CITY OF SUFFOLK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

2020 Water Quality Report — *Providing Quality Service for Quality Customers*

A LOOK AHEAD
On behalf of the City of Suffolk, I am pleased to present the Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report details the quality of the drinking water provided to our valued utility customers in 2019 and provides the Department of Public Utilities an opportunity to address some of our planned projects. We continue to prioritize the City's utility capital improvement projects to meet our City's customer needs in a timely and cost effective manner. These projects include both the rehabilitation of existing assets and the implementation of new capacities within the water system to meet future demands.

As a member of the Western Tidewater Water Authority (WTWA), the City of Suffolk has secured sufficient water sources to meet our customer's water demands through 2048. These water sources include permitted groundwater withdrawals and Water Sales Contracts with the Cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Working closely with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the WTWA and its member jurisdictions finalized a new groundwater permit in 2017 which balances our water supply requirements and facility investments while ensuring the long-term protection of the Commonwealth's groundwater aquifers.

To enhance the delivery of potable water to our customers, the Department of Public Utilities has several planned or on-going projects within our distribution system served by the G. Robert House, Jr. Water Treatment Plant and the City of Portsmouth's Lake Kilby Water Treatment Plant. At this time, renovation of the G. Robert House Jr. Water Treatment Plant's surface water treatment process facilities is nearing completion. These improvements replaced the existing sedimentation basins and rehabilitated the surface water filters. This project will restore the original surface water treatment capacity and is anticipated to be completed by the summer of 2020. Construction of new water mains, fire hydrants and service lines to replace aged undersized mains was completed within the Rosewood/Carolina Road area. In addition, construction of similar improvements is anticipated to begin within the Chuckatuck/Oakland, Lakeside and Third Avenue areas in the near future. These upgrade projects ensure continued long-term service with the addition of fire service capabilities to the residents within these communities. The Department of Public Utilities is currently constructing the initial phase of water transmission system improvements that will provide additional long term system capacity from the G. Robert House Water Treatment Plant to serve anticipated new demands within the core City and the Route 460 corridor. Construction of subsequent phases will be scheduled based on the growth of water demands within these areas. Also under construction is the addition of a new transmission main in the Route 10 corridor of Chuckatuck. This main will provide added long term capacity to City of Suffolk and Isle of Wight customers.

The Department of Public Utilities and our staff are committed to providing you with the highest possible drinking water quality and customer service, in a cost effective manner. We continue to improve our sources of supply, our facilities, and work processes to meet these commitments. Should you have any comments or questions in regard to this Consumer Confidence Report or in regard to the Department generally, please contact us at (757) 514-7001.

Sincerely, Albert Moor II, P.E., Director of Public Utilities

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT TO CONSUMERS ON WATER QUALITY FROM 2019

The City of Suffolk is pleased to provide customers with this annual report on the quality of their drinking water. Within this brochure information has been included on the source of the water, its constituents and the treatment processes utilized by the City to ensure that our customers receive water of the highest quality produced by the most cost effective methods. All community waterworks are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to forward a report known as a "Consumer Confidence Report" to all of their customers. The CCR provides a valuable opportunity for all consumers to better understand how and where their potable water is treated and why treatment is necessary.

CONTACT INFORMATION:
For more information regarding the City's water quality, please contact Vicki Smith, Laboratory Manager, at 1.757.514.7041. You may find additional information on our web site at www.suffolkva.us/233/Water-Quality .

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) web site, www.epa.gov/safewater/, also provides a wealth of information about drinking water.

In order to receive information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions regarding our drinking water, contact the Department of Public Utilities at 1.757. 514.7000

G. ROBERT HOUSE, JR. WATER TREATMENT FACILITY:
The City of Suffolk owns and operates the G. Robert House, Jr. Water Treatment Facility located in Chuckatuck. This plant produces drinking water by blending treated surface water with treated groundwater. Surface water is processed using conventional treatment, which includes a sequence of alum addition, sedimentation, filtration and chlorination. Groundwater is processed separately using a membrane treatment technology called Electrodialysis Reversal (EDR). The processed groundwater is chlorinated following treatment and product water from both treatment plants is blended. Finished water is then chloraminated prior to being delivered to the distribution system. All drinking water produced at this facility meets all regulatory requirements. Surface water plant upgrades began in March of 2019 and will continue until September of 2020. Throughout this year and a half timeframe, groundwater is the only source water utilized at the G. Robert House, Jr. Water Treatment Facility.

