CITY OF FOUNTAIN 2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(WATER TESTING PERFORMED IN 2015)

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
ID# CO0121275

CITY OF FOUNTAIN
WATER DEPARTMENT
116 SOUTH MAIN STREET
FOUNTAIN, CO 80817

Fountain is pleased to present to you its 2016 Drinking Water Quality/Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for Calendar Year 2015. In 2015, Fountain's Water Department distributed 826,433,000 gallons of water to our customers. The City of Fountain's Water Department works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. To better keep our community informed, we encourage and welcome you to attend Fountain's City Council Meetings held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, at 6:00 p.m., in Fountain's Council Chambers, located at City Hall, 116 South Main Street. If you would like more information concerning this CCR report or for public participation opportunities that may affect the water quality, please contact the City of Fountain's Water Department (Ron Woolsey at 719-322-2071 or Nick Zaiger at 719-322-2073) or write to: City of Fountain Water Department, 116 South Main Street, Fountain, CO 80817 or visit the City of Fountain Water Department's website located at: *www.fountaincolorado.org/department/?fDD=17-0* for more information related specifically to our water quality. Español *(Spanish) Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.*

Vulnerable Populations Advisory:

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. All 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. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the EPA and CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and microbiological contaminants, you may call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or you can visit their website at http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants or at www.epa.gov for additional EPA resources.

Lead Information:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or on their website at: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sources of 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 presences of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment prescribes regulations, limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
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.

2015 Monitoring Results for City of Fountain

The table below displays the levels of contaminants detected from water samples taken throughout the 2015 calendar year from the City of Fountain's (COF) four (4) of five (5) well sites. This table also reflects Fountain Valley (FVA) Authority's (PWSID #CO0121300) test results for 2015 as the City of Fountain purchases 70% of its drinking water from Fountain Valley Authority (FVA). If you have any questions regarding FVA's results, please call (719) 668-4403. The City of Fountain joined with Security Water District and Widefield Water & Sanitation District on a water exchange joint project; therefore, Security and Widefield's CCR information has also been included. If you would like a complete copy of their CCR, you are welcome to contact them directly at: *Security Water District (PWSID #CO0121775) at (719) 392-3475;* or *Widefield Water & Sanitation District (PWSID #CO0121900) at (719) 955-0548*. If you would like to view all test results for the City of Fountain's Water Department, they are available at 301 East Iowa Avenue, Fountain, CO during normal business hours, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday with the exception of holidays and weekends. NOTE: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, that means the City of Fountain did not detect any contaminants in the last round of monitoring.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System)	Unit	Date	Average	MCLG	MCL	Sample Size	COF Range Low to High	Security Range Low to High	FVA Range Low to High	Widefield Range Low to High	Violation (Yes/No)	Typical Source
BARIUM	ppm	2014 – 2015	0.04 – 0.05	2	2	4	0.04 to 0.05	0.07 to 0.12	0.0580	0.05 to 0.1	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.9 – 1.4	100	100	4	0 to 1.4	1 – 1.1	1.1	N/A	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE	ppm	2014 – 2015	0.43 – 1.83	4	4	4	1.6 – 2	1.2 – 2	0.43	0.66 – 1.5	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL	ppb	2015	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from industries, refineries and steel mills.
NITRATE	ppm	2015	0.33 – 1.41	10	10	7	0.7 – 2.4	3.8 – 7.9	0.33	0.76 – 7.8	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
NITRATE-NITRITE	ppm	2015	4.65	10	10	2	N/A	4.5 – 4.8	N/A	N/A	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
SELENIUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	5.88	50	50	4	3.1 – 8.4	2.8 – 3.9	3.9	N/A	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
SODIUM	ppm	2015	15.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.5	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
THALLIUM	ppb	2015	0.2	0.5	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	N/A	NO	Leaching from one processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	ppb	2015	0.5 – 1.5	0	5	72	N/A	0 – 1.5	N/A	0 – 1.5	NO	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	ppb	2015	0.03	0	5	72	N/A	0 – 0.6	N/A	N/A	NO	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
RADIONUCLIDES (Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System)	**Unit**	**Date**	**Average**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Sample Size**	**COF Range Low to High**	**Security Range Low to High**	**FVA Range Low to High**	**Widefield Range Low to High**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Source**
GROSS ALPHA	pCi/L	2014	4.28	15	0	4	2.8 – 7.8	0 – 6.7	N/A	0 – 2.63	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIUM, COMBINED (226, 228)	pCi/L	2012	0.99	5	0	4	0.62 – 1.38	0.24 – 2.9	0.1	0 – 0.1	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
URANIUM – COMBINED	ppb	2014	5.7	30	0	4	2.6 – 7.2	3.1 – 15	1.1	11 – 14	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY*	pCi/L*	2011	5.85	50	0	4	4.4 – 8.7	5.8 – 5.8	N/A	N/A	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. Erosion of natural deposits. *The MCL for Gross Beta Particle Activity is 4 mrem/year. Since there is no simple conversion between mrem/year and pCi/L EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Gross Beta Particle Activity.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (Sampled in the Distribution System)	**Unit**	**Date**	**MCL EPA'S Limits**	**AVERAGE**		**Samples Size**	**COF Range Low to High**	**Security Range Low to High**	**FVA Range Low to High**	**Widefield Range Low to High**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Source**
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	2015	60	37.01		21	3.9 – 86	0 – 65	N/A	1.6 – 29.3	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	2015	80	50.43		21	19.5 – 91.2	7 – 75.8	N/A	6.27 – 61.4	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD & COPPER (Sampled in the Distribution System)	**Unit**	**Date**	**90th Percentile AL Exceedance**		**Sample Size**	**Sample Sites Above AL**	**COF 90th Percentile AL**	**Security 90th Percentile**	**FVA 90th Percentile**	**Widefield 90th Percentile**	**Violation (Yes/No)**	**Typical Source**
COPPER	ppm	2013 – 2014	1.3		30	1	0.49	0.56	N/A	0.32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
LEAD	ppb	2013 - 2014	15		30	3	14	1.4	N/A	5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS: The State of Colorado requires all water distributors to list any detected contaminants that appear; reason of detected contaminants; and, corrective measures taken to prevent from reoccurring. The following water providers were given the notification of the State's findings regarding any and all violations, if any, with the results listed below:

- THE CITY OF FOUNTAIN HAD NO (0) VIOLATIONS FOR 2015 WATER TESTING PERIOD.
- FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY HAD NO (0) VIOLATIONS FOR 2015 WATER TESTING PERIOD.
- SECURITY WATER DISTRICT HAD NO (0) VIOLATIONS FOR 2015 WATER TESTING PERIOD.
- WIDEFIELD WATER DISTRICT HAD NO (0) VIOLATIONS FOR 2015 WATER TESTING PERIOD.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

FLUORIDE: Fluoride is a compound found naturally in many places including soil, food, plants, animals and the human body. It is also found naturally in Fountain Valley Authority's water source. The City of Fountain and Fountain Valley Authority do not add additional fluoride to your drinking water. Any fluoride in the drinking water results from what occurs naturally in the source water. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children under nine years old drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration and/or pitting of their permanent teeth (Dental Fluorosis). This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

NITRATE:

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.

CITY OF FOUNTAIN'S WATER SOURCES

SOURCE	SOURCE TYPE	WATER TYPE	LOCATION
Goldfield CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	N/A
Mesa Ridge CC – Received from Widefield	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	N/A
Purchased FVA 121300 SW Pueblo Reservoir via Pipeline	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	Ray Nixon Road
Rice Lane CC – Received from Security	Consecutive Connection	Surface Water	N/A
Well No. 1 North Park Well	Well	Groundwater	North end of Park; 507 El Paso St.
Well No. 2 South Park Well	Well	Groundwater	South end of Park; 213 W. Alabama
Well No. 3 Shop Well	Well	Groundwater	South Main St. & Missouri Ave.; 120 E. Missouri Ave.
Well No. 4 Dale Street	Well	Groundwater	Corner of Dale St./Linda Vista: 625 Dale St.

The City of Fountain routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table(s) show detections found in the period of January 1 through December 31, 2015 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report. Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Fountain's Water Sources

The City of Fountain purchases 70% of its water from the Fryingpan-Arkansas Project via Pueblo Reservoir through a system of pipes and tunnels that collects water in the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness area near Aspen. Water collected from the system is diverted to the Arkansas River, near Buena Vista, and then flows approximately 150 miles downstream to Pueblo Reservoir. From Pueblo Reservoir, the water travels through a pipeline to the water treatment facility where it is treated by Fountain Valley Authority and then sent via pipeline to Fountain's water storage tanks. 30% of Fountain's water comes from the City's four (4) of five (5) groundwater wells, which draw from the Fountain Creek Alluvium. Our purchased pretreated surface water comes from Fountain Valley Authority (FVA ~ PWSID #CO0121300), and they are required to attach/include water quality data in this report. The City also occasionally purchases additional water during peak water demands from Security and Widefield Water Districts; therefore, their testing results is also included in this report. The City's five (5) well water sources come specifically from: Well No. 1 (North Park Well) is groundwater; Well No. 2 (South Park Well) is groundwater; Well No. 3 (Shop Well) is groundwater; Well No. 4 (Dale Street) is groundwater; and, Well No. 5 is inactivated. In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in order to provide the same protection for public health. All water systems must complete a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP). The SWAP provides a screening level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur, which does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. Your water is treated using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from our water source. The Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) indicates the potential sources of contamination in our source water area to include: aboveground, underground and leaking storage tank sites; exiting/abandoned mine sites; facilities; commercial/ industrial/transportation; high intensity residential; low intensity residential; urban recreational grasses; row crops; pasture/hay; septic systems and road miles. If you would like a copy of the SWAP Report, please visit: http://wqcdcompliance.com/ccr clicking on El Paso County and selecting website #121275 for the City of Fountain.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The "maximum allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.
Average (x-bar): Typical value.
Range (R): The lowest value to the highest value.
Sample Size (n): Number or count of values (i.e., number of water samples collected).
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
Running Annual Average (RAA): an average of monitoring results for the previous 12 calendar months.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.
Violation (No Abbreviation): Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply.
Parts per Million = Milligrams per liter (ppm – mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per Billon = Micrograms per liter (ppb – ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per Trillion = Nanograms per liter (ppt = ng/L): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per Quadrillion = Picograms per liter (ppg = pg/L): One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Fountain Valley Authority (FVA): Water treatment facilitator.
City of Fountain (COF): Fountain water provider.
Waiver: State permission not to test for a specific contaminant.
Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation): Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222 and uranium.
Variance and Exemptions (V/E): Department permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation): An escalated action taken by the State (due to the number and/or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
Compliance Value (No Abbreviation): Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g., MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).

