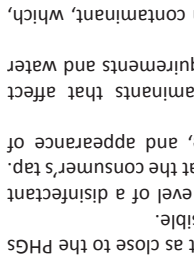

Yorba Linda Water District

2012 Water Quality Report

Your 2012 Water Quality Report

Since 1990, California public water utilities have been providing annual Water Quality Reports to their customers. This year's report also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report," covers water quality testing from January to December 2011.

The Yorba Linda Water District's annual Water Quality Report is prepared in compliance with the regulations called for in the 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The reauthorization charged the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) are the agencies responsible for establishing water quality standards. To ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by water systems.

The State and Federal governments require that this annual water quality report be sent to every customer to insure that you are informed of the quality of your water. The District is committed to safeguarding its water supply and, as in years past, the water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the state and federal regulatory agencies.

In 2011, we conducted over 23,000 analyses to ensure that your water is clean and safe to drink. We are proud to report that our water system has never violated any water quality standard from both the State and Federal drinking water regulations. In some cases, the District goes beyond what is required by providing additional monitoring for contaminants that may have health risks.

We encourage you to read this report and to contact us with any questions you may have.

What You Need to Know about Your Water, and How it May Affect You

Water System Information

Yorba Linda Water District is an independent special district that provides water and sewer service to most of the City of Yorba Linda and to portions of Anaheim, Brea, Placentia and unincorporated Orange County. For more information about the District or your water service, please call Water Quality Engineer Derek Nguyen at 714.701.3115.

The Yorba Linda Water District Board of Directors' regularly scheduled meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 8:30 a.m. in the District boardroom located at 1717 E. Miraloma Avenue, Placentia, California 92870

Sources of Supply

The District's water supply is a blend of groundwater from our own wells and water imported from Northern California and the Colorado River by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The source water for our wells is a natural aquifer that is replenished with water from the Santa Ana River, local rainfall and imported water. Managed by the Orange County Water District, the groundwater basin is approximately 350 square miles in area and lies beneath most of northern and central Orange County. The Yorba Linda Water District and more than 20 cities and retail water districts pump from the groundwater basin to provide water to homes and businesses. Your water source depends on where you live or work within the boundaries of our community. To find out which water source is provided to your home or business, please visit the Water Quality Division of the District's website: http://www.ylwd.com/quality/index-quality.html

Local Groundwater (chlorine disinfection)

The District obtains approximately half of its water supplies from wells located within the District. The District's groundwater sources include: Well No. 1, Well No. 5, Well No. 7, Well No. 10, Well No. 12, Well No. 18 and Well No. 19, which are located within Placentia city limits; and Well No. 11 and Well No. 15, which are located within Anaheim city limits

Imported Water (chloramine disinfection)

The District obtains the remainder of the water from local wholesaler Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC). MWDOC obtains water from regional supplier Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD obtains water from northern California via the California Aqueduct, and from the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct. MWD owns and operates the Robert B. Diemer water treatment plant located just north of western Yorba Linda where the water is treated to meet drinking water standards.

California Water Today
The Delta
Hub of California's water supply system

Basic Information about Drinking Water Contaminants

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

To learn more about the potential health effects of contaminants listed in this report, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or by accessing the EPA's internet web site at www.epa.gov/safewater

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source Water:

💧 Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Cryptosporidium is a microscopic organism that when ingested can cause diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal maladies. The organism comes from animal and/or human waste and may be found in surface (imported) water. A standard treatment process that includes sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection can eliminate cryptosporidium contamination.

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

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

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

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

Radon Advisory

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the world. Radon can move through the ground and into homes through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the homes through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will, in most cases, be a minor source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer.

If you are concerned about radon, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You may want to consider modification to your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picoCuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, you can call the EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-Radon).

The EPA proposed MCL for radon is 300 pCi/L. The proposal will provide flexibility to the states on how to limit exposure to radon by allowing states to focus efforts on the greatest radon risks-those in indoor air-while also reducing the risks from radon in drinking water. The states' option for radon compliance is as follows:

First Option: States can choose to develop enhanced state programs to address the health risks from radon in indoor air. These programs are known as Multimedia Mitigation (MMM) Programs. Individual water systems reduce radon levels in drinking water to 4,000 pCi/L or lower. EPA is encouraging states to adopt this option because it is the most cost effective way to achieve the greatest radon risk reduction.

