

Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HERRIN

IL1990400

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by

HERRIN is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Cody Ward

Phone 618-988-8938

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

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, in some cases, 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled 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 (800) 426-4791.

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. 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 (800-426-4791).

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 drinking water supplier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standard Institute accredited certifier

to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, contact Herrin Water Dept. at 618-942-3177. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Water Information

Source Water Name

Type of Water

Report Status

Location

CC02 - HERRIN MASTER METER

FF IL0555100 TP02

SW

ACTIVE

Inside Rend Lake ICWS pump station at 14344
Bandyville Road

Source Water Assessment

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like a copy of this information, please stop by City Hall or call our water operator at 618-988-8938. To view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.pl>.

Source of Water: REND LAKE INTER-CITY WATER SYSTEM Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to susceptible to potential pollution problems. Hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion.

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. | 1 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: 0 to 46 UG/L

Lead Range: 0 to 12 UG/L

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data: https://water.epa.state.il.us/dww/JSP/NonTrSamples.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=718157&tinwsys_sl_code=IL&tsaonly_is_number=25&tsaonly_sl_code=HQ&history=1&counter=0

CIRCLE ONE: Our Community Water Supply has not developed a service line material inventory.

To obtain a copy of the system's service line inventory: [Herrin ROIC Cody Ward 618-988-8938](#)

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 09/25/2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.05 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead | 09/25/2023 | 0 | 15 | 3.5 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Water Quality Test Results

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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 or 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 or 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.

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chloramines | 2024 | 2.6 | 2.3 - 3 | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 25 | 10.27 - 32.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 43 | 24.4 - 77 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Violations Table

| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 07/01/2024 | 09/30/2024 | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

Special Notice for Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Data

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Herrin

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Cody Ward at 618-988-8938 or 300 North Park Avenue.

This notice is being sent to you by Herrin. State Water System ID#: IL990400

Date distributed: 7-1-2025

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

See the table below for sample results from the 2024 UCMR5 sampling event:

| <i>Samples Collected in 2024</i> | | | | |
|--|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| PFAS Analyte (ppt=parts per trillion) | Acronym | Highest Level Detected | Average Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid | PFBA | 0.0057 ppb | 0.00556 ppb | 0 - 0.0057 ppb |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Herrin

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 7/1/2024-9/30/24 we did not complete all testing on time for TTHM and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for TTHM, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| TTHM | Every 90 Days | 3 | By 8/10/2024 | 8/26/2024 |
| | | | | |

What happened? What is being done?

Retested sample locations

For more information, please contact Cody Ward at 618-988-8938 or 300 North Park Avenue.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Herrin.

Water System ID#

IL990400

Date distributed

7/1/2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM

IL0555100

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by REND LAKE INTERCITY WATER SYSTEM is Surface Water. For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Tony Furlow

Phone: 618-439-4394

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, 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:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled 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 (800) 426-4791.

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. 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. USEPA/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 (800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

Rend Lake is utilized by the Rend Lake Intercity Water System (Facility # IL0555100) to provide water to 67 communities in Williamson, White, Saline, Perry, Jefferson, Jackson, Hamilton and Franklin Counties. This facility draws water from Rend Lake through one surface water intake (IEPA #IN70290). The supply provides approximately 15 million gallons per day to 67 satellite supplies with an estimated population of 175,000 people. Illinois EPA considers all surface water sources of public water supply to be susceptible to potential pollution problems, hence the reason for mandatory treatment of all public water supplies in Illinois. Mandatory treatment includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. Primary sources of pollution in Illinois lakes can include agricultural runoff, land disposal (septic systems) and shoreline erosion. Our surface supply location is INTAKE (70290) REND LAKE SURFACE.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more, please feel welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. These meetings are on the 4th Monday of each month at our administration office located at 11231 Marcum Branch Rd., Benton, IL. The source water assessment for our supply has been completed by the Illinois EPA. If you would like to view a summary version of the completed Source Water Assessments, including: Importance of Source Water; Susceptibility to Contamination Determination; and documentation/recommendation of Source Water Protection Efforts, you may access the Illinois EPA website at: <http://www.epa.state.il.us/cgi-bin/wp/swap-fact-sheets.p>

2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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. Rend Lake Intercity Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Rend Lake Intercity Water System at 618-439-4394. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Copper Range: Non-detect (ND) to 0.0584 ppm

Lead Range: All samples were Non-detect (ND)

To obtain a copy of the system's lead tap sampling data, please call Tony Furlow, Water / Sewer Manager, at 618-439-4394 ext. 222.

