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes se asoció con líneas de servicio y sondeando en casa. La Ciudad de Farmersville es responsable de proporcionar de alta calidad bebiendo agua, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en sondear componentes. Cuando su agua ha estado sentándose durante varios horas, puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición principal limpiando su toque para 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar agua para beber o cocina. Si usted se preocupa por principal en su agua, puede desear tener su agua probada. La información en el plomo en el agua potable, probando los métodos, y le da un paso puede tomar para minimizar exposición está disponible de la Línea Directa 1-800-424-LEAD Segura de Agua potable (5323) o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

COLIFORME TOTAL

Coliforme son bacterias que son naturalmente presentes en el ambiente y son utilizados como un indicador que otras bacterias potencialmente perjudiciales pueden ser presentes.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES & HALOACETIC ACIDS

Somos requeridos de vigilar regularmente su agua potable por contaminantes específicos. Los resultados de la vigilancia regular son un indicador de sin tener en cuenta si nuestro agua potable encuentra estándares de salud.

DEFINICIONES

AL (el Nivel de Acción)

La concentración de un contaminante que, si excedido, provoca tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.

MCL (el Nivel Máximo de Contaminante)

El nivel más alto de un contaminante que es permitido en el agua potable. MCLs primario es puesto como cierra al PHGs (o MCLGs) como está económicamente y tecnológicamente posible. MCLs secundario (SMCL) son puestos a proteger el olor, el sabor y la apariencia de agua potable.

MCLG (Objetivo Máximo de Nivel de Contaminante)

El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable debajo de que no hay riesgo conocido ni esperado a la salud. MCLGs es puesto por EEUU EPA.

MRDL (el Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante de Residual)

El nivel de un desinfectante agregado para tratamiento de agua que no puede ser excedido en el toque del consumidor.

MRDLG (Objetivo Máximo de Nivel de Desinfectante de Residual)

El nivel de un desinfectante agregado para el tratamiento de agua debajo de que no hay riesgo conocido ni esperado a la salud. MRDLGs es puesto por EEUU EPA.

NA

no Aplicable

ND

no Discernió.

NL

Nivel de Notificación

NS

no Estándar

NTU (las Unidades de la Turbulencia de Nephelometric)

Medidas de la claridad o la turbulencia de agua.

PCi/L (picocuries por Litro)

UNA medida de la radioactividad.

PDWS (Primaria que Bebe Estándar de Agua)

MCLs para contaminantes que afectan la salud junto con su vigilancia, reportando y requisitos de tratamiento de agua.

PHG (Objetivo Sanitaria)

El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable debajo de que no hay riesgo conocido ni esperado a la salud. PHGs es puesto por la California EPA.

ppb (las partes por mil millones)

Una sustancia de la parte por partes de mil millones riega.

ppm (las partes por millón)

Una sustancia de la parte por millones de partes riega.

ppt (las partes por trillón)

Una sustancia de la parte por partes de trillón riega.

µmhos/cm (micromhos por centímetro)

Una medida de la conductividad eléctrica

City of Farmersville

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)											
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	YEAR SAMPLED	FREQUENCY	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	TOTAL DETECTIONS IN YEAR	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS		
					MCL	VIOLATION	RE-SAMPLING				
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	2016	WEEKLY	156	0	More than one (1) sample in a month with a detection.	NO	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.		
FECAL COLIFORM & E.COLI BACTERIA	2016	WEEKLY	156	0	0	NO	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste			
DISINFECTANT	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL		PHG (MCLG)		FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
				[MRDL =4 (as Cl ₂)]		[MRDL =4 (as Cl ₂)]		AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	
CHLORINE	2016	ppm	156	[MRDL =4 (as Cl ₂)]		[MRDL =4 (as Cl ₂)]		0.78	0.5 - 1.4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
RADIOLOGICAL	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS	
						AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION			
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2014	pCi/L	7	16	N/A (0)	1.31	.195 - 2.64	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
RADIUM 228	2016	pCi/L	7	2	N/A (0)	0.031	ND - 0.174	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
INORGANIC CHEMICALS	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS	
						AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION			
ARSENIC	2014	ppb	7	10	0.004	ND	ND	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	
BARIUM	2014	ppm	7	1000	1000 (2000)	22.4	14.1 - 30	NO	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; Naturally-occurring; Industrial wastes.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.	
FLUORIDE	2014	ppm	7	4	1 (N/A)	0.05	ND - 0.2	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; wa-ter additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.	
NITRATE as N	2016	ppm	7	10	10	1.02	0.4 - 1.9	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.	
NITRITE	2014	ppm	7	1000	1000	ND	ND	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.	
PERCHLORATE	2015	ppb	7	6	6	ND	ND	NO	Inorganic chemical used in variety of industrial operations.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.	

City of Farmersville

2016 WATER QUALITY DATA

ORGANIC CHEMICALS	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS
						AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP)	2015	ppt	7	0.2	1.7	ND	ND	NO	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit.	Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2016	ppb	2	60	N/A	ND	ND - ND	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	2016	ppb	2	80	N/A	0.85	0.6 - 1.1	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES

METALS	SAMPLE DATE	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	PHG (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	SAMPLES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90th PERCENTILE DETECTED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS
COPPER (ppm)	8/31/2016	30	0.3	1.3	0	ND	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
LEAD (ppb)	8/31/2016	30	0.2	15	0	ND	NO	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)

CHEMICALS	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
						AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	
CHLORIDE	2014	ppm	7	500	N/A	3.8	3.0 - 5.0	NO	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
IRON	2014	ppb	7	300	N/A	58.6	ND - 260	NO	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
MANGANESE	2014	ppb	7	50	N/A	ND	ND	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
SODIUM	2014	ppm	7	NS	N/A	9.5	7.0 - 12.0	NO	Generally found in ground and surface water.
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	2014	µmhos/cm	7	1600	N/A	175	141 - 214	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
SULFATE	2014	ppm	7	500	N/A	7	3.0 - 11.0	NO	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
TOTAL HARDNESS	2014	ppm	7	NS	N/A	59.3	35.7 - 77.1	NO	Generally found in ground and surface water.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CHEMICALS	YEAR SAMPLED	UNITS	NUMBER SAMPLES COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT	HEALTH EFFECTS
						AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
VANADIUM	2011	ppb	7	20	N/A	7.4	5.0 - 11.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, manufacturing of alloys and steel.	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.