

# What's in my water?



In the past year, the water used at your home or business met all state and federal drinking water requirements. We have compiled a list displaying the substances detected in 2014. Although all the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by the USEPA, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substances were present in the water. The Department requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances are less than likely to be present. The most recent data is included along with the year the sample was taken.

## PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) (REGULATED IN ORDER TO PROTECT AGAINST POSSIBLE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS)

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical sources of contaminant
Arsenic (As) (ppb)	2013-2014	3	ND-5	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (Total) (ppb)	2013-2014	19	16-25	50	n/a	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) (ppm)	2013-2014	ND	ND-0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Hexavalent Chromium* (ppb)	2014	19.4	7.1-3.6	10.0	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (NO3) (ppm)	2014	22.7	3.6-35.9	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrate as N (ppm)	2011-2014	3.03	1.26-4.85	15	0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2007-2011	ND	ND-0.508	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (Se) (ppb)	2013-2014	7	ND-10	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Uranium pCi/L	2010-2013	2.011	ND-0.508	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

## SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS) (REGULATED IN ORDER TO PROTECT AGAINST POSSIBLE ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS)

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical sources of contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	2013-2014	142	33-317	500	n/a	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Unfiltered) Units	2013-2014	1	ND-5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (Fe) (ppb)	2013-2014	111	ND-300	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	2013-2014	1297	709-1820	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) (ppm)	2013-2014	323	162-500	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2013-2014	873	460-1260	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2013-2014	0.08	ND-2.9	5	n/a	Soil runoff

## SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical sources of contaminant
Sodium (NA) (ppm)	2013-2014	121	59-162	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness (ppm)	2013-2014	410	237-592	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm)	2013-2014	0.5	0.3-0.6	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron or vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium (ppm)	2013-2014	0.007	0.004-0.01	0.05	laboratory animals

## FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range	MCL (MRDL)	Notification (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical sources of contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2014	7.7	0.8-15.5	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

## SAMPLING RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent (Unit of Measure)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	31 (2006-2012)	0.6	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	31 (2006-2012)	0.07	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### TABLE DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**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 are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**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 known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

This year's Annual Water Quality Report covers all testing completed January 1st thru December 31st, 2014. We want to keep you informed about the water quality we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protections for public health. All six tables on the inside of this brochure list all the water contaminants that were detected during the most recent water sampling. The presence of these contaminants do not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. CDPH allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

**WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE AND MEETS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.**