

Regulated Contaminants (Units)	Date Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) ¹	Daily 2025	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.15	0.7 – 1.4	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant
Turbidity (NTU) ²	Daily 2025	TT	N/A	0.48	0.10 – 0.70	Yes	Soil runoff
Total Coliform (TT) ³	Daily 2025	5% of monthly samples	0	1	0 – 1	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm) ⁴	Quarterly 2025	4	4	0.738	0.58 – 0.84	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.831	0.522 – 0.831	Yes	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	2025	80	N/A	5.75	4.49 – 5.75	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	2025	60	N/A	1.49	1.38 – 1.49	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sodium (ppm)	2024	N/A	N/A	1.25	1.19 – 1.25	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Used in water treatment
Lead (ppb) ⁵	2023	AL = 15	0	90 th Percentile = 2.04	BDL – 6.20	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	AL = 1.3	1.3	90 th Percentile = 0.573	0.114 – 0.723	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	2023	5	0	0.247	BDL – 0.247	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2021	2	2	0.0250	0.0132 – 0.0250	Yes	Discharge from drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

(1) Chlorine results are based on the highest quarterly running annual average (RAA) in the distribution system

(2) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our disinfection process. We met the treatment technique for turbidity with all monthly averages in 2025 below the turbidity limit of 1.0 NTU.

(3) 840 samples were taken for the year with 1 positive initial sample and 0 positive repeat samples. No more than 5% of samples taken each month can be positive

(4) Fluoride result is based on the average of quarterly compliance testing in the distribution system. Fluoride is monitored and tested daily.

(5) During the most recent round of lead and copper testing, 0 out of 30 households sampled contained concentrations exceeding the action level

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS⁽¹⁾

Unregulated Contaminant (Units)	Date Sampled	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS)(ppb) ²	March 2025	0.0066	0.0032 – 0.010	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities

(1) Unregulated contaminants are for those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

(2) Hixson Utility District tested for 29 PFAS contaminants and lithium at entry point as part of the EPA’s Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program. PFAS not listed in the above table were below the minimum reporting limit (MRL). For more information on PFAS in drinking water, visit <https://www.epa.gov/pfas>

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Levels, or the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.
- MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants
- MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, 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 disinfectant use to control microbial contaminants
- AL:** Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- TT:** Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
- BDL:** Below detection limit
- RAA:** Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results during the previous four calendar quarters.
- LRAA:** Local Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
- ppm or mg/l:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000.
- ppb or ug/l:** Parts per billion or micrograms per liter, explained in terms of money as one penny in \$10,000,000.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of the radioactivity in water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of five 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.
- 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.
- N/A:** Not applicable.