

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEADOW LAKES CLUB INC. Report Date: 6/25/13

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, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: 2 DEEP GROUND WATER WELLS

Name & location of source(s): WELL 5B LOCATED AT 41510 ALVA SNOW LANE
BARTLETT WELL NO.2 LOCATED AT ML. LOT 13 MERRIMAN LANE

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: CDPH FRESNO OFFICE
(559) 447-3300

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: BI-MONTHLY MEETINGS
SATURDAYS AT 41750 MERRIMAN LANE

For more information, contact: ROB DACKAWICH Phone: (559) 855-3224

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 no 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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that 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*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *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 stormwater 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. 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 Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	5	0.0115 mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)				none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)				none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – 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 Source of Contaminant
SEE ATTACHED LAB RESULTS						SEE ATTACHMENT 1

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 providers. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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>.

CURRENTLY DEVELOPING NEW WELL
TITLE 22 WATER SAMPLING WILL BE COMPLETED 6/26/13
INFRASTRUCTURE SHOULD BE COMPLETED MID SUMMER 2013



FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

1221 Fulton Mall, Fresno CA 93721 P.O. Box 11867 Fresno, CA 93775
Phone: (559)600-3407 Alt. Phone: (559)445-3397 Fax: (559)445-3580
ELAP Certification Number: 1888

1203-03280 08673 3/22/2012 3/22/2012 11:00 AM Rob Dackawich
Lab Number Account # Date Received Date Collected Time Collected Collector/Inspector

Meadow Lakes Club
41544 Meadow Ln.
Auberry, CA 93602

Attn: Rob Dackawich

SystemType: 01 FRE
Sample Type: Routine
Water Sys #: 1000056-007
Census Tract: 64.02
Well Number: 007
APN:

Sample Site: Bartlett- Well 02

GENERAL MINERAL, PHYSICAL & INORGANIC CHEMISTRY ANALYSES

Analysis	Storet #	Result	Flag	MCL	DLR	Chemist	Date Analyzed
Nitrate (Ion)	71850	2.7 mg/L		45 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	S. Stasikonis, PHC	3/22/2012
Nitrite (as N)	00620	<400 µg/L		1000 µg/L	400 µg/L	S. Stasikonis, PHC	3/22/2012

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

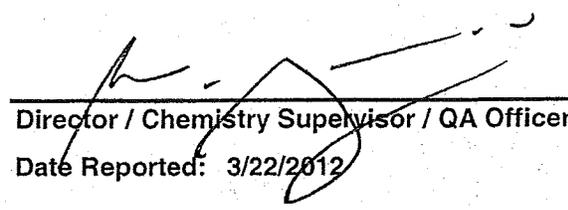
DLR = Detection Level for Reporting

AL = Action Level

QNS = Quantity Not Sufficient for Analysis

NTP = No Test Performed on Sample

Flag = "High" If Result Exceeds MCL



Director / Chemistry Supervisor / QA Officer

Date Reported: 3/22/2012



FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

1221 Fulton Mall, Fresno CA 93721 P.O. Box 11867 Fresno, CA 93775
Phone: (559)600-3407 Alt. Phone: (559)445-3397 Fax: (559)445-3580
ELAP Certification Number: 1888

1203-03279 08673 3/22/2012 3/22/2012 10:45 AM Rob Dackawich
Lab Number Account # Date Received Date Collected Time Collected Collector/Inspector

Meadow Lakes Club
41544 Meadow Ln.
Auberry, CA 93602
Attn: Rob Dackawich

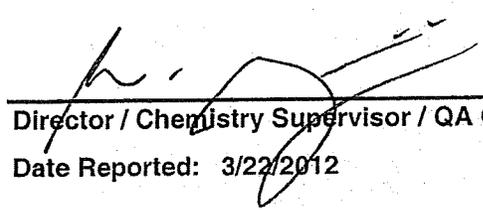
SystemType: 01 FRE
Sample Type: Routine
Water Sys #: 1000056-004
Census Tract: 64.02
Well Number: 004
APN:

Sample Site: Well- 5B

GENERAL MINERAL, PHYSICAL & INORGANIC CHEMISTRY ANALYSES

Analysis	Storet #	Result	Flag	MCL	DLR	Chemist	Date Analyzed
Nitrate (Ion)	71850	2.6 mg/L		45 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	S. Stasikonis, PHC	3/22/2012
Nitrite (as N)	00620	<400 µg/L		1000 µg/L	400 µg/L	S. Stasikonis, PHC	3/22/2012

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
DLR = Detection Level for Reporting
AL = Action Level
QNS = Quantity Not Sufficient for Analysis
NTP = No Test Performed on Sample
Flag = "High" if Result Exceeds MCL



Director / Chemistry Supervisor / QA Officer

Date Reported: 3/22/2012



BC Laboratories, Inc.

