

Testing Results for: CITY OF LEON

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/19/2018	1.9	1.9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
ATRAZINE	2/22/2019	0.03	0.03	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	3/19/2018	0.15	0.15	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	3/19/2018	2.9	2.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
FLUORIDE	3/19/2018	0.16	0.16	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	4/30/2019	2.7	2.7	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	3/19/2018	4.6	4.6	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Monitoring Period	Highest RAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2019	5	4.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2019	14	14	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 th Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2018	0.4	0.013 - 0.43	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
LEAD	2018	1.4	1.3 - 130	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
ALKALINITY, TOTAL	3/19/2018	140	140	MG/L	300
ALUMINUM	3/19/2018	0.092	0.092	MG/L	0.05
CALCIUM	3/19/2018	61	61	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	3/19/2018	44	44	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	3/19/2018	500	500	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	3/19/2018	-0.78	-0.78	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CaCO3)	3/19/2018	190	190	MG/L	400
IRON	3/19/2018	0.058	0.058	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	3/19/2018	9	9	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	3/19/2018	0.0023	0.0023	MG/L	0.05
PH	3/19/2018	6.9	6.9	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	3/18/2015	0.27	0.27	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	3/19/2018	1	1	MG/L	100
SILICA	3/19/2018	29	29	MG/L	50
SODIUM	3/19/2018	25	25	MG/L	100
SULFATE	3/19/2018	18	18	MG/L	250
TDS	3/18/2015	250	250	MG/L	500
ZINC	3/19/2018	0.011	0.011	MG/L	5

During the 2019 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Some or all of our drinking water is supplied from another water system. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the