

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.

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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

CADDO BASIN SUD is Purchased Surface Water from NTMWD, Lake Lavon, Wylie, Collin County.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and production efforts at our system, contact Leahmon Bryant, General Manager (903) 527-3504

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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.

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-479

Lead and Drinking Water

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

Information About Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name LAKE LAVON CC FROM TX0430004 CITY OF Type of Water SW Report Status _____

Location _____

Source Water Name SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD CC FROM TX0430044 NORTH

Type of Water SW

Report Status _____

Location _____

DEFINITIONS

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

AVG- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 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.

MFL- million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

NA- not applicable.

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

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

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

CADDO BASIN SUD 2016 MONITORING RESULTS

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

CADDO BASIN SUD 2016 MONITORING RESULTS

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: 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. Caddo Basin SUD 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>.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

YEAR	LEAD AND COPPER COPPER	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL	90 th PERCENTILE	# SITES OVERAL	UNITS	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
2016		1.3	1.3	0.8774	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2016	LEAD	0	15	1.88	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	24	17.6-35.7	NO GOAL FOR THE TOTAL	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	36	20.7-56.5	NO GOAL FOR THE TOTAL	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	1	0.41-0.512	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



CADDO BASIN SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
156 CR 1118, GREENVILLE, TEXAS 75401-7514
TELEPHONE (903) 527-3504
www.caddobasin.com

PWS ID: 1160029

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. 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.

In 2016 Caddo Basin SUD distributed 344,649,180 gallons of water to our customers. For the time period of Jan-Dec 2016, our system lost an estimated 9,374,458 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss please call (903) 527-3504.

For More Information About Caddo Basin Special Utility District

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leahmon F. Bryant, General Manager, by calling (903) 527-3504 or writing to 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401-7514. You may also send an email to webadmin@caddobasin.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Board Meetings are held the Fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at The District Office located at 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX.

CBSUD Board of Directors

Jerry Leinart	President
Bill Daniel	Vice-President
Elwood Jones	Secretary/Treasurer
Donald Hall	Director
James C. Patterson	Director
Mickey Pierson	Director
Gene Martin	Director

En Español Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 527-3504-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water.

Year	Contaminant	Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
2016	Antimony	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; & test addition
2016	Arsenic	0.9	0.0-0.9	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.061	0.042-0.061	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2016	Beryllium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
2016	Cadmium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
2016	Chromium	1.2	0.52-1.20	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Fluoride	0.93	0.13-0.93	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
2016	Mercury	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
2016	Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen) NTMWD	1	0.41-0.512	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) CBSUD	0.79	0.05-0.079	10	10	ppm	No	
2016	Selenium	3.4	1.4-3.4	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines.
2016	Thallium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites, drug factories.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels of 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
5/2/2016	beta/alpha emitters	5.6	5.6-5.6	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5/2/2016	Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
5/2/2016	Radium	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	pCi/L	No	

DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
2016	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	24	17.3-35.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
2016	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (THM)	36	20.7-56.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	
2016	BROMATE	6	0.0-6.0	5	10	ppb	No	

NOTE: NOT ALL SAMPLE RESULTS MAY HAVE BEEN USED FOR CALCULATING THE HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED BECAUSE SOME RESULTS MAY BE PART OF AN EVALUATION TO DETERMINE WHERE COMPLIANCE SAMPLING SHOULD OCCUR IN THE FUTURE.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON								
2016	SOURCE WATER	4.23	3.14-4.23			ppm		NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT
2016	DRINKING WATER	2.8	1.37-2.80			ppm		
2016	REMOVAL RATIO	63.90%	25.7-63.9			% REMOVAL	N/A	

NOTE: Total organic (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) & haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. * removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM & GIARDIA								
2016	CRYPTOSPORIDIUM	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		Human & animal fecal waste.
2016	Giardia	0	0-0			Oo Cysts/L		

TURBIDITY											
			Limit (Treatment Technique)			Violation			Likely Source of Contamination		
Highest single measurement			1 NTU			0.78			No		Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit			0.3 NTU			96.20%			No		Soil runoff

NOTE: 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.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL								
Year	Chemical used	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
2016	Chlorine Residual	2.62	2.48	2.83	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2016	Chlorine Dioxide	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
2016	Chlorite	0	0	0.115	1	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

Caddo Basin SUD PWD ID: 1160029 CCR Report

Year	Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2016	2,4-D	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2016	Alachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2016	Atrazine	0.61	0.31-0.61	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2016	Benzo (a) pyrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
2016	Carbofuran	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
2016	Chlordane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide
2016	Dalapan	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
2016	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2016	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2016	Dibromochloropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2016	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2016	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2016	Dibromochloropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	0	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
2016	Dinoseb	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
2016	Endrin	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
2016	Ethylene dibromide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	50	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2016	Heptachlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
2016	Heptachlor epoxide	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
2016	Hexachlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
2016	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
2016	Lindane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
2016	Methoxychlor	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
2016	Oxamyl [Vydate]	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
2016	Pentachlorophenol	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
2016	Simazine	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
2016	Toxaphene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Year	Volatile Organic Contaminants	Highest	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2016	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
2016	1,2-Dichloroethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	1,2-Dichloropropane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	Benzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
2016	Carbon Tetrachloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
2016	Chlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
2016	Dichloromethane	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
2016	Ethylbenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2016	Styrene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
2016	Tetrachloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
2016	Toluene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2016	Trichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
2016	Vinyl Chloride	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastic factories.
2016	Xylenes	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	o-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	p-Dichlorobenzene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
2016	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2016	Calcium	85.2	30.7-85.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Chloride	70.3	11.2-70.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2016	Hardness as Ca/Mg	238	159-238	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2016	Iron	0.02	0.000-0.02	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2016	Magnesium	6.65	5.85-6.65	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Manganese	0.017	0.0005-0.017	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Nickel	0.0041	0.0025-0.0041	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	pH	9	7.1-9.0	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Sodium	77.4	26.8-77.4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2016	Sulfate	144	69-144	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
2016	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	117	60-117	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	556	194-556	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO3	268	80-268	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2016	Zinc	0.013	0.000-0.013	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.