Second Option: If a state chooses not to develop an MMM program, individual water systems in that state would be required to either reduce radon in their system's drinking water to 300 pCi/L or develop individual local MMM programs and reduce levels in drinking water to 4,000 pCi/L.

Fluoride

The District does not add fluoride to its groundwater supplies. Naturally occurring fluoride is present in the aquifer, but not at a level that provides dental health benefits.

In 1995, the California Legislature passed a bill mandating that all large water agencies fluoridate their supplies, but only if the state or "somebody" provided the agencies with the funds to do so. To date, the state has not come up with the funds to implement fluoridation.

MWD commenced fluoridation of the drinking water it supplies to Southern California in November of 2007. The District purchases approximately half of its water from MWD. Because of MWD's decision and the District's dual sources of water (groundwater and import), YLWD is faced with a situation where some of its customers will receive water fluoridated by MWD, some will receive non-fluoridated water, and some will receive a blend of fluoridated and non-fluoridated water.

If you wish to know the approximate level of fluoride in your tap water, or specific water service area, please call Derek Nguyen, Water Quality Engineer, at 714.701.3115. Additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water can be found through the following sources:

- U.S, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1-888-CDC-2306
  www.cdc.gov/Oralhealth/factsheet/fl-background.html
- American Dental Association
  www.ada.org/public/topics/fluoride/fluor-links.html
- American Water Works Association www.awwa.org

Special Risk Populations

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to the effects of possible contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, some elderly persons, infants, persons infected with HIV/AIDS, or persons with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk. These persons should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risks of infection by cryptosporidium or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What are Water Quality Standards?

Drinking water standards established by the U.S. EPA and CDPH set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards.

- **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

How are Contaminants Measured?

The District samples and tests it water sources throughout the year. Contaminants are measured in:

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
- Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
- Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

Parts per million:	**Parts per billion:**	**Parts per trillion:**
1 second in 12 days	1 second in 32 years	10 drops in a Rose Bowl-sized pool
1 penny in $10,000	1 penny in $10 million	1-second in 32,000 years
1 inch in 16 miles	1 inch in 16,000 miles	1 inch in 16 million miles

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, U.S. EPA and CDPH have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guidance and directions for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- 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 U.S. EPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by U.S. EPA.
- Public Health Goals (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 – Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Imported Water Assessment

In December 2002, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) completed a source water assessment of its Colorado River and State Water Project supplies. Colorado River supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to contamination by recreational uses, urban/storm water runoff, industrial runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed and wastewater contamination. State Water Project supplies are considered to be most vulnerable to urban/storm water runoff, and wildlife, agriculture, recreation and wastewater contamination. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD by phone at 213.217.6850

Groundwater Assessment

The District completed an assessment of its Wells No. 1, 5, 7, 10, and 12 in January 1999. The wells are considered most vulnerable to contaminants produced by the following activities: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

Yorba Linda Water District

Yorba Linda Water District will provide reliable, high quality water and sewer services in an environmentally responsible manner, while maintaining an economical cost and unparalleled customer service to our community.

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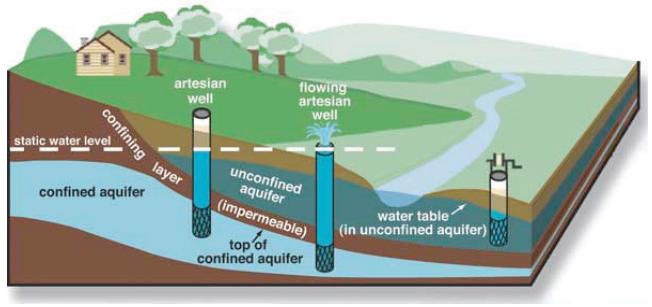


Vulnerability assessments of potential sources of contamination for Wells 11 and 15 were completed in April 2003. These groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: chemical/petroleum processing/storage; metal plating/finishing/fabricating; and plastics/synthetics production.

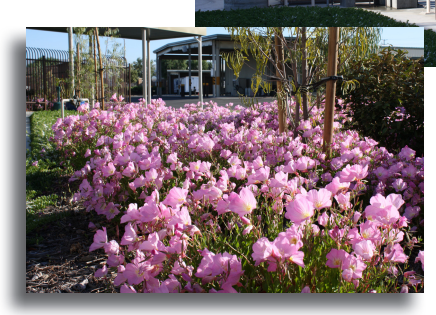
A vulnerability assessment of potential sources of contamination for Well 19 and Well 18 were completed in May 2004 and September 2005, respectively. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with detected contaminants: gas stations; dry cleaners; metal plating/finishing/fabricating plants; plastic/synthetic producers; underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges; underground storage tanks; agricultural drainage; fertilization, pesticide and herbicide application; automobile-body and repair shops; sewer collection systems; food processing, and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Department Public of Health District Office at 605 West Santa Ana Blvd., Building 28, Room 325, Santa Ana, CA 92701.

Measurements

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that the District detected during the 2010 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done for the period January 1 through December 31, 2010. The CDPH requires monitoring for certain contaminants less often than every year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, some of the data, though representative of current water quality, is more than one year old. The District contracts with state certified, independent laboratories to perform most of the District's water quality testing.



2011 YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT Groundwater Quality

Chemical	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	YLWD Average Groundwater	Range of Detections	Most Recent Sampling Date	MCL Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	8.3	5.95 - 13.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	7.88	6.07 - 9.19	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radon 222 (pCi/L)	NS	n/a	ND	ND - 449.0	2011	No	"see note related to radon"
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0.019	0.1	ND - 2.31	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Bromoform	NS	n/a	0.02	ND - 1.20	2011	No	Chlorination of water
Chloroform	NS	n/a	0.112	ND - 8.40	2011	No	Chlorination of water
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.87	ND - 3.90	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	1000	2000	14.43	ND - 101.00	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.48	0.43 - 0.52	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	2.5	ND - 3.64	2011	No	Rocket fuel and military applications
Nitrate as NO_3 (ppm)	45	45	10.72	8.10 - 15.10	2011	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
Nitrate+Nitrite as N (ppm)	10	10	2.42	1.84 - 3.41	2011	No	Fertilizers, Septic Tanks
SECONDARY STANDARDS							
Color (units)	15	n/a	0.89	ND - 5.0	2011	No	Natural Organic Materials
Chloride (ppm)	500*	n/a	113.86	110.0 - 118.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50	n/a	13.5	ND - 104.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1600*	n/a	1041.43	1010.0-1140.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500*	n/a	147.43	141.0 - 1140.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000*	n/a	636.57	600.0 - 726.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	n/a	0.3	ND - 1.3	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3*	n/a	ND	ND - 1.3	2011	No	Natural Organic Materials
Zinc (ppm)	5*	n/a	ND	ND - 161.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS REQUIRING MONITORING							
Alkalinity, total (ppm as CaCO3)	n/r	n/a	219.14	209.0 - 243.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (as HCO3) (ppm)	n/r	n/a	267	255.0 - 296.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1000	n/a	0.26	0.24 - 0.28	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	n/r	n/a	98.73	91.90 - 117.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness, total (grains/gal)	n/r	n/a	19.0	17.8 - 21.5	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium 6 (ppb)	n/r	0.02	0.1	0.2 - 1.0	2011	No	Industrial discharge, natural deposits
Hardness, total (ppm as $CaCO_3$)	n/a	n/a	331.43	331.0 - 395.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	n/r	n/a	0.93	0.76 - 1.06	2011	No	Natural Organic Materials
Magnesium (ppm)	n/r	n/a	20.64	18.4 - 24.90	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (pH units)	n/r	n/a	7.76	7.60 - 7.90	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromide (ppm)	n/r	n/a	0.16	0.14 - 0.20	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	n/r	n/a	4.76	3.9 - 5.20	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/r	n/a	88.6	81.0 - 100.0	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	50	n/a	3.8	3.10 - 4.40	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATIONS:

*ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; pCi/L = picocuries per liter; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; NS = no standard; ND = not detected; n/a = not applicable; n/r = not regulated; < = average less than detection limit for reporting purposes; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; TON = Threshold Odor Number; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).*

2011 YORBA LINDA WATER DISTRICT Distribution System Water Quality

Disinfection-by-Products	MCL (MRDL/MRDLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violations?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	(4 / 4)	1.59	0.45 - 2.80	No	Disinfectant Added for Treatment
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	18.4	4.1 - 45.2	No	By products of Chlorine Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	41.9	15.1 - 65.7	No	By products of Chlorine Disinfection
Aesthetic Quality					
Color (units)	15*	ND	ND – 5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	5*	0.11	0.10 - 0.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor (TON)	3*	ND	ND - 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological					
Total Coliform (non-fecal coliform)	5%	ND	ND	No	Naturally present in environment

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES:

*12 locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids; 37 locations are tested monthly for color, odor and turbidity. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; ND = not detected; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ntu = nephelometric turbidity units; *Contaminant is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).*

Lead and Copper Action Levels at Residential Taps

Chemical	Action Level (AL)	Health Goal	90th Percentile Value	Sites Exceeding AL Sample	AL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	2	6	None	No	Internal corrosion of plumbing system, discharge from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.17	0.21	None	No	Internal corrosion of plumbing system, discharge from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits.

NOTE:

Every three years, at least 37 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The next sampling period will be conducted in September 2012 and will be reported in July 2013. Lead was detected in 2 samples; none exceeded the Action Level. Copper was detected in 37 samples; none exceeded the Action Level. The regulatory action level is the concentration at which, if exceeded in more than ten percent of homes tested, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. The Yorba Linda Water District complied with the lead and copper action levels

2011 METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Treated Surface Water

Chemical	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIOLOGICAL						
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	3.0	ND - 3.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta Radiation (pCi/L)	50	(0)	ND	ND - 4.0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2.0	ND - 2.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION-BY-PRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	48	37 - 58	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	n/a	20	15 - 25	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4	4	2.3	1.2 – 2.9	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	140	ND - 240	No	Residual from water treatment process; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.3	ND – 2.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits, glass and electronic wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	110	ND - 120	No	Erosion of natural deposits, oil and metal refineries discharge
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.8	0.5 - 1.0	No	Water additive for dental benefits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	6	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	ND	ND - 0.4	No	Fertilizers, septic tank or natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS						
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	140	ND - 240	No	Residue from water treatment process, natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	72	70 - 75	No	Natural deposits, seawater influence
Color (units)	15	n/a	1	ND - 1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (TON)	3	n/a	2	ND - 2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	970	320 - 960	No	Substances form ions in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	160	150 - 170	No	Natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	470	440 - 490	No	Natural deposits, seawater influence
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.05	0.03 - 0.25	No	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS						
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	90	48 - 120	No	Natural deposits
Boron (ppb)	NL = 1000	n/a	130	130	No	Natural deposits, industrial wastes
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	51	47 - 55	No	Natural deposits
Chlorate (ppb)	NL = 800	n/a	48	26 - 110	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination, industrial processes
Chromium VI (ppb)	n/a	n/a	0.10	0.10	No	Industrial waste discharge, natural deposits
Corrosivity (AI)	n/a	n/a	12.1	12.1	No	Elemental balance in water, affected by temperature, other factors
Hardness (ppm)	n/a	n/a	190	57 - 270	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	20	19 - 21	No	Natural deposits
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	8.0	7.0 - 8.6	No	Hydrogen Ion Concentration
Potassium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	3.8	3.6 - 4.0	No	Natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	72	67 - 77	No	Natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	n/a	n/a	2.4	1.7 - 3.0	No	Man-made and natural deposits
Vanadium (ppb)	NL = 50	n/a	ND	ND	No	Naturally-occurring, industrial discharge
Nitrosodimethylamine	NL = 0.01	0.003	0.004	ND - 0.01	No	By-product of drinking water chloramination

ABBREVIATIONS:

AI = aggressive index; AL = action level; MCL = maximum contaminant level; MCLG = maximum contaminant level goal; n/a = not applicable; ND = not detected; NL = notification level; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; NL = Notification Level; pCi/L = picocuries per liter; PHG = Public Health Goal; ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L); ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L); ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L); µS/cm = microSiemen per centimeter or micromho per centimeter (µmho/cm)