Environmental Testing Laboratory Since 1949

Misc Report For 1214879 PDF File Name: WO 1214879 MISC EDT.pdf Page 1 of 1

GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL & INORGANIC ANALYSIS (9/99)
 Date of Report: 12/08/21 Sample ID No.1214879-01
 Laboratory Signature Lab
 Name: BC LABORATORIES Director: _____
 Name of Sampler: Employed By: _____
 Date/Time Sample Date/Time Sample Date Analyses
 Collected:12/08/07/1630 Received @ Lab:12/08/09/0910 Completed:12/08/21

=====
 System System
 Name:MEADOW LAKES CLUB Number: 1000056
 Name or Number of Sample Source:BARTLETT WELL 02

 User ID: CYA Station Number: 1000056-007 *
 Date/Time of Sample: |12|08|07|1630| Laboratory Code: 5806 *
 YY MM DD TTTT YY MM DD *
 Date Analysis completed: |12|08|21| *
 Submitted by: _____ Phone #: _____ *

PAGE 1 OF 1 ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

MCL	REPORTING UNITS	CHEMICAL	ENTRY #	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
6	ug/L	Perchlorate (ug/L)	A-031	< 4.0	4.0

+ Indicates Secondary Drinking Water Standards



BC Laboratories, Inc.

Environmental Testing Laboratory Since 1949

Misc Report For 1214878 PDF File Name: WO 1214878 MISC EDT.pdf Page 1 of 1

GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL & INORGANIC ANALYSIS (9/99)
 Date of Report: 12/08/22 Sample ID No.1214878-01
 Laboratory Signature Lab
 Name: BC LABORATORIES Director: _____
 Name of Sampler: Employed By: _____
 Date/Time Sample Date/Time Sample Date Analyses
 Collected:12/08/07/1600 Received @ Lab:12/08/09/0910 Completed:12/08/22

=====
 System System
 Name:MEADOW LAKES CLUB Number: 1000056
 Name or Number of Sample Source:WELL 05B - ACTIVE

 User ID: CYA Station Number: 1000056-004 *
 Date/Time of Sample: |12|08|07|1600| Laboratory Code: 5806 *
 YY MM DD TTTT YY MM DD *
 Date Analysis completed: |12|08|22| *
 Submitted by: _____ Phone #: _____ *

PAGE 1 OF 1 ADDITIONAL ANALYSES

MCL	REPORTING UNITS	CHEMICAL	ENTRY #	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
6	ug/L	Perchlorate (ug/L)	A-031	< 4.0	4.0

+ Indicates Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Moore Twining Associates, Inc.
 2527 Fresno Street
 Fresno, CA

4

RADIOACTIVITY ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 12/09/10

Sample ID No. 2H08014-01

Laboratory

Signature Lab

Name: MOORE TWINING ASSOCIATES, INC.

Director: *Julie*

Name of Sampler: Rob Dackawich

Employed By:

Date/Time Sample

Date/Time Sample

Date Analyses

Collected: 12/08/07/1600

Received @ Lab: 12/08/08/1015

Completed: 12/08/14

System

System

Name: MEADOW LAKES CLUB

Number: 1000056

Name or Number of Sample Source: WELL 05B - ACTIVE

 * User ID: CYA Station Number: 1000056-004 *
 * Date/Time of Sample: |12|08|07|1600| Laboratory Code: 5802 *
 * YY MM DD TTTT YY MM DD *
 * Date Analysis completed: |12|08|14| *
 * Submitted by: _____ Phone #: _____ *

MCL REPORT UNITS	CHEMICAL	STORET CODE	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
	pCi/L TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			14
	pCi/L SECTION 64442 (22 CCR 64442)			
15	pCi/L Gross Alpha	01501		3.0
	pCi/L Gross Alpha Counting Error	01502		
	pCi/L Gross Alpha MDA95 *	A-072		
20	pCi/L Uranium	28012	14	1.0
	pCi/L Uranium Counting Error	A-028		
	pCi/L Uranium MDA95	A-073		
	pCi/L Radium 226	09501		1.0
	pCi/L Radium 226 Counting Error	09502		
	pCi/L Radium 226 MDA95	A-074		
	pCi/L Radium 228	11501		1.0
	pCi/L Radium 228 Counting Error	11502		
	pCi/L Radium 228 MDA95	A-075		
5	pCi/L Ra 226 + Ra 228, Combined	11503		
	pCi/L Ra 226 + Ra 228 Counting Error, Combined	11504		
	pCi/L Ra 226 + Ra 229 MDA95, Combined	A-076		
	pCi/L RADIUM, TOTAL, (FOR NTNC ONLY, BY 903.0)			
	pCi/L Ra-226 for CWS or Tot RA for NTNC by 903	A-080		
	pCi/L Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 C.E.	A-081		
	pCi/L Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 MDA95	A-082		
	pCi/L TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			
	pCi/L SECTION 64443 (22 CCR 64443)			
50	pCi/L Gross Beta	03501		1.0
	pCi/L Gross Beta Counting Error	03502		

RADIOACTIVITY ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 12/11/02

Sample ID No. 2017019-01

Laboratory

Signature Lab

Name: MOORE TWINING ASSOCIATES, INC.

Director: *[Signature]*

Name of Sampler: Rob Dackawich

Employed By:

Date/Time Sample

Date/Time Sample

Date Analyses

Collected: 12/10/17/1100

Received @ Lab: 12/10/17/1230

Completed: 12/11/01

System

System

Name: MEADOW LAKES CLUB

Number: 1000056

Name or Number of Sample Source: WELL 05B - ACTIVE

* User ID: CYA

Station Number: 1000056-004

* Date/Time of Sample: |12|10|17|1100|

Laboratory Code: 5802

* YY MM DD TTTT

YY MM DD

*

Date Analysis completed: |12|11|01|

* Submitted by: _____

Phone #: _____

MCL REPORT UNITS	CHEMICAL	STORET CODE	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
pCi/L	TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			
pCi/L	SECTION 64442 (22 CCR 64442)			
15 pCi/L	Gross Alpha	01501		3.0
pCi/L	Gross Alpha Counting Error	01502		
pCi/L	Gross Alpha MDA95 *	A-072		
20 pCi/L	Uranium	28012	15	1.0
pCi/L	Uranium Counting Error	A-028		
pCi/L	Uranium MDA95	A-073		
pCi/L	Radium 226	09501		1.0
pCi/L	Radium 226 Counting Error	09502		
pCi/L	Radium 226 MDA95	A-074		
pCi/L	Radium 228	11501		1.0
pCi/L	Radium 228 Counting Error	11502		
pCi/L	Radium 228 MDA95	A-075		
5 pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 228, Combined	11503		
pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 228 Counting Error, Combined	11504		
pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 229 MDA95, Combined	A-076		
pCi/L	RADIUM, TOTAL, (FOR NTNC ONLY, BY 903.0)			
pCi/L	Ra-226 for CWS or Tot RA for NTNC by 903	A-080		
pCi/L	Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 C.E.	A-081		
pCi/L	Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 MDA95	A-082		
pCi/L	TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			
pCi/L	SECTION 64443 (22 CCR 64443)			
50 pCi/L	Gross Beta	03501		1.0
pCi/L	Gross Beta Counting Error	03502		

RADIOACTIVITY ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 12/05/29 Sample ID No.1204-04496
 Laboratory Signature Lab
 Name: FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY Director:
 Name of Sampler: Rob Dackawich Employed By: Meadow Lakes Club
 Date/Time Sample Date/Time Sample Date Analyses
 Collected: 12/04/25/1020 Received @ Lab: 12/04/25/1115 Completed: 12/05/10

=====
 System System
 Name: MEADOW LAKES CLUB Number: 1000056

Name or Number of Sample Source: WELL 05B - ACTIVE

 * User ID: CYA Station Number: 1000056-004 *
 * Date/Time of Sample: |12|04|25|1020| Laboratory Code: 5112 *
 * YY MM DD TTTT YY MM DD *
 * Date Analysis completed: |12|05|10| *
 * Submitted by: Phone #: *