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, OFFICE OF DRINKING WATER, HAS APPROVED THIS WATER QUALITY REPORT.

SUFFOLK'S WATER SOURCES:
The City of Suffolk utilizes several sources and treatment processes to meet the City's water demands. Surface water sources include the City's Lone Star Lakes, Norfolk's Western Branch, and Crumps Mill Pond reservoirs, as well as several production wells. These sources and treatment options provide the City with the flexibility to meet customer demands.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:
A Source Water Assessment was conducted in 2001, for the City of Suffolk's Main Distribution System. The Assessment is available for review by contacting Vicki Smith, Laboratory Manager, at 1.757.514.7041.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH SUPPLY:
In August 1997, the Cities of Suffolk and Portsmouth executed an agreement for Portsmouth to supply 2.54 million gallons of water per day. Water purchased from Portsmouth supplements the City of Suffolk's existing water sources. The City of Portsmouth operates the Lake Kilby Water Treatment Plant, utilizing a conventional surface water plant. The majority of the downtown Suffolk area, a portion of the southern area of Suffolk and a portion of Nansemond Parkway near the Chesapeake border are served by water purchased from the City of Portsmouth.

WATER QUALITY LABORATORY:
The Department of Public Utilities' Water Quality Laboratory, a certified drinking water laboratory, performs hundreds of tests per day to ensure that the City has the safest drinking water possible. Quality control testing is performed on the City's water during all stages of the treatment process and the laboratory maintains an intensive program of chemical and bacteriological testing for the entire distribution system. The Department of Public Utilities staff works diligently to provide the City with safe, clean water.

THE CITY'S DISINFECTION PROCESS:
The City of Suffolk's disinfection process is designed to improve drinking water quality. Disinfection is achieved by the use of chloramines, a process in which ammonia is added to chlorinated water. Chloraminated water is completely safe for drinking, bathing, cooking and other normal water use. **Kidney dialysis patients** and **owners of fish and aquatic animals** will need to take special care with their particular uses of chloraminated water. Chloramines, like chlorine, must be removed from water before it is used for kidney dialysis, or for indoor and outdoor fish tanks and ponds. Dialysis patients should contact their physician or their local kidney dialysis center for specific instructions. Owners of fish and aquatic animals should contact their supplier or a local fish store for information.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING:
Lead can come from a variety of sources including: paint, pottery, gasoline, porcelain and, in some cases, from plumbing fixtures in homes and buildings. Lead and copper from plumbing fixtures have been known to dissolve into the drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Health require us to have a Lead and Copper Monitoring Program for your drinking water to ensure that it is safe to drink. In 1992, regulations required that lead and copper monitoring would be implemented on a national level. Suffolk's Monitoring Program started at that time and targets homes with lead service lines and homes having copper pipes with lead solder. Our program utilizes volunteers from the community who provide us with samples from their homes.

Compliance is based on action levels for both lead and copper. The EPA has established Action Levels of 15 ppb for lead and 1.3 ppm for copper. The 90th percentile result is the level that is required to be reported in the table as the "Level Detected". We are also required to report any results that exceed the action level for lead and copper. Results for all of our community samples collected in 2019 were well below the action levels for lead and copper. Because the 90th percentile level results for both lead and copper were below the action level, our Lead and Copper Monitoring Program remains in tri-annual reduced monitoring cycles.

IMPORTANT LEAD INFORMATION:
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. The City of Suffolk's Department of Public Utilities 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 drinking 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 at 1.800.426.4791 or at http:www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Should you have any questions about the City's Lead and Copper Monitoring Program you may call the Quality Control Laboratory at 1.757.514.7040.