CITY OF FOUNTAIN - SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS SAMPLED AT THE ENTRY POINT TO THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

CONTAMINANT NAME	UNIT	DATE	AVERAGE OF INDIV. SAMPLES	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	COF Range LOW – HIGH	MCL	MCLG	VIOLATIONS	TYPICAL SOURCES
OXAMYL (VYDATE)	ppb	2014	0.01	8	0 to 0.1	200	200	NO	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	ppb	2014	0.04	8	0 to 0.1	1	0	NO	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY (FVA) MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS	UNITS OF MEASURE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	DATE	TT REQUIREMENTS	RANGE LOW - HIGH	FOUNTAIN VALLEY AUTHORITY INFORMATION / TESTING		VIOLATIONS	TYPICAL SOURCE
TURBIDITY	NTU	---	---	Dec. 2015	Max 1 NTU for any single measurement	Mar. 2015 Highest Single Measurement 0.33 NTU	100% of Samples ≤0.3 NTU Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.		NO	Soil runoff.
TURBIDITY	NTU	---	---	Apr. – Dec. 2015	Level Found: Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting TT requirement for our technology: 100%		1.1 to 50 NTU		NO	Soil Runoff
URANIUM, COMBINED	ppb	1.1	1	Mar. 2011	30	1.1 to 1.1	MCL 30	MCLG 0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
COMBINED RADIUM	pCi/L	0.1	1	2011	---	0.1 to 0.1	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

WIDEFIELD WSD SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS**

CONTAMINANT NAME	DATE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	UNIT OF MEASURE	SECONDARY STANDARD	RANGE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2014	1105	2	ppm	500	1100 TO 1110	NO	**See Note Below

CONTAMINANT NAME	DATE	AVERAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	UNIT OF MEASURE	SECONDARY STANDARD	CITY OF FOUNTAIN RANGE LOW – HIGH	SECURITY RANGE LOW – HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
SULFATE	2014	73	1	Ppm	250	N/A	73 TO 73	NO	**See Note Below

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

2015 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS***

EPA has implemented the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA uses the results of UCMR monitoring to learn about the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and to decide whether or not these contaminants will be regulated in the future. We performed monitoring and reported the analytical results of the monitoring to EPA in accordance with its Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Once EPA reviews the submitted results, the results are made available in the EPA's National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) (http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/national-contaminant-occurrence-database-ncod) Consumers can review UCMR results by accessing the NCOD. Contaminants that were detected during our UCMR3 sampling and the corresponding analytical results are provided below.

CONTAMINANT NAME	Unit of Measure	Year	Average	Sample Size	COF Range Low to High	Security Range Low to High	FVA Range Low to High	Widefield Range Low to High
1, 4 DIOXANE	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.059	17	0 – 0.19	0 – 0.17	N/A	0.07 – 0.13
CHLORATE	ppb	2014 – 2015	45	49	N/A	0 – 1200	N/A	25 – 390
CHROMIUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.19	49	0 – 0.2	0 -0.9	N/A	0.2 – 1.1
COBALT	ppb	2014 - 2015	0.03	48	0 – 1.35	0 – 1.1	N/A	N/A
HEXAVALENT CHROMINUM (DISSOLVED)	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.14	53	0 – 0.05	0.11 – 0.89	N/A	0.032 – 0.62
MOLYBDENUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	3.5	49	0 – 7.07	0 – 5.8	N/A	1.3 – 6.0
PFOS	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.033	18	0 – 0.1	0 – 1.3	N/A	0.042 – 0.21
PFHxS	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.098	18	0 – 0.06	0 – 0.44	N/A	0.046 – 0.33
PFHPA	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.0096	18	0 – 0.01	0 – 0.07	N/A	0.011 – 0.024
PFOA	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.017	18	0.02 – 0.04	0 – 0.09	N/A	0.021 – 0.048
STRONTIUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	447	49	460 – 640	110 – 520	N/A	300 – 570
VANADIUM	ppb	2014 – 2015	0.45	49	0 – 0.05	0 – 0.8	N/A	0.2 – 0.96

More information about the contaminants that were included in UCMR3 monitoring can be found at: http://www.drinktap.org/water-info/whats-in-my-water/unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule.aspx

Learn more about the EPA UCMR at: http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/contact.cfm