

Annual Water Quality Report

City of Sherman

This report for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2019, 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 City of Sherman has both surface and ground water. If you are uncertain which source you receive at your home, please refer to the map located later in this report or call 903-892-7258.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (telephone number for assistance in Spanish, 903-892-7237).

Sources 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.

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.

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



Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document; but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers; a five-minute shower uses four to five gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; three to five gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

SHERMAN'S SUPERIOR DRINKING WATER!

The City of Sherman has maintained a SUPERIOR water rating from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for over 25 years. A system rated as SUPERIOR meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements for:

SUPERIOR
PUBLIC WATER
SYSTEM
THE STATE OF TEXAS

- Production and storage capacity
- Staffing and operator licenses
- System operation and pressure maintenance
- Primary water quality standards (mandatory standards for regulated contaminants)
- Secondary water quality standards (nonenforcable guidelines that address aesthetic and cosmetic aspects of drinking water)

The City of Sherman and its employees are very proud to deliver superior drinking water that meets or exceeds EPA limits to the citizens of Sherman, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The EPA has set limits for drinking water quality based on scientific studies and calculated risks.

For more information regarding the EPA limits, please visit:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/currentregulations.cfm>.

You're invited to attend City Council Meetings

Please call the City Clerk's Office at 903-892-7206 for more information.

Questions regarding your water bill? Please call 903-892-7237, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays.

Questions about this report? Please call 903-892-7258, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., weekdays.

DRINKING WATER. POUR OVER THE FACTS.



The fact is, there's more to your tap water than filling your glass. A short new report from your water supplier will tell you where your water comes from and what's in it. Look for the report, and read it. It will fill you full of facts.



DRINKING WATER. KNOW WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU.

Call your water supplier or the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.
Or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 this susceptibility and previous sample data. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> .

Entry Point Susceptibility Summary												
Source	Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochem	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
Ground Water	001	----	----	LOW	----	HIGH	----	----	----	----	----	LOW
Ground Water	002	----	----	HIGH	----	HIGH	----	MEDIUM	----	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Ground Water	003	----	----	HIGH	----	MEDIUM	----	MEDIUM	----	HIGH	----	MEDIUM
Ground Water	004	----	----	HIGH	----	HIGH	----	LOW	----	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Ground Water	005	----	----	HIGH	----	HIGH	----	----	----	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Ground Water	006	----	----	HIGH	----	MEDIUM	----	MEDIUM	----	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Ground Water	007	----	----	HIGH	----	HIGH	----	MEDIUM	----	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
Ground Water	008	----	----	LOW	----	LOW	----	----	----	----	----	LOW
Ground Water	009	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Ground Water	010	----	----	HIGH	----	----	----	----	----	----	HIGH	----
Surface Water	011	LOW	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

System Susceptibility Summary											
Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other	
LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	

For additional information on source water assessments and protection efforts at the City of Sherman, contact Jim Cross, Water System Manager, at 903-892-7258

Meaning of high, medium and low in the context of a source water susceptibility assessment:

- “High” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed that make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present
- “Medium” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed that make it somewhat likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.
- “Low” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed that make it unlikely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present. For more information, contact us at 903-892-7258.

Where does my water come from?

The City of Sherman has two different sources of water, well (ground) water and lake (surface) water. **Ground water** comes from Sherman’s 23 wells in the Woodbine and Trinity aquifers. No treatment is necessary for the ground water except for the addition of chlorine to disinfect the water. **Surface water** comes from Lake Texoma and is treated at the Sherman Water Treatment Plant (WTP). The WTP provides multi-barrier protection against microbial contaminants through conventional treatment. The conventional treatment process consists of preoxidation, rapid mixing, flocculation, sedimentation and filtration. In the preoxidation basin, suspended particles are oxidized to facilitate removal. Coagulants are then added to encourage suspended particles in the water to bond together so they become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the sedimentation basin. These particles are allowed to settle for approximately four hours. After the sedimentation process, the water is filtered using granular activated carbon and sand to remove remaining suspended particles as well as taste and odor. After conventional treatment, the filtered water is demineralized to remove dissolved salts. The demineralization process also reduces the hardness of the water. Once the lake water has been treated, it is disinfected and held for customers.

