

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Sources of Contamination
1. Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	8.7 (2012)	2.0-8.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2. Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.1 (2012)	0.14-1.1	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
3. Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.1 (2012)	0.1-0.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
4. Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.48	0.85-3.48	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Compounds						
5. 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	1.0	1.0-1.0	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and factories.
6. Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	0.84	0.82-0.84	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
7. Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	1.0	0.76-1.0	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
8. TTHMS {Total Trihalomethanes} (ppb)	80	N/A	51.4	3.1-51.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
9. Haloacetic acids {HHA} (ppb)	60	N/A	6.2	4.1-6.2	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
10. Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL-4	MRDLG-4	1.38	0.43-1.38	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Radioactive Contaminants						
11. Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	10.47 (2011)	0-10.47	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
12. Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	0	14.34 (2011)	0-14.34	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
13. Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	2.67 (2011)	0-2.67	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Chemical Contaminant	Action Level	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of total Sites	Violation	Sources of Contamination
14. Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.52	1 of 31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
15. Lead (ppb)	15	2.55	0 of 31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbiological Contaminants	Presence of Coliform Bacteria	Violations	Sources of Contamination
16. Total Coliform Bacteria	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
17. Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

Terms and Abbreviations

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. The following definitions are provided to help you understand these terms.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **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 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 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. **N/A** - not applicable. **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity). **ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L). **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Contaminants in Drinking Water

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 800-426-4791.