2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: PNF Mt Hough Ranger Station

Report Date: March 29, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01, 39696 Highway 70, Quincy, CA 95971

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Justine Zeni, PNF Facilities Engineer at 530-927-8188

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse PNF Mt Hough Ranger Station a Plumas National Forest / Engineering 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 or 530-283-7872 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: Plumas National Forest / Engineering 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 or 530-283-7872.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Plumas National Forest / Engineering 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 o tumawag sa 530-283-7872 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Pnf Mt Hough Ranger Station tại Plumas National Forest / Engineering 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 or 530-283-7872 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Pnf Mt Hough Ranger Station ntawm Plumas National Forest / Engineering 159 Lawrence St., Quincy, CA 95971 or 530-283-7872 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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, that 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, that 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, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 1	1	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: Water system was heavily flushed after repair of a water main coupler under one of the buildings. In addition, bug debris was removed from the water tank overflow screen.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/17/2019	5	0	0	15	0.2	[Enter No.]	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
								systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/17/2019	5	.284	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/7/1992	4.4		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/7/1992	94		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
See Attached						

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
See attached						

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
See attached					

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. PNF Mt Hough Ranger Station 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: N/A

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the 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. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms

indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria	Routine Monthly sample tested positive for total coliform	1 month	Water system was heavily flushed after a repair made to a main line coupler.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria	Routine Monthly sample tested positive for total coliform	1 month	Water system was heavily flushed after a repair made to a main line coupler.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A Water is not treated
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A no surface water				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not Applicable

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct **1** Level 1 assessment(s). **One** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

During the past year **0** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **0** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were not required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we did not find E. coli in our water system during routine sampling

Attachments

"Mod" field: "Interval", formerly seen as "M", means the sample Frequency was modified. "Date", formerly seen as "I", means the Next Required sample date was modified.

System: PNF MT HOUGH RANGER STATION COUNTY: PLUMAS

Sample Point: WELL 01 CLASS: NTNC STATUS: Active

PSCODE	GC	GROUP/ANALYTE		LESS THAN	REPORTING LEVEL	LAST RESULT	COUNTING ERROR (±)	UOM	MCL	DLR	LAST SAMPLE	COUNT OF RESULTS	FREQ MONTHS	MOD	NEXT SAMPLE DUE	NOTES
CA3200048_001_001		PNF MT HOUGH RANGER STATION						WELL 01								
	IO	INORGANIC														
		1002	ALUMINUM	<	50.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1000	50	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1074	ANTIMONY, TOTAL	<	6.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	6	6	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1005	ARSENIC	<	2.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	10	2	7/10/2018	4	108		2027/07	
		1010	BARIUM	<	100.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1000	100	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1075	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL	<	1.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	4	1	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1015	CADMIUM	<	1.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	1	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1020	CHROMIUM	<	1.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	50	10	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1025	FLUORIDE	<	0.100	0.000	0.000	MG/L	2	0.1	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1035	MERCURY	<	1.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	2	1	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1036	NICKEL	<	10.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	100	10	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1039	PERCHLORATE	<	4.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	6	4	7/21/2020	12	36		2023/07	
		1045	SELENIUM	<	5.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	50	5	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
		1085	THALLIUM, TOTAL	<	1.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	2	1	7/10/2018	3	108		2027/07	
	NI	NITRATE/NITRITE														
		1040	NITRATE	<	0.400	0.000	0.000	mg/L	10	0.4	8/24/2021	6	12		2022/08	
		1041	NITRITE	<	0.400	0.000	0.000	mg/L	1	0.4	7/21/2020	5	36		2023/07	
	RA	RADIOLOGICAL														
		4109	GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY		3.000	0.375	0.000	PCI/L	15	3	7/10/2018	6	108		2027/07	

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System: PNF MT HOUGH RANGER STATION COUNTY: PLUMAS

Sample Point: WELL 01 CLASS: NTNC STATUS: Active

PSCODE	GC	GROUP/ANALYTE		LESS THAN	REPORTING LEVEL	LAST RESULT	COUNTING ERROR (±)	UOM	MCL	DLR	LAST SAMPLE	COUNT OF RESULTS	FREQ MONTHS	MOD	NEXT SAMPLE DUE	NOTES
CA3200048_001_001	S1	REGULATED VOC														
		2981	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	200	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2988	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2985	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2978	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2977	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	6	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2378	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2968	O-DICHLOROBENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	600	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2980	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	0.5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2983	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2413	1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	0.5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2969	P-DICHLOROBENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2990	BENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2982	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	0.5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2380	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	6	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	

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System: PNF MT HOUGH RANGER STATION COUNTY:

Sample Point: CLASS: NTNC STATUS:

PSCODE	GC	GROUP/ANALYTE		LESS THAN	REPORTING LEVEL	LAST RESULT	COUNTING ERROR (±)	UOM	MCL	DLR	LAST SAMPLE	COUNT OF RESULTS	FREQ MONTHS	MOD	NEXT SAMPLE DUE	NOTES
CA3200048_001_001	S1	2964	DICHLOROMETHANE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2992	ETHYLBENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	300	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2251	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	<	3.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	13	3	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2989	CHLOROBENZENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	70	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2996	STYRENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	100	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2987	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2991	TOLUENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	150	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2979	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	10	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2984	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2218	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE	<	5.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	150	5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2904	TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE	<	10.000	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1200	10	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2976	VINYL CHLORIDE	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	0.5	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	
		2955	XYLENES, TOTAL	<	0.500	0.000	0.000	UG/L	1750	0.5	8/24/2021	2	72		2027/08	