

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Sonoma Mountain County Water District

Report Date: June 18, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] para asistirlo en español.

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's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address Here] [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name Here] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well #4 located at 2261 Venado Court protected inside of a secure fence
enclosure. Well #1 is in standby status.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: _____

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The second Tuesday in January, March, May, July, September and November at 5627 Inverness Avenue starting at 7:00 PM

For more information, contact: Janice Jonson

Phone: (707) 588-9680

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) 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 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/22/19	5	11.75	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/22/19	5	.490	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) Well 1 Well 4	2/23/2016 7/22/2019	21 mg/L 17 mg/L	20-21 mg/L	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 1 Well 4	2/23/2016 7/22/2019	99 mg/L 90 mg/L	54-99 mg/L	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 Attachment 1						

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum Well 1	2/23/2016	<50.00 ug/L		200 ug/L		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Well 4	7/22/2019	<50.00 ug/L				
Chloride Well 1	2/23/2016	20 mg/L		500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well 4	7/22/2019	18 mg/L				
Color Well 1	2/23/2016	50 units		15 units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Well 4	7/22/2019	10 units				
Copper Well 1	2/23/2016	<50.00 ug/L		1000 ug/L		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Well 4	7/22/2019	<50.00 ug/L				
Foaming Agents (MBAS) Well 1	2/23/2016	<0.05 mg/L		0.50 mg/L		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Well 4	7/22/2019	<0.05 mg/L				
Iron Well 1	6/13/17	6400 ug/L		300 ug/L		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. The notification level for iron is used to protect consumers from unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of fixtures and clothing while washing.
Well 4	Quarterly	2275 ug/L	2100-2500			
MTBE(Secondary) Well 1	3/17/15	<0.5 ug/L		5 ug/L		Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Well 4	7/19/16	<0.3 ug/L				
Manganese Well 1	6/13/17	650 ug/L		50 ug/l		Leaching from natural deposits. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Well 4	Quarterly	252.5 ug/L	190-320			
Odor Well 1	2/23/2016	2.00 ton		3 units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Well 4	7/22/2019	24.00 ton				

Silver	Well 1	2/23/2016	<10.00 ug/L		100 ug/L	Industrial discharges
	Well 4	7/22/2019	<10.00 ug/L			
Specific Conductance	Well 1	2/23/2016	340 uS/cm		1600 uS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
	Well 4	7/22/2019	300 uS/cm			
Sulfate	Well 1	2/23/2016	38 mg/L		500 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Well 4	7/22/2019	24 mg/L			
Total Dissolved Solids	Well 1	2/23/2016	280 mg/L		1000 mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Well 4	7/19/2016	190 mg/L			
Zinc	Well 1	2/23/2016	66 ug/L		5000 ug/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Well 4	7/22/2019	<50 ug/L			

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
N/A					

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. SONOMA MOUNTAIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT 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 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – 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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
N/A				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
N/A				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

ATTACHMENT 1

Regulated Contaminants with PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL (AL) [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	50 ^(b)	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1/26/16 Well 1	.398				
10/8/13 Well 4	.843				
(b) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.					
Inorganic Contaminants Well #4 was tested on 7/22/19 and Well #1 was tested on 2/23/16, unless otherwise noted					
Aluminum Well 1 Well 4	ppm < .05 < .05	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 6 < 6	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 2 < 2	10	0.004	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.
Asbestos 12/28/12 Well 1 7/30/13 Well 4	MFL < .0000 < .0000	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium Well 1 Well 4	ppm .043 < .01	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 1 < 1	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL (AL) [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Cadmium Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 1 < 1	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 1 < 1	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.
Copper Well 1 Well 4	Ppm <.05 <.05	(AL=1.3)	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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.
Cyanide Well 1 Well 4	ppb	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories	Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems.
Fluoride Well 1 Well 4	ppm .24 .15	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which 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.
Hexavalent Chromium ¹ Well 1 Well 4 2016	Ppb <.000 <.000	1	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Mercury (inorganic) Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 1 < 1	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.

¹ There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. Refer to Attachment 3.

Contaminant	Unit Measure- ment	MCL (AL) [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nickel Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 10 < 10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) 7/17/17 Well 1 7/9/18 Well 4	ppm < 0.4 < 0.4	10	10	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 nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N) 7/17/17 Well 1 7/22/19 Well 4	ppm < .04 < .04	1	1	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 4/25/17 Well 1 5/20/19 Well 4	ppb < 4 < 4	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	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.
Selenium Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 5 < 5	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Thallium Well 1 Well 4	ppb < 1 < 1	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.

Contaminant	Unit Measure -ment	MCL (AL) [MRDL] TT, as noted	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides Well #4 was tested on 7/19/16 and Well #1 was tested on 2/23/16, none detected					
1,2,3-Trichloropropane ²	ppt	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Volatile Organic Contaminants Well 1 tested 3/16/12 Well 4 tested 7/30/13 none detected except MTBE					
Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether 3/17/15 Well 1 7/19/16 Well 4	Ppb < .5 < 3	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories	Some people who use water containing methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors					
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) 7/22/19 End of the Inverness Line	Ppb 8.5	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	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.
Haloacetic Acids 7/22/19 End of the Inverness Line	Ppb None detected	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

² 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective.
CCR - 2019
Attachment 1