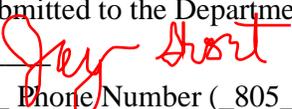


# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: **TEMPLETON CSD**

Water System Number: **4010019** The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on JUNE 30 2012 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health. Certified By:

Name JAY SHORT Signature   
Title UTILITIES SUPERVISOR Phone Number (805) 434-4907  
Date 7-2-2012

=====

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery method used:  
\_\_\_\_\_

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at [www.templetoncsd.org](http://www.templetoncsd.org)

Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: [www.\\_\\_\\_\\_\\_](http://www._____)  For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Posted at Post office and district office

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **TEMPLETON CSD** Report Date: May 2012

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 -December 31, 2011*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water sources(s) in use:** According to DHS records, the Sources are Groundwater. The Assessments were done using the Default Groundwater System Method. Templeton CSD Draws water from underground aquifers known as the Atascadero sub-basin. The Atascadero sub-basin consists of the Salinas River Underflow and the Paso Robles Formation. This water is drawn up using 13 wells located throughout the community. These wells pump water into the distribution system and into your homes. Any water not being used in the system is kept in water storage tanks.

**Your water comes from 10 sources:** Bonita 01, Claussen 01, Cow Meadow, Creekside Deep, Creekside River, Fortini 1989, Graff, Platz 04, Silva 3 and Smith River.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805)434-4907 and ask for Jay Short, or visit our website at [www.templetoncsd.org](http://www.templetoncsd.org) You are invited to participate in our district board meetings and voice your concern about drinking water. We meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month beginning at 7pm at the Templeton C.S.D. Board Room located at 206 5th St. Templeton, CA.

## **TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs for a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for

contaminants that affect taste, order, or appearance of the

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known health at the MCL levels. or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other Protection Agency. requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The **Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is under certain conditions. necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) contaminants. **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**The sources of drinking water**(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

## 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

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## 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

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Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	2.8	2.8 -2.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage.

**TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

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Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Any violation of MCL,AL or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.



## 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

**TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
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Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment.

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 provider. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (800-426-4791)

**For Lead (Pb)**, 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. *TEMPLETON CSD* 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>.

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Templeton uses a blending station to dilute high levels of Arsenic and Nitrate, which are listed in Table 3 as exceeding the MCL. They are not flagged as a violation because some samples were taken from points before the blending station and only water after the blending station is provided for your consumption. Therefore the water you received for consumption did not exceed the MCL. Please refer to the Summary Information section below for more details.

## Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**For Arsenic (As) results above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Please note the water provided for your consumption did not exceed the Arsenic MCL. As the source Creekside Deep has a high level of Arsenic, Templeton Community Service District has added an Arsenic blending station which reduces the Arsenic to below the MCL. Table 3 included data from before this blending station, however you only receive water from Creekside Deep after it has gone through the blending station. For your reference the following Table 7 shows Arsenic

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment.

results of only the water you receive for consumption:

**For Nitrate (NO3) results above 23 ppm (50% of the MCL) but below 45 ppm (the MCL):** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant`s blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women. Please note the water provided for your consumption did not exceed the Nitrate MCL. As the source Cow Meadow has a high level of Nitrate, Templeton Community Service District added a Nitrate blending station which reduces the Nitrate to below the MCL. Table 3 included data from before this blending station, however you only receive water from Cow Meadow after it has gone through the blending station. For your reference the following Table 8 shows Nitrate results of only the water you receive for consumption:

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly	0	Naturally present in the environment.

**About our TDS:** The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCL`s was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

## Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

### Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the BONITA WELL 01, CLAUSSEN WELL 01, COW MEADOWS, FORTINI WELL (1989), GRAFF WELL, SMITH RIVER WELL of the TEMPLETON CSD water system in September, 2002. A source water assessment was conducted for the CREEKSIDE DEEP WELL and the CREEKSIDE RIVER WELL (SHALLOW) of the TEMPLETON CSD water system in February, 2010. A source water assessment was conducted for the PLATZ WELL 04 and the SILVA WELL 03 of the TEMPLETON CSD water system in April, 2010.

BONITA WELL 01 -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Septic systems -high density [ $>1/\text{acre}$ ] Utility stations -maintenance areas Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

CLAUSSEN WELL 01 -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Agricultural Drainage Septic systems -low density [ $<1/\text{acre}$ ] Wells -Agricultural/ Irrigation

COW MEADOWS -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

FORTINI WELL (1989) -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Agricultural Drainage Septic systems -low density [ $<1/\text{acre}$ ] Wells -Agricultural/ Irrigation Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

GRAFF WELL -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

SMITH RIVER WELL -is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:  
Automobile -Gas stations Chemical/petroleum processing/storage

CREEKSIDE DEEP WELL -is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

CREEKSIDE RIVER WELL (SHALLOW) -is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

PLATZ WELL 04 -is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

SILVA WELL 03 -is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

# 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

## **Discussion of Vulnerability**

There have been no contaminants detected in the Platz Well 04 water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Creekside Deep River Well was drilled in 2003 to a depth of 400 feet and is located in a rural neighborhood. The well is fenced. The well is equipped with a 30 inch steel casing and is gravel packed. The perforations begin at a depth of 110 feet. The well has a 90 foot annular seal and is surface sealed. A 41 foot thick clay layer is present in the beginning of the well formations. The well is equipped with an electric motor. The source capacity is 350 gpm.

## **Acquiring Info**

A copy of the assessments may be viewed at: DHS Drinking Water Field Operations Branch 1180 Eugenia Place Suite 200  
Carpenteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessments be sent to you by contacting: Kurt Souza District Engineer 805 566 1326

# **TEMPLETON CSD Analytical Results By FGL -2011**

**TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

**TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL )	PHG (MCLG )	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se) ppb	2011	18.2	7 -29	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	7.7	6 -10	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

**TABLE 4 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL )	PHG (MCLG )	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	2011	157	157 -157	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2011	1540	1540 -1540	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2011	360	360 -360	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2011	1040	1040 -1040	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**TABLE 5 -DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron ppm	2011	0.1	0.1 -0.1 (2011)	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an

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Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F)	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water

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Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo.	0	no more than 1	0	Naturally present in the environment.	

**TEMPLETON CSD Analytical Results By FGL -2011**

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Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics

# **TEMPLETON CSD Analytical Results By FGL -2011**

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Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se) ppb	2011	18.2	7 -29	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	7.7	6 -10	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>TABLE 4 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Chloride ppm	2011	157	157 -157	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2011	1540	1540 -1540	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2011	360	360 -360	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2011	1040	1040 -1040	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

<b>TABLE 5 -DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Boron ppm	2011	0.1	0.1 -0.1 (2011)	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects,

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage;

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>						
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.	

<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Range of</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	

## TEMPLETON CSD Analytical Results By FGL -2011

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo.	0	no more than 1	0	Naturally present in the environment.

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>						
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>	
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.	
<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL )</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG )</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>

## TEMPLETON CSD Analytical Results By FGL -2011

# **TEMPLETON CSD CCR Login Linkage -2011**

**TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No.of Detection s	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCL G	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

**TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL )	PHG (MCLG )	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se) ppb	2011	18.2	7 -29	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	7.7	6 -10	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

**TABLE 4 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL )	PHG (MCLG )	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	2011	157	157 -157	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2011	1540	1540 -1540	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2011	360	360 -360	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2011	1040	1040 -1040	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**TABLE 5 -DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron ppm	2011	0.1	0.1 -0.1 (2011)	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an

# **TEMPLETON CSD CCR Login Linkage -2011**

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se) ppb	2011	18.2	7 -29	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	7.7	6 -10	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>TABLE 4 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Chloride ppm	2011	157	157 -157	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2011	1540	1540 -1540	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2011	360	360 -360	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2011	1040	1040 -1040	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

<b>TABLE 5 -DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Boron ppm	2011	0.1	0.1 -0.1 (2011)	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

# **TEMPLETON CSD CCR Login Linkage -2011**

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

<b>TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2011	58	58 -58	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	730	730 -730	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>TABLE 3 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (As) ppb	2011	6.0	ND -17	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba) ppm	2011	0.04	0.04 -0.04	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) ppm	2011	0.32	0.3 -0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel ppb	2011	4	4 -4	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (NO3) ppm	2011	28	ND -60	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N ppm	2011	3.8	3.8 -3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (Se) ppb	2011	18.2	7 -29	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2011	7.7	6 -10	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>TABLE 4 -DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL (MRDL)</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Chloride ppm	2011	157	157 -157	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance umhos/cm	2011	1540	1540 -1540	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (SO4) ppm	2011	360	360 -360	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS ppm	2011	1040	1040 -1040	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

<b>TABLE 5 -DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Boron ppm	2011	0.1	0.1 -0.1 (2011)	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects.

<b>TABLE 1 -SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if bacteria detected)	<b>Highest No.of Detection s</b>	<b>No. of Months in Violation</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCL G</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	1/mo. (2011)	0	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.

**TABLE 2 -SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b>	<b>Sample</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>Range of</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHC</b>
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