CITY OF FARMERSVILLE

2021

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Straight from the Tap...

Presented by:

The City of Farmersville

INTRODUCTION

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.

Our goal is to present the information in an understandable and transparent manner and to assure our customers that the water we have provided over the past year largely meets or exceeds the standards.

WATER SYSTEM CONTACT

If you have any questions, suggestions, or concerns, please contact:

Jeff Dowlen
909 W, Visalia Road
Farmersville, CA 93223
(559) 747-3330

SECURITY

Water is a very valuable resource in our community, and we take our water well security very seriously. City staff conducts scheduled and random security checks on all our well sites each day. We also rely upon 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 Jeff Dowlen at Farmersville Department of Public Works.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment was conducted on the city's wells in February 2002. Although no man-made contaminates 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 100% groundwater or the Tulare Lake Basin Aquifer. The current water supply system in the city is composed of six groundwater production wells. They are Wells 1, 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 (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board, prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. To comply with these requirements, we test our water for the required regulated and unregulated contaminants to ensure its safety. **Current regulations require the city to ONLY report the detected contaminants or substances found in our water to our customers.**

Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must also provide the same protection for public health.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE IN OUR WATER

The City of Farmersville treats the groundwater 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 Contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewer treatment plants, septic systems, 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 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 Contaminants: Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. They can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications 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.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminant monitoring (UCMR3 & UCMR4) helps the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

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.***

TESTING FOR LEAD AT OUR SCHOOLS

In 2018, the State of California mandated that all water providers must test for lead levels in the drinking water supplied to any public school which was constructed prior to 2010. All testing was required to be completed by July 1, 2019

In 2021, the City of Farmersville performed testing on a total of seventy-seven (77) school drinking water fixtures. Seven fixtures tested positive for lead; however, none exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level or Action Level. Below are the results:

1.	Snowden Elementary School	Preschool fountain	11.5 ppb
2.	Freedom Elementary School	Playground fountain	1.2 ppb
		Building 400 fountain #1	1.3 ppb
		Building 500 fountain #1	0.9 ppb
		Building 600 fountain #2	0.9 ppb
		Building 700 fountain #2	2.1 ppb
3.	Farmersville High School	Multi-Use fountain	0.7 ppb

The city advised school personnel to take immediate corrective action and repair/replace the fixtures. Results of the testing were provided to school district personnel upon completion of testing.

ABOUT LEAD

Lead in water is of great concern for many Americans, the City of Farmersville wants to assure you about the quality of your water.

We are compliant with health and safety codes mandating use of lead-free materials in water system replacements, repairs, and new installations. We have no known lead service lines in our systems. We test water sources to ensure that the water delivered to customer meters meets all water quality standards and is not corrosive toward plumbing materials.

The water we deliver to your home meets lead standards, but what about your home's plumbing? In California, lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components used for in-home plumbing (for example, lead solder used to join copper plumbing, and brass and other lead-containing fixtures).

The lead and copper rule requires us to test water inside a representative number of homes that have plumbing most likely to contain lead and/or lead solder to determine the presence of lead and copper or an action level exceedance (AL). An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers corrective actions before it becomes a health concern. If action levels are exceeded, either at a customer's home or system-wide, we work with the customer to investigate the issue and/or implement corrosion control treatment to reduce lead levels.

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. If your home's plumbing contains lead piping or pipe fittings, lead solder, or brass fixtures that may contain lead, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 by a lab. More information about lead in drinking water can be found by contacting the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The results from our lead monitoring program, have been conducted in accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule and are below the action level for the presence of 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.

1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE

1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP) has been in the news lately. It is a man-made chemical that was commonly used as an industrial solvent, cleaner, and degreaser. It is also associated with agricultural pesticide products, such as soil fumigants.

1,2,3 TCP causes cancer in laboratory animals and the State of California has recognized it as a cancer causing carcinogenic. Drinking water that contains 1,2,3-TCP at higher concentrations levels, increases your lifetime risk of developing cancer.

On December 14, 2017, California's State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for 1,2,3 TCP of 5 parts per trillion (ppt) and further requires all water providers to quarterly test their sources for the contaminant.

The City of Farmersville complied with the new requirement and performed quarterly analytical testing in 2021. **No 1,2,3 TCP was detected in our water.**

For that reason, our next testing cycle will occur in October 2024.

PFAS CONTAMINANTS

What are PFAS?

Per and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of man-made substances that have been extensively used since the 1940's in common consumer products designed to be waterproof, stain-resistant, or nonstick. In addition, they have been used in fire-retarding foam and various industrial processes.

PFAS are unregulated contaminants of emerging concern in drinking water due to a host of health impacts and the tendency of PFAS to accumulate in groundwater.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and are currently the most well-known and studied substances.

PFAS REGULATORY UPDATE

Over the past several years, the science on PFAS and its impacts to the environment and public health have prompted regulatory consideration.

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has issued drinking water advisory levels for three PFAS and are pursuing advisory levels for six additional PFAS. The SWRCB is also in the process of developing Public Health Goals (PHGs) for PFOA and PFOS, which is the first step to establish Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for regulatory purposes.

In 2015, as part of the US EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3), all our city water sources were tested for the following PFAS contaminants:

PFOA - Perfluoro-n-octanoic acid
PFOS - Perfluoro-1-octanesulfonic acid
PFBS - Perfluoro-1-butanesulfonic acid
PFNA - Perfluoro-n-nonanoic acid
PFHxS - Perfluoro-1-hexanesulfonic acid
PFHpA - Perfluoro-n-heptanoic acid

Results - No PFAS contaminants were detected in our water.

We will proactively test for PFAS contaminants in 2022.

WATER CONSERVATION

In 2018, the State of California enacted two laws (AB 1668 and SB 606). These laws will enact more stringent and permanent water restrictions on indoor and outdoor water use. These restrictions include residential fines up to $1,000.00 per day for violations. Violations during a declared drought could result in a fine up to $10,000.00 per day.

The new laws will set the following indoor water use limits:

1. January 1, 2022 - 55 gallons per person/per day;
2. January 1, 2025 - 52.5 gallons per day/per person;
3. January 1, 2030 - 50 gallons per person/per day.

Examples of Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit https://www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

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.

µg/L or ppb (parts per billion)
One part substance per billion parts water.

mg/L or ppm (parts per million)
One part substance per million parts water.

ng/L or ppt (parts per trillion)
One part substance per trillion parts water.

µmhos/cm (micromhos per centimeter)
A measure of electrical conductance

2021 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water constituents and their sources.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - Mandatory health-related standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW)

REGULATED INORGANIC

CONSTITUENTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
ALUMINUM	2020	2023	7	ppb	1000	0.6	ND	ND - 790	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
FLUORIDE	2020	2023	7	ppm	2	1 (N/A)	0.01	ND - 0.3	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 NO3	2020	2023	7	ppm	45	45	2.9	ND - 4.2	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.
NITRATE as N	2020	2023	7	ppm	10	10	0.7	0.4 - 0.9	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six (6) months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die 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.
NITRATE + NITRITE as N	2020	2023	7	ppm	10	10	0.7	0.4 - 0.9	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six (6) 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.

RADIONUCLIDES

RADIOLOGICAL	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	2021	2030	3	pCi/L	15	N/A (0)	0.91	0.513 - 1.33	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.
	2014	2023	4				1.25	.89 - 1.55	NO		
RADIUM 228	2016	2025	7	pCi/L	2	0.019	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.

2021 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water constituents and their sources.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) - CONTINUED

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS - Disinfection by-products, disinfectant residuals

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MRDL	MRDLG	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
CHLORINE	2021	2022	156	ppm	4 (as Cl2)	4 (as Cl2)	1.05	0.7 - 1.91	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION		
BROMOFORM	2021	2022	2	ppb	N/A	N/A	ND	ND - ND	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.	Some people who drink water containing bromoform 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 (HAA5)	2021	2022	2	ppb	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)	2021	2022	2	ppb	80	N/A	ND	ND - ND	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.

MICROBIOLOGICALS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	HEALTH EFFECTS
						HIGHEST MONTHLY	VIOLATION		
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	2021	2022	156	5%	0	0%	NO	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)	2021	2022	156	1	0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

AT THE TAP CONSTITUENTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	SAMPLES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	90th PERCENTILE DETECTED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
COPPER (CONSUMER TAPS)	2019	2022	30	ppm	0.3	1.3	0	ND	NO	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.
LEAD (CONSUMER TAPS)	2019	2022	30	ppb	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.

LEAD IN SCHOOLS

METALS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	PHG (MCLG)	ACTION LEVEL	90th PERCENTILE DETECTED	RANGE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT	HEALTH EFFECTS
LEAD	2021	2022	77	ppb	0.2	15	0.24	0.7 - 11.5	NO	Internal corrosion of 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.

2021 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water constituents and their sources.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)

REGULATED CONSTITUENTS WITH SECONDARY MCL's

CONSTITUENTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	
COLOR	2020	2023	7	units	15	N/A	3	ND - 5	NO	Naturally-occurring organic materials
CHLORIDE	2020	2023	7	ppm	500	N/A	3	2 - 5	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
IRON	2020	2023	7	ppb	300	N/A	220	ND - 580	YES	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
MANGANESE	2020	2023	7	ppb	50	N/A	ND	ND - 20	NO	Leaching from natural deposits.
SPECIFIC CONTUCTANCE	2020	2023	7	µS/cm	1600	N/A	185	147 - 254	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
SULFATE	2020	2023	7	ppm	500	N/A	7.6	4.1 - 21.3	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
TOTAL FILTERABLE RESIDUE	2020	2023	7	ppm	1000	N/A	116	90 - 170	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

AESTHETIC STANDARDS

CONSTITUENTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			TYPICAL SOURCES OF CONSTITUENT
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	
AGRESSIVENESS INDEX (CORROSIVITY)	2020	2023	7	AI	N/A	N/A	10.7	10.4 - 11.1	NO	Elemental balance in water; affected by temperature, other factors
ALKALINITY	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	73	60 - 90	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
BICARBONATE	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	86	70 - 110	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
CALCIUM	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	18	14 - 25	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
MAGNESIUM	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	5	3 - 8	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH	2020	2023	7	std units	N/A	N/A	7.2	6.7 - 7.6	NO	
POTASSIUM	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	2	1 - 2	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
SODIUM	2020	2023	7	ppm	N/A	N/A	11	6 - 20	NO	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
TOTAL HARDNESS	2020	2023	7	PPM	N/A	N/A	66.3	49.8 - 85.3	NO	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
TURBIDITY (LAB)	2020	2023	7	NTU	5	N/A	0.57	0.1 - 1.1	NO	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS WITH NO MCL's

CONSTITUENTS	CURRENT TEST YEAR	NEXT TEST YEAR	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	FARMERSVILLE RESULTS			HEALTH EFFECTS
							AVERAGE	RANGE	VIOLATION	
BORON	2020	2023	7	ppb	N/A	N/A	29	ND - 100	NO	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
VANADIUM	2020	2023	7	ppb	N/A	N/A	8	3 - 11	NO	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

2021 WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The table below lists all of the drinking water constituents and their sources.

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 3)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

CONSTITUENTS		YEAR TESTED	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MRL	PHG (MCLG)	RESULTS	
							AVERAGE	RANGE
CHROMIUM	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	0.20	N/A	0.40	0.24 - 0.58
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	0.20	N/A	0.54	0.53 - 0.57
MOLYBDENUM	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	1.0	N/A	2.43	ND - 7.3
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	1.0	N/A	6.29	ND - 7.5
STRONTIUM	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	0.30	N/A	137.29	73 - 240
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	0.30	N/A	114.29	110 - 140
VANADIUM	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	0.20	N/A	7.89	3.1 - 12
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	0.20	N/A	10.98	5.8 - 12
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	0.030	N/A	0.39	0.20 - 0.69
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	0.030	N/A	0.63	0.60 - 0.70
CHLORATE	ENTRY POINT	2015	7	ppb	20	N/A	ND	ND
	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	2015	7	ppb	20	N/A	125.71	29 - 640

UNREGULATED CONSTITUENT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 4)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS

CONSTITUENTS		YEAR TESTED	NUMBER COLLECTED	UNITS	MRL	PHG (MCLG)	RESULTS	
							AVERAGE	RANGE
MANGANESE	AM1	2018	7	ppb	0.40	N/A	7.3	ND - 28
BROMIDE	AM2	2018	7	ppb	20	N/A	7.71	ND - 33
MANGANESE	AM1	2018	6	ppb	0.40	N/A	10.55	ND - 57
BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	AM2	2018	2	ppb	0.30	N/A	0.55	ND - 1.1
DIBROMOACETIC ACID	AM2	2018	2	ppb	0.30	N/A	29.5	ND - .59
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	AM2	2018	2	ppb	0.20	N/A	0.85	ND - 1.7
TRICHLOROACETIC ACID	AM2	2018	2	ppb	0.50	N/A	0.35	ND - .70