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 2024 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:

- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
- 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.
- Parts per billion (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 (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 (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Micromhos per centimeter or (umho/cm): A measure of conductivity.
- N/A: Not Applicable
- ND: None Detected
- NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- Observations/field at 100 power or (obsvns)

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 (MG/L) Source Water	N/A	N/A	169.06	154.5 –169.06	2025	N/A	Natural erosion, plant activities, and certain industrial waste discharges
Total Organic Carbon (MG/L) Source Water	N/A	TT	3.64	2.38 – 3.64	2025	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (MG/L) Finished Water	N/A	TT	3.16	1.93 – 3.16	2025	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Microbial Contaminants							
Turbidity[1] (NTU)	N/A	TT = 0.3	0.32	N/A	2025	100% of samples met turbidity limit	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0118	N/A	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0	AL = 1.3	0.0503	ND-0.0599	2025	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92	N/A	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead[2] (ppb)	0	AL = 15	ND	ND-ND	2025	No sites exceeded the Action Level	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.074	N/A	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.29	NA	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants							
Chloramines (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	3.1	2.4 – 3.49	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	18	12.05 – 21.54	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	11	6.87 – 10.74	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SOUTHWEST WATER AUTHORITY'S TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS[3]

Alkalinity, as Carbonate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	7	ND - 7	2025	N/A	N/A
Bicarbonate as HCO3 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	205	112 - 205	2025	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppm)	NA	NA	41	NA	2025	NA	NA
Chloride (ppm)	NA	NA	11.4	NA	2025	NA	NA
Conductivity (umho/cm)	NA	NA	583	NA	2025	NA	NA
Hardness, Total (ppm)	NA	NA	176	NA	2025	NA	NA
Iron (ppm)	NA	NA	0.076	NA	2025	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	NA	NA	17.9	NA	2025	NA	NA
PH (PH)	NA	NA	8.71	NA	2025	NA	NA
Potassium (ppm)	NA	NA	3.9	NA	2025	NA	NA
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	62.7	NA	2025	NA	NA
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (obsvns)	NA	NA	2.05	NA	2025	NA	NA
Sulfate (ppm)	NA	NA	169	157-169	2025	NA	NA
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	NA	NA	357	NA	2025	NA	NA
Zinc (ppm)	NA	NA	0.00114	NA	2025	NA	NA

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

[2] Lead Information

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Southwest Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.