SOURCE WATER NAMES	WATER TYPE	LOCATION
1-3 RAW WATER	Surface	Lake Texoma
CP-1T / CHERRY PARK P/S	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
D-10T / DORCHESTER SITE 10	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
D-10W / DORCHESTER SITE 10	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
D-8T / FARMINGTON RD	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
D-9T / DORCHESTER SITE 9	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
D-9W / DORCHESTER SITE 9	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
F-1T / 915 BIRGE ST	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
LUELLA-2T	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
LUELLA-2W / NELSON RD	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
LUELLA-3T / NELSON RD	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
LUELLA-3W	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
LUELLA-4T / SMITH RD	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
MCAFEE-1W	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
OS-1T / OLD SETTLER PS	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
R-1T / RUSSELL PS	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
S-1T / STEPHENS RD PS	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
S-1W / STEPHENS RD PS	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
S-2W	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
T- 1W / TUCK P/S	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
T- 2W / HOWE DR	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer
T-1 / SHEPHERD DR PS	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
T-1T / TUCK PS	Ground	Trinity Aquifer
W-1 / SHEPHERD DR REMOTE	Ground	Woodbine Aquifer



Determining your home's water source:

*To determine which source you receive, please review the map shown to the right: customers north of the blue separation line normally receive **surface water**, while customers south of the line receive **ground water**. However, *If you normally receive surface water, due to the shutdown of the water treatment plant during late 2019, all customers were supplied only ground water. The system is designed so that either area can be supplied by the other source if needed. If after reviewing the map, you are still uncertain of your water source or have questions, please contact us at 903-892-7258.*

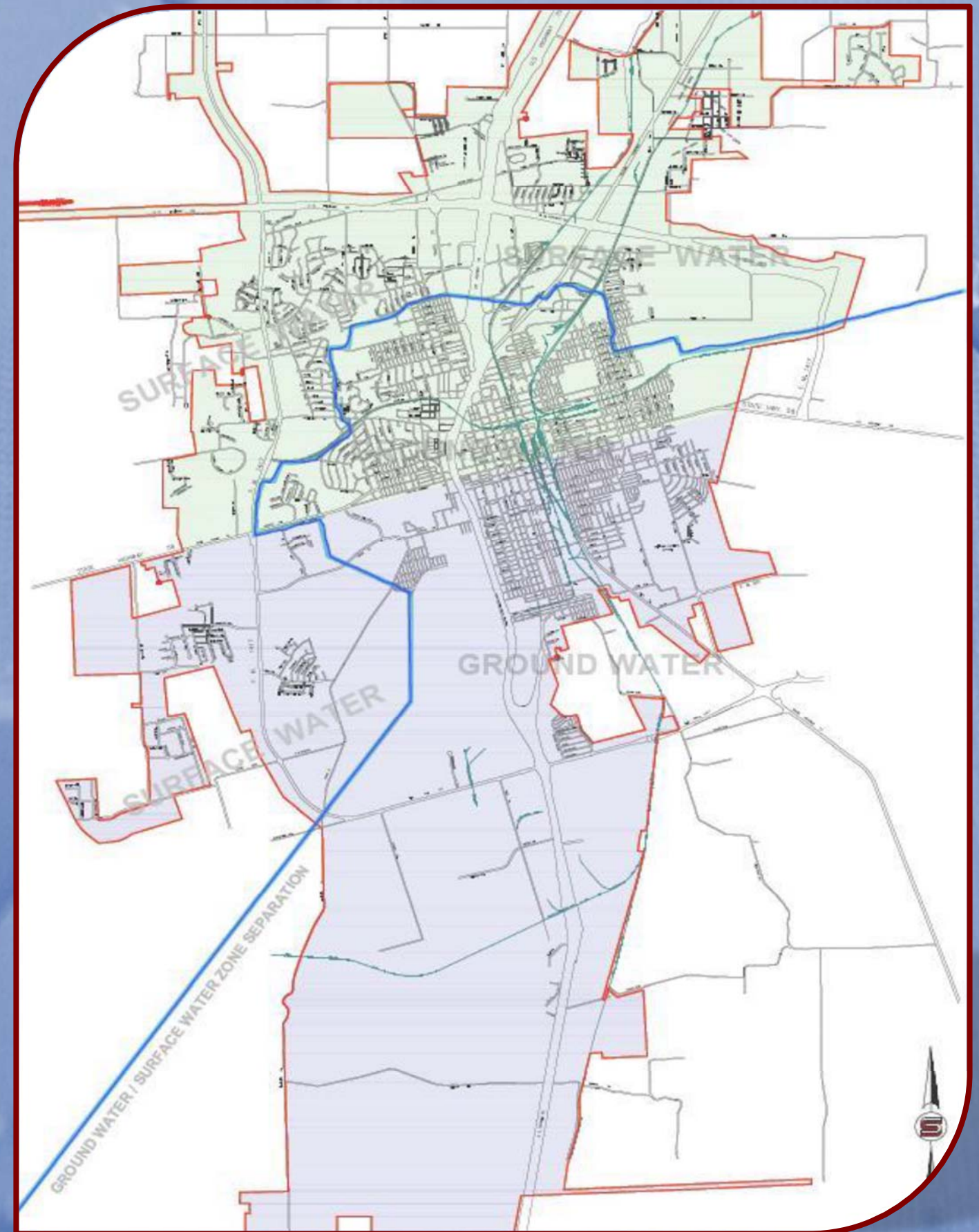
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January-December 2019, our system had an estimated unreported loss of 696.33 million gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-892-7258.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of 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. The table on the following page lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and, in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done in the calendar year of this report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table, you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms; please refer to the next page.



Water Quality Test Results

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

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
NA	Not Applicable	MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
ND	Not Detected	MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated	Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)	SW	Surface Water
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	GW	Ground Water
NR	Monitoring Not Required, but recommended	BDL	Below Detection Limit
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.	ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MCLG	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.	ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
mrem/yr	mrem/yr: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)		

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.

Variations and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the 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 the water system on multiple occasions.

<i>Relationships Between Units of Measurements</i>			
<i>Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>Unit Relationships</i>	<i>Unit of Measurement</i>	<i>Unit of Measurement</i>
ppm	ppb	mg/L	µg
0.001	1	0.001	1
0.01	10	0.01	10
0.1	100	0.1	100
1	1000	1	1000
10	10000	10	10000

Water Quality Data for Year 2019

The City of Sherman routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 unless otherwise noted. The State of Texas requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last five years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section, then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Coliform Bacteria

Sampled in the Distribution System

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Total Coliform Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ground Water results 0	5% or 2.3 of all monthly samples are positive	1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Surface Water results 0		1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present, total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.



2019 Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System Compliance is based on the LRAA of monitoring results, calculated quarterly. If the LRAA at any location exceeds the MCL, you are in violation.

Source	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ground	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2019	26.2	15 – 26.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Ground	HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	2019	3.6	2.2 - 3.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Surface	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	2019	68.7	16.5 – 68.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Surface	HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	2019	22.7	2.4 – 22.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Source	Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High					
Ground Water	Barium	2019	0.0099	0.0054	0.0066	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Surface Water			0.033	*	0.033					
Ground Water	Arsenic	2019	1.1	*	1.1	10	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Surface Water			*	*	*					
Ground Water	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.0831	0.0378	0.0831	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Surface Water			0.302	*	0.302					
Ground Water	Fluoride	2019	*	*	*	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Surface Water			.355	*	.355					

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.

* -Indicates no testing or only one sample collected during 2019.

2019 Radioactive Contaminants

Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Source	Radioactive Contaminants	Sample Date	Highest Level	Range		MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Ground Water	Radium (combined 226/228)	2019	1.5	*	1.5	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Surface Water			*	*	*			No	

* - Indicates no testing or only one sample collected during 2019.

2019 Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity is measured six times per day through grab samples and continuously through automatic on-line filter turbidity monitors.

Surface Water only	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement (Surface Water)	1 NTU	0.13 NTU	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit (Surface Water)	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff

2019 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Source	Contaminants	Sample Date	# Sample Collected	MRDLG/MRDL Requirement		Units	Violation	# of Samples Above or Below Level	Typical Source
				Min	Max				
Ground Water	Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	2019	2021	0.2	4.0	mg/L	No	3	Water additive used to control microbes
Surface Water	Chloramine (as Cl ₂)	2019	1620	0.5	4.0	mg/L	No	9	Water additive used to control microbes

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level between 0.5 parts per million (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm).

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm for ground water and 0.5 ppm for surface water.

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2019 Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) sampled from water has no health effects. The disinfection can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Surface Water Only	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water (Surface Water)	2019	4.77	2.42 – 4.77	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water (Surface Water)	2019	2.86	1.3 – 2.86	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio (Surface Water)	2019	59.24%	40 - 59	% Removal	N/A

NOTE: The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Lead & Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCGL	Action Level (AL)	Source	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/31/2019	1.3	1.3	Ground Water	0.1520	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
				Surface Water	0.1020	0	ppm	No	
Lead	7/31/2019	0	15	Ground Water	0.0050	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
				Surface Water	0.0050	0	ppb	No	

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. The City of Sherman is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it 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 two 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>.

The City of Sherman is monitored for regulatory compliance at established frequencies. Our water was analyzed for the following parameters and the most recent analytical result was found to be “non-detectable.” “Non-detectable” means, if a contaminant is present in the sample, the concentration (amount) is below the reporting limit (or the concentration of the parameter that can be measured accurately).

2019 Regulated Contaminants Lower Than Detectable Levels

Antimony, Total	2,4-d	Pentachlorophenol	Benzene
Beryllium, Total	Alachlor	Picloram	Carbon Tetrachloride
Cadmium	Atrazine	Simazine	Chlorobenzene
Chromium	bhc-gamma	Toxaphene	cis-1,2-dichloroethylene
Cyanide	Chlordane	1,1,1-trichloroethane	Dichloromethane
Mercury	Dinoseb	1,1,2-trichloroethane	Ethylbenzene
Nickel	Endrin	1,1-dichloroethylene	o-dichlorobenzene
Selenium	Heptachlor	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	p-dichlorobenzene
Thallium, Total	Heptachlor Epoxide	1,2-dichloroethane	Styrene
2,4,5-tp	Methoxychlor	1,2-dichloropropane	Tetrachloroethylene
Dalapon	Toluene	trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride	Xylenes, Total		

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