

Contaminant	Units	Legal Limit	This Utility	WHS Health Guideline	Above Health Guidelines	Possible Source
Arsenic	ppb	10 ppb	4.40 ppb	0.004 ppb	1,100x	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.253 ppb	.06 ppb	4.2x	Bromodichloromethane, one of the total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), is formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.349 ppb	.1 ppb	3.5x	Dibromochloromethane, one of the total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), is formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)†	ppb	60 ppb	.205 ppb	.1 ppb	2.1x	Haloacetic acids are formed when disinfectants such as chlorine are added to tap water.
Nitrate	ppm	10 ppm	3.30 ppm	.14 ppm	24x	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and nitrite	ppb	10 ppm	2.97 ppm	0.14 ppm	21x	Nitrate and nitrite enter water from fertilizer runoff, septic tanks and urban runoff.
Radium, combined (-226 & -228)	pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0.33	0.05 pCi/L	6.6x	Erosion of natural deposits
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)†	ppb	80 ppb	4.50 ppb	.15 ppb	30x	Trihalomethanes are cancer-causing contaminants that form during water treatment with chlorine and other disinfectants.
Trichloroacetic acid	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.205 ppb	.1 ppb	2.1x	Trichloroacetic acid, one of the group of five haloacetic acids regulated by federal standards, is formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.
Barium	ppb	2,000 ppb	64.6 ppb	700 ppb		Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries
Bromoform	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.248 ppb	.5 ppb		Bromoform and other disinfection byproducts increase the risk of cancer and may cause problems during pregnancy.
Chloroform	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.500 ppb	.4 ppb	1.2x	Chloroform, one of the total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), is formed when chlorine or other disinfectants are used to treat drinking water.
Di-n-butyl phthalate	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	.0362 ppb	NO WHG HEALTH GUIDELINE		Dibutyl phthalate is an additive used in many consumer products. As a group, phthalates are associated with hormone disruption.
Fluoride	ppm	4 ppm	.0668 ppm	NO WHG HEALTH GUIDELINE		Fluoride occurs naturally in surface and groundwater and is also added to drinking water by many water systems.
Manganese	ppb	NO LEGAL LIMIT	2.32 ppb	100 ppb		Manganese is a naturally occurring element. Excessive manganese exposures may impair children's attention, memory and intellectual capacity
Picloram	ppb	500 ppb	.0232 ppt	166 ppt		Picloram is a herbicide that in studies of laboratory animals has been linked with reduced testicular size and damage to the liver and thyroid.
PFAS	ppt	15 ppt	11.3 ppt	0 ppt		synthetic chemical used to make products resistant to stains, grease, soil, and water.
PFOA	ppt	10 ppt	2.22 ppt	0 ppt		used in non-stick and stain-resistant consumer products, food packaging, firefighting foam, and industrial processes

* pfoa / pfas EPA proposed Limits: information can be found https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-03/Pre-Publication%20Federal%20Register%20Notice_PFAS%20NPDWR_NPRM_Final_3.13.23.pdf