Our community water supply has developed a service line material inventory. To obtain a copy of our service line inventory, please visit:

<https://rendlake.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/RLCD-MATERIAL-INVENTORY-FINAL-2024.pdf>

Date Sampled: 8/15/23 (Triennial)

| Lead MCLG | Lead Action Level (AL) | Lead 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Lead AL | Copper MCLG | Copper Action Level (AL) | Copper 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Copper AL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 0 ppb | 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 0 | 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 0.0524 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 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 disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A: not applicable.

ND: Non-detect

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

Regulated Contaminants

| <i>Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products</i> | <i>Collection Date</i> | <i>Highest Level Detected</i> | <i>Range of Levels Detected</i> | <i>MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Violation</i> | <i>Likely Source of Contamination</i> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| <i>Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</i> | 2024 | 26 | 10 – 37 | N/A | 60 | ppb | No | <i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i> |
| <i>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</i> | 2024 | 40 | 20.9 – 64 | N/A | 80 | ppb | No | <i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i> |
| <i>Chlorite</i> | 2024 | 0.55 | 0.26 – 0.55 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | No | <i>By-product of drinking water chlorination</i> |
| <i>Chloramines</i> | 2024 | 3.0 | 2.84 – 3.3 | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | ppm | No | <i>Water additive used to control microbes</i> |
| <i>Inorganic Contaminants</i> | <i>Collection Date</i> | <i>Highest Level Detected</i> | <i>Range of Levels Detected</i> | <i>MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Violation</i> | <i>Likely Source of Contamination</i> |
| <i>Barium</i> | 2024 | 0.0116 | 0.0116 – 0.0116 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | <i>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits</i> |
| <i>Arsenic</i> | 2024 | 2 | 1.93 – 1.93 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | <i>Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronics production wastes</i> |
| <i>Fluoride</i> | 2024 | 0.7 | 0.66 – 0.66 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | <i>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Fertilizer or Aluminum Factory discharge</i> |
| <i>Sodium</i> | 2024 | 23 | 22.9 – 22.9 | | | ppm | No | <i>Erosion from naturally occurring deposits. Used in water softener regeneration</i> |
| <p><i>The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.</i></p> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Radioactive Contaminants</i> | <i>Collection Date</i> | <i>Highest Level Detected</i> | <i>Range of Levels Detected</i> | <i>MCLG</i> | <i>MCL</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>Violation</i> | <i>Likely Source of Contamination</i> |
| <i>Combined Radium 226/228</i> | 1/22/2020 | 0.86 | 0.86 - 0.86 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i> |
| <i>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</i> | 1/22/2020 | 0.12 | 0.12 – 0.12 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | <i>Erosion of naturally occurring deposits</i> |

Turbidity

Turbidity Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Source |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| <i>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</i> | <i>0.3 NTU</i> | <i>99.5%</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Soil runoff</i> |
| <i>Highest single measurement</i> | <i>1 NTU</i> | <i>0.44 NTU</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Soil runoff</i> |

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation sections.

Violations

There were no violations for Rend Lake Intercity Water System in 2024.

A maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these contaminants has not been established by either state or federal regulations, nor has mandatory health effects language been set. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

See the table below for sample results from the 2024 UCMR5 sampling event:

| <i>Samples Collected in 2024</i> | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PFAS Analyte (ppt=parts per trillion) | Acronym | Guidance Level (ppb) | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected |
| Perfluorobutanoic acid | PFBA | 3.8 | 0.0057 ppb | 0 - 0.0057 ppb |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |