

EPA requires us to monitor for over 90 drinking water contaminants and those that were detected are listed in the table below. Test results are from 2019. The State does allow reduced monitoring for certain contaminants since their levels do not change significantly over time. For this reason, some of the test results may be more than one year old.

Definitions and abbreviations:

- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or 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.
- Parts per billion or ppb: 1 ppb is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000,000 gallons).
- Parts per million or ppm: 1 ppm is equivalent to adding 1 pound of a contaminant to 999,999 pounds of water (about 120,000 gallons).
- Picocuries per liter or pCi/l: A measure of radioactivity.
- Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- N/A: Not Applicable • NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

SOUTHWEST WATER AUTHORITY'S TABLE OF DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Detection Range	Test Date	Exceedance or Violation?	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Removal							
Alkalinity (ppm) Source Water	N/A	N/A	163	140 - 163	2019	N/A	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Source Water	N/A	TT	3.92	3.28 - 3.92	2019	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Finished Water	N/A	TT	2.85	2.14 - 2.85	2019	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	N/A	TT = .3	0.17	N/A	2019	100% of samples met turbidity limit	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0126	N/A	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92	N/A	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.081	N/A	2019	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U (pCi/l)	15	15	.359	N/A	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants							
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	3.2	2.76 - 3.32	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes

SOUTHWEST WATER AUTHORITY'S TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS²

Bromide (ppm)	N/A	N/A	33	27 - 33	2019	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	N/A	199	170 - 199	2019	N/A	N/A

¹ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

² The EPA requires testing for certain unregulated contaminants, but has not established enforceable drinking water standards for them. They are monitored to determine whether or not future regulation is warranted.