IMPORTANT FLUORIDE INFORMATION
State and Federal regulations recommend that fluoride be present in drinking water in amounts sufficient to prevent cavities. However, many deep-water wells in the Hampton Roads area have naturally occurring fluoride in concentrations that may cause mottling (brown staining) or pitting of children's permanent teeth. Fluoride concentrations in excess of 2.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) may cause this type of damage. The damage is done to permanent teeth before they erupt from the gums and children remain at risk until the age of ten. Water produced by the G. Robert House, Jr. Water Treatment Facility had a detected level of fluoride in 2019 of 1.40 milligrams per liter (mg/L) which falls well within State and Federal regulatory requirements. If you have questions about the amount of fluoride in your drinking water, you may contact the City's Water Quality Laboratory at 1.757.514.7040.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA
Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are organisms that can cause diarrhea, fever, and gastrointestinal symptoms if ingested. They enter the watershed through animal wastes and are effectively removed by sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection during the treatment process. The EPA developed the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR) in 2006 to improve water quality and protect against microorganisms and contaminates that can form during drinking water treatment. The purpose of the rule is to reduce the disease incidence associated with *Cryptosporidium* and other pathogenic organisms in drinking water. The rule applies to all systems that use surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water and targets the potential need to provide additional treatment for *Cryptosporidium*. The City of Suffolk has met all monitoring requirements for the LT2 Rule and the tests did not detect *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in your drinking water. In addition, the City has taken the initiative to test for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* organisms since 1994 and has never found *Cryptosporidium* or *Giardia* in the City's drinking water supply. The Department of Public Utilities began the second 24 month round of LT2 Monitoring in 2015 and concluded testing in February of 2017. You will be notified immediately should any waterborne health threat arise.

WHY TREATMENT IS NECESSARY AND ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants can come from synthetic and volatile organics (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production), gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

THE REPORTING LEVELS OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABLES BELOW:

CITY OF SUFFOLK

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

These contaminants have set limits and cannot exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL).

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Barium	2019	ppm	2	0	<0.005	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Fluoride	2019	ppm	4.0	4.0	1.40	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.	NO
Chloramines	2019	ppm	MRDL	MRDLG	Average Level Detected	0.40 - 4.60	Water additive used to control microbes.	NO
			4.0	4.0	3.07			

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level NTUs	Range of Turbidity	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity	2019	NTU	TT	N/A	0.145	N/A	Soil runoff.	NO

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the plant's filtration system. 100% of the samples taken met turbidity limits.

ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2019	ppb	60	N/A	33	18 - 49	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	NO
Total Organic Carbon	2019	RAA	TT	N/A	1.10	0.99 - 1.20	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2019	ppb	80	N/A	46	23.6 – 66.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO

*Total Organic Carbon (TOC) treatment technique (TT) - This value represents the waterworks ability to meet TOC percent removal requirements based on an annual average of the monthly percent removal ratios. TOC percent removal requirements are met when the value in the detected level is equal to or greater than 1.00 NTU.

RADIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Combined Radium 226 & 228	2019	pCi/L	5	0	0.6	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Gross Alpha	2019	pCi/L	50	0	1.9	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

Although the MCL for beta emitters is 4 mrem/year, EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
REM: The unit of dose equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system.
A "milirem" (mrem) is 0.001 of a REM.

LEAD and COPPER
Required to meet Action Levels (AL) at the Customer's Tap

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Action Level	MCLG Level	Detected Level	Number of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Major Sources	Violation
Copper	2019	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.169	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Lead	2019	ppb	AL=15	0	0.001	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

PLEASE SEE THE SECTION LABELED "LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING" FOR ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
The City of Suffolk's Lead and Copper Monitoring Program meets EPA requirements for reduced monitoring. EPA requires sampling once every three years for systems with lead and copper results below the action level.

MICROBIAL SUBSTANCES

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Number of Positive Samples	Major Sources	Violation
E. Coli Bacteria	2019	N/A	1 Positive Sample per Month	0	0	Human and Animal Fecal Waste	NO

SECONDARY AND UNREGULATED MONITORED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	SMCL	Detected Level/Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chloride	2019	ppm	250	7.9	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
pH	2019	s.u.	6.5 - 8.5	7.67	Adjusted during the water treatment process.	NO
Sodium	2019	ppm	N/A	65.8	Naturally present in the environment, also from use of chemical at the water treatment plant.	NO
Sulfate	2019	ppm	250	2.1	Naturally present in the environment, also from use of chemical at the water treatment plant.	NO
Total Dissolved Solids	2019	ppm	500	167	Naturally present in the environment.	NO
Zinc	2019	ppm	5	0.321	Naturally present in the environment, also from use of chemical at the water treatment plant.	NO

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 4 (UCMR 4)

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL*	Detected Level/Range	Violation
HAA5**	2018	ug/L	NA	12.1 – 48.4	NO
HAA6** Br	2018	ug/L	NA	3.67 – 14.1	NO
HAA9**	2018	ug/L	NA	15.8 – 61.3	NO
Manganese	2018	ug/L	NA	0.9 – 1.9	NO
Anatoxin-a	2018	ug/L	NA	ND – 0.15	NO
Total Organic Carbon	2018	ppm	NA	3.87 – 4.77	NO
Bromide	2018	ug/L	NA	13.5 – 34.2	NO

*Unregulated contaminants do not have Maximum Contaminant Levels. This monitoring is required by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are a type of chlorination disinfection by-product.

AN EXPLANATION OF WATER QUALITY DATA TABLES:

Unless otherwise stated, **this report is based on tests conducted in the 2019 calendar year**. Many of these tests are performed to meet the requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA dictates that water systems report only the contaminants detected. The majority of the required tests performed on our water have results that are below detectable levels. The following terms will help you to have a better understanding of the results presented in the Water Quality Data Tables.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in the waterworks.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MRDLG allows for a margin of safety.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of suspended particles in water.

Not Applicable: (N/A)

Not Detected (ND): Not detected in the water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L): 1 part per billion corresponds to 1 gallon of water in 1 billion gallons of water (comparable to 1 cent in ten million dollars).

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L): 1 part per million corresponds to 1 gallon of water in 1 million gallons of water (comparable to 1 cent in ten thousand dollars).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC): Natural organic matter such as leaves, twigs and tannins found in source water supplies. TOCs provide a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. There are no health effects for TOCs.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

City of Portsmouth Lake Kilby Water Treatment Facility

Regulated Substances

Radiological

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Combined Radium 226 & 228	2019	pCi/L	5	0	0.8+/-0.42	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Gross Alpha	2019	pCi/L	50	0	1.7 +/-1.1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO
Gross Beta	2019	pCi/L	50	0	3.4 +/-1.6	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

Although the MCL for beta emitters is 4 mrem/year, EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
REM: The unit of dose equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system.
A "milirem" (mrem) is 0.001 of a REM.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Atrazine	2019	3	3	0.1	NA	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	0.027	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	[4]	[4]	3.7	2.55 - 4.1	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.6	0.30 - 0.96	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2019	60	NA	34	15 - 46	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - Stage 2 (ppb)	2019	80	NA	44	21 - 58	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2019	TT	NA	2.34	1.48 - 2.64	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity [1] (NTU)	2019	TT	NA	0.08	0 - 0.08	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2019	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	1.3	0.194	0/60	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0	2	1/60	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Other Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Alkalinity	2019	NA	NA	66	34 - 88	No	Naturally Occurring
Calcium Hardness	2019	NA	NA	18	14 - 26	No	Naturally present in sedimentary rocks
Calcium	2019	NA	NA	5.7	NA	No	NA
Conductivity	2019	NA	NA	340	304 - 369	No	Naturally Occuring
Corrosion Index	2019	NA	NA	-1.06	-1.68 - -0.94	No	Naturally or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen inthe water; Affected by temperature and other factors
Hardness	2019	NA	NA	20	16 - 28	No	NA
Ortho-Phosphate	2019	NA	NA	0.08	NA	No	Naturally occurring in rocks and other minerals

Secondary Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	SMCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Aluminum (ppb)	2019	200	NA	9.4	0 - 19	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride	2019	250	NA	16	NA	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2019	250	NA	53	36 - 79	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2019	500	NA	190	144 - 247	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (Units)	2019	6.5-8.5	NA	7.9	6.6 - 7.9	No	Naturally occurring

Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	2019	59	55 - 83	NA