MCL REPORT UNITS	CHEMICAL	STORET CODE	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
pCi/L	TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			
pCi/L	SECTION 64442 (22 CCR 64442)			
15 pCi/L	Gross Alpha	01501		3.0
pCi/L	Gross Alpha Counting Error	01502		
pCi/L	Gross Alpha MDA95 *	A-072		
20 pCi/L	Uranium	28012	29.9	1.0
pCi/L	Uranium Counting Error	A-028		
pCi/L	Uranium MDA95	A-073		
pCi/L	Radium 226	09501		1.0
pCi/L	Radium 226 Counting Error	09502		
pCi/L	Radium 226 MDA95	A-074		
pCi/L	Radium 228	11501		1.0
pCi/L	Radium 228 Counting Error	11502		
pCi/L	Radium 228 MDA95	A-075		
5 pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 228, Combined	11503		
pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 228 Counting Error, Combined	11504		
pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 229 MDA95, Combined	A-076		
pCi/L	RADIUM, TOTAL, (FOR NTNC ONLY, BY 903.0)			
pCi/L	Ra-226 for CWS or Tot RA for NTNC by 903	A-080		
pCi/L	Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 C.E.	A-081		
pCi/L	Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 MDA95	A-082		
pCi/L	TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS			
pCi/L	SECTION 64443 (22 CCR 64443)			
50 pCi/L	Gross Beta	03501		4.0
pCi/L	Gross Beta Counting Error	03502		

RADIOACTIVITY ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 12/02/28

Sample ID No.1201-01078

Laboratory

Signature Lab

Name: FRESNO COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

Director:

Name of Sampler: Rob Dackawich

Employed By: Meadow Lakes Club

Date/Time Sample

Date/Time Sample

Date Analyses

Collected: 12/01/19/1030

Received @ Lab: 12/01/19/1158

Completed: 12/01/31

System

System

Name: MEADOW LAKES CLUB

Number: 1000056

Name or Number of Sample Source: WELL 05B - ACTIVE

* User ID: CYA

Station Number: 1000056-004 *

* Date/Time of Sample: |12|01|19|1030|
* YY MM DD TTTT

Laboratory Code: 5112 *
* YY MM DD *

Date Analysis completed: |12|01|31| *

* Submitted by: _____

Phone #: _____ *

MCL REPORT UNITS	CHEMICAL	STORET CODE	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
pCi/L	TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 64442 (22 CCR 64442)			
15 pCi/L	Gross Alpha	01501		3.0
	pCi/L Gross Alpha Counting Error	01502		
	pCi/L Gross Alpha MDA95 *	A-072		
20 pCi/L	Uranium	28012	29.9	1.0
	pCi/L Uranium Counting Error	A-028		
	pCi/L Uranium MDA95	A-073		
	pCi/L Radium 226	09501		1.0
	pCi/L Radium 226 Counting Error	09502		
	pCi/L Radium 226 MDA95	A-074		
	pCi/L Radium 228	11501		1.0
	pCi/L Radium 228 Counting Error	11502		
	pCi/L Radium 228 MDA95	A-075		
5 pCi/L	Ra 226 + Ra 228, Combined	11503		
	pCi/L Ra 226 + Ra 228 Counting Error, Combined	11504		
	pCi/L Ra 226 + Ra 229 MDA95, Combined	A-076		
	pCi/L RADIUM, TOTAL, (FOR NTNC ONLY, BY 903.0)			
	pCi/L Ra-226 for CWS or Tot RA for NTNC by 903	A-080		
	pCi/L Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 C.E.	A-081		
	pCi/L Ra-226 or Total RA by 903.0 MDA95	A-082		
	pCi/L TITLE 22 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTION 64443 (22 CCR 64443)			
50 pCi/L	Gross Beta	03501		4.0
	pCi/L Gross Beta Counting Error	03502		

ATTACHMENT 1

Regulated Contaminants with PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminant	Unit Measure	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month: No more than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect 40 or more samples per month: More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	
Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i> (Total Coliform Rule)	MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	
Fecal Indicator (<i>E. coli</i>) (Ground Water Rule)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.	

Contaminant	Unit Measure ment	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Fecal Indicators (enterococci or coliphage) (Ground Water Rule)		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste	Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Turbidity		TT	N/A	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of 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.
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> , viruses, heterotrophic plate count bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i>		TT	HPC = N/A; Others = (0)	Naturally present in the environment	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50 ^(a)	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(a) Effective 6/11/2006, the gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirems/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. 50 pCi/L is used as a screening level.					
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposit	Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	400	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant	Unit Measure	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	5	(0) ^(b)	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
(b) If reporting results for Ra-226 and Ra-228 as individual constituents, the PHG is 0.05 pCi/L for Ra-226 and 0.019 pCi/L for Ra-228.					
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants					
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony	ppb	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps.
Barium	ppm	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium	ppb	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
Cadmium	ppb	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL (AL) [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	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.
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	ppm	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.
Perchlorate	ppb	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Selenium	ppb	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)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides					
2,4-D	ppb	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds	Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems.