Annual Consumer Report On the Quality of Tap Water

Sharpe Site
2012

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

The domestic supply for this area is provided by a state small water system. State regulatory requirements for operation of a state small water system are less extensive than requirements for larger public water systems. This Consumer Confidence Report was prepared by Mr. James Paslak, Environmental Protection Specialist. If you have questions concerning your water supply, you should contact:

DDJC Service Desk

839-4541

DDJC Water/Wastewater Program Manager

Mr. James Paslak, 839-4081

Your local Health Department

Introduction

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by DDJC Environmental Office. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants.

The drinking water being delivered to you is pumped from the *Tulare Aquifer*, which is a groundwater source, by two (2) wells located on the Sharpe facility.

Source Water Assessment

The 1996 Amendments to the SDWA established a related program for states, called the Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP). The key elements of this program - protection area and zone delineation, inventory of possible contaminating activities (PCAs), and vulnerability analysis.

EPA's guidance indicates that the intent of the 1996 SDWA amendments was to promote source water protection, with assessments being the initial step.

An assessment of the drinking water sources of the DDJC Sharpe Site was completed on April 5, 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: the military installation activities, sewer collection systems, known contaminant plumes, and historic landfills and/or waste dumps.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 East Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202 or at the DDJC Environmental Protection Office, P.O. Box 960001, Stockton, California 95296-0710. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Brian Kidwell, District Engineer, at (209) 948-3963 or at the DDJC Environmental Protection Office at (209) 839-4081.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

Our water system uses only EPA-approved laboratory methods to analyze your drinking water. Water samples are taken from the water supply wells, distribution system, elevated storage tank, and residents' taps by personnel employed by an accredited laboratory where a full spectrum of water quality analyses are performed.

Water Facts of Life (epa.gov)

- There is the same amount of water on Earth as there was when the Earth was formed. The water from your faucet could contain molecules that dinosaurs drank.
- Water is composed of two elements, Hydrogen and Oxygen. 2 Hydrogen + 1 Oxygen = H2O.
- Nearly 97% of the world's water is salty or otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. That leaves just 1% for all of humanity's needs — all its agricultural, residential, manufacturing, community, and personal needs.
- Water regulates the Earth's temperature. It also regulates the temperature of the human body, carries nutrients and oxygen to cells, cushions joints, protects organs and tissues, and removes wastes.
- 75% of the human brain is water and 75% of a living tree is water.
- A person can live about a month without food, but only about a week without water.
- Water is part of a deeply interconnected system. What we pour on the ground ends up in our water, and what we spew into the sky ends up in our water.
- The average total home water use for each person in the U.S. is about 50 gallons a day.
- The average cost for water supplied to a home in the U.S. is about $2.00 for 1,000 gallons, which equals about 5 gallons for a penny.
- Water expands by 9% when it freezes. Frozen water (ice) is lighter than water, which is why ice floats in water.

Our water system monitors for the contaminant groups listed in Column 1 of the following table using EPA-approved methods. Column 2 of the table specifies the monitoring frequency. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Analyte Groups and Monitoring Frequency Table

Analyte/Contaminant Group	Monitoring Frequency
Biological contaminants (total coliform group)[1]	Every other week
Lead and copper	Triennially (latest survey – 2010)
General Minerals[2] , Inorganic contaminants (IOCs)[3]	Quarterly
Natural Radioactivity[4]	Every 6 years (latest survey – 2010)
Nitrates, Secondary Standards – A[5] , Secondary Standards – B[6]	Quarterly
Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)[7]	As required by DPH (latest survey – 2011)
Unregulated contaminants[8]	As required by DPH (latest survey – 2010)
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) [9]	Every 6 years (latest survey – 2010)
Disinfection Byproducts[10]	Annually

1. Contaminants in this group include total coliform, fecal coliform and heterotrophic bacteria.
2. Contaminants in this group include carbonates, alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, hardness etc.
3. Contaminants in this group include metals, nitrate, fluoride and asbestos.
4. Contaminants in this group include gross/total alpha particle activity.
5. Contaminants in this group include aluminum, copper, corrosivity, iron, and manganese etc.
6. Contaminants in this group include Total Dissolved Solids pH, Specific Conductivity, etc.
7. Contaminants in this group include alachlor, atrazine, DBCP, EDB, simazine, etc.
8. Contaminants in this group include such compounds as boron, chromium VI, dichlorodifluoromethane, ETBE, perchlorate, TAME, MTBE, TCP and vanadium
9. Contaminants in this group include such compounds as benzene, carbon tetrachloride, and trichloroethylene (TCE).
10. Contaminants in this group include Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and 5 Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).

Definitions of Key Terms

To gain a better understanding of the content of this report, several key terms must be defined. They are as follows:

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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) - MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and treatment requirements.

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.

Our water system analyzes for additional contaminants (including lead and copper) which are governed by Action Levels (ALs), and not MCLs. Additionally, our water system analyzes for contaminants which are subject to treatment techniques. Therefore, the following definitions of these terms are provided below:

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

Regulatory Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Additional Acronyms/Terms Used In This Report

DPH The California Department of Public Health. The regulatory agency to which primacy has been delegated to enforce provisions of the Safe Drinking Water Act in California

DLR Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting define the analytical detection of a contaminant in terms of a level at which DPH is confident about the quantification of the contaminant's presence in drinking water.

MFL Million Fibers per Liter; a measure of asbestos fibers in water

mg/L milligrams per liter; a unit of measure equivalent to parts per million (ppm)

ND Non-Detect; contaminants are either in quantities too low to detect or otherwise non-existent

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of turbidity (cloudiness) in water

pCi/L picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity in water

ppb parts per billion; or micrograms per liter (ug/L) a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in $10,000,000

ppm parts per million; or milligrams per liter (mg/L) a unit of measure equivalent to a single penny in $10,000

SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act; Federal law which sets forth drinking water regulations

µg/L micrograms per liter; a unit of measure equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)

Results Table 1 - Detected Primary Contaminants

The following table presents the analytical results of our monitoring for the calendar year reporting period. A detected contaminant is any contaminant detected at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting (DLR).

Contaminant	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Average Level	Range	Exceeded Standard?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	.004ppb	10 ppb	4.63 ppb	2-7.2 ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits;
Barium	2000 ppb	1000 ppb	64 ppb	ND-146 ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1 ppm	2 ppm	0.12 ppm	0.1-0.13 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	45 ppm	45 ppm	15 ppm	13.9-15.7 ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use

Results Table 2 - Detected Secondary Contaminants

The following table presents the analytical results of our monitoring for the calendar year reporting period. Only those Secondary Standard contaminants at or above its detection level for purposes of reporting (DLR) are listed.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL or AL	Average Level	Range	Exceeded Standard?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Chloride	N/A	500 ppm	22 ppm	20.1-23.5 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance	N/A	1600 umhos	517 umhos	470-584 umhos	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	N/A	500 ppm	28 ppm	25.8-32.6 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	N/A	1000 ppm	339 ppm	300-369 ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	N/A	5 NTU	0.05NTU	ND-0.2	No	Soil runoff

Results Table 3 - Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Action Level	Average Level	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	80 ppb	27 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
5 Haloacetic Acids	60 ppb	2.8 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*These samples are taken annually from the distribution system

Results Table 4 - Detected Lead and Copper*

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Number of Sites Sampled	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	2 ppb	15 ppb	22	12 ppb	none	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	170 ppb	1300 ppb	22	234 ppb	none	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

* Lead & Copper monitoring is required every 3 years. Results shown are for monitoring in 2010.

Results Table 5 – Sodium and Hardness

Constituent	PHG	MCL	Average Level	Range	Exceeded Standard?	Likely Source of Contaminant
Sodium	None	None	54 ppm	48.2-61.7 ppm	No	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	None	None	128 ppm	110-160 ppm	No	Generally found in ground and surface water

Information on Lead

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. DDJC 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. (*See table 5 above)*

Information on Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Educational Information

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 EPA'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).

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Public Involvement

We are always available daily to answer the comments and questions raised by our consumers. Consumers may visit the Environmental Protection Office located in Bldg. 16B Mezz or call the phone numbers listed on page 1 of this document

For more information go to

EPA's drinking water website http://www.epa.gov/safewater/
California's drinking water website http://www.cdph.ca.gov/

DDJC SHARPE SITE ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

January 2012 to December 2012

PARAMETER	UNITS	DLR	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Aluminum	ug/L	50	600	N/A	1000	ND	ND
Antimony	ug/L	6.0	20	6.0	6	ND	ND
Arsenic **	ug/L	2.0	0.004	0	10	2-7.6	4.6
Asbestos	MFL	0.2	7.0	7.0	7	ND	ND
Barium	ug/L	100	2000	2000	1000	ND-146	64
Beryllium	ug/L	1.0	1.0	4.0	4	ND	ND
Boron	ug/L	100	N/A	N/A	1000	226-354	270
Cadmium	ug/L	1.0	0.04	5.0	5	ND	ND
Chromium	ug/L	10	N/A	100	50	ND	ND
Chromium IV	ug/L	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	NT	NT
Copper *	ug/L	50	300	1300	1300	ND	ND
Cyanide	ug/L	100	150	200	150	ND	ND
Iron	ug/L	100	N/A	N/A	300	ND	ND
Lead	ug/L	5.0	0.2	0	15	ND	ND
Manganese	ug/L	20	N/A	N/A	50	ND	ND
Mercury	ug/L	1.0	1.2	2.0	2	ND	ND
Nickel	ug/L	10	12	N/A	100	ND	ND
Selenium	ug/L	5.0	30	50	50	ND	ND
Silica	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.2-53.6	50
Silver	ug/L	10	N/A	N/A	100	ND	ND
Thallium	ug/L	1.0	0.1	0.5	2	ND	ND
Vanadium	ug/L	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND-19	11
Zinc *	ug/L	50	N/A	N/A	5000	ND	ND
* Denotes Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) that are governed by the Department of Health Services							
** Represents the quarterly sampling results.							
PHYSICAL							
Color *	Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	ND	ND
Odor Threshold *	Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	ND	ND
Turbidity *	NTU	0.0	N/A	N/A	TT	0-0.2	0.05
pH	Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8-8.4	8.13
Corrosivity (agressiveness)	Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.3-12.74	12.50
Corrosivity (LSI)	Units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.28-0.73	0.49
Specific Conductance *	Umho/Cm	1.0	N/A	N/A	900 - 1600	470-584	517
Foaming Agents (MBAS) *	ug/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	500	ND	ND
Total Filterable Residue (TDS) *	mg/L	10	N/A	N/A	500 - 1000	300-369	339
* Denotes Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) that are governed by the Department of Health Services							
CHEMICAL							
Alkalinity $CaCO_3$	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	162-216	187
Bicarbonate	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	198-264	221
Carbonate	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND-13.8	3.45
Chloride *	mg/L	1.0	N/A	N/A	500	20.1-23.5	22
Fluoride	mg/L	0.1	1.0	2.0	2	0.1-0.13	0.12
Hydroxide	mg/L	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND-7.8	1.59
Nitrate (as NO_3)	mg/L	2.0	45.0	10.0	45	13.9-15.7	15
Nitrite (as N)	ug/L	400	1000	1000	1000	ND	ND
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	ug/L	4.0	N/A	N/A	10,000	3058-3454	3229
Phosphate	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND-0.13	.06
Sulfate *	mg/L	500	N/A	N/A	250	25.8-32.6	28
* Denotes Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) that are governed by the Department of Health Services							
ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED							
Hardness ($CaCO_3$)	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	110-160	128
Sodium	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.2-61.7	54
Calcium	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	30-44	35
Perchlorate	ug/L	4	6	N/A	6	NT	NT
Potassium	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7-5.1	4.50
Magnesium	mg/L	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.1-11.6	9.03
Total Anions	meq/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.63-5.81	5.16
Total Cations	meq/L	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.35-5.96	4.93
MICROBIOLOGICAL	% Tests						
Coliform Bacteria	Positive	1.0	N/A	0	10	Absent-present	Absent

ABBREVIATIONS

DLR	Detection Limit for the purpose of Reporting
PHG	Public Health Goals
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFL	Millions of Fibers per Liter
ND	Not Detected
N/A	Not Applicable
NT	Not Tested
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
TT	Treatment Technique
ug/L	micrograms per liter
mg/L	milligrams per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter
meg/L	Milliequivalent per liter
Umho/Cm	Micromhos per Centimeter

Notes:

One ppm (mg/L) is equal to:
- -- 1 minute in 2 years
- -- 1 inch in 16 miles
- -- 1 cent in $10,000
- -- 1 pinch of salt in 416 bags of potato chips

One ppb (ug/L) is equal to:
- -- 1 second in 32 years
- -- 1 inch in 16,000 miles
- -- 1 cent in $10,000,000
- -- 1 pinch of salt in 84 tons of potato chips

DLR - The detection level of a particular chemical at which DHS is confident about the contaminant's presence in drinking water

MCL - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The EPA establishes the MCLs for compliance purposes.

MCLG - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Established by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards address constituents that may adversely affect the taste, odor or appearance of drinking water but are not generally hazardous to health.

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PARAMETER	UNITS	DLR	PHG	MCLG	MCL	RANGE	AVERAGE
RADIOACTIVITY							
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	3.0	N/A	0.0	15	2.06-7.51	5.11
Uranium	pCi/L	2.0	0.5	N/A	20	6	6.00
Radium 228	pCi/L	1.0	0.019	0.0	N/A	NT	NT
This cycle of sampling activity began in 7/10 and was completed in 3/11 - these are the results of that testing.							
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs)							
Bromodichloromethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	0	N/A	ND	ND
Bromoform	ug/L	0.5	N/A	0	N/A	ND	ND
Chloroform	ug/L	0.5	N/A	0	N/A	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	0	100	ND	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	0.5	N/A	0	80	ND	ND
Benzene	ug/L	0.5	1.5	0	1	ND	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.5	0.1	0	0.5	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	600	N/A	600	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	6.0	N/A	5	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	3.0	N/A	5	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	0.4	0	0.5	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	10	7.0	6	ND	ND
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	100.0	70	6	ND	ND
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.5	60.0	100	10	ND	ND
Dichloromethane	ug/L	0.5	4.0	0	5	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.5	0.5	0	5	ND	ND
Total 1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/L	0.5	0.2	N/A	0.5	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	300	700	300	ND	ND
Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ug/L	3.0	13	N/A	13	ND	ND
Monochlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	100	70	ND	ND
Styrene	ug/L	0.5	0.5	100	100	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.5	0.1	N/A	1	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ug/L	0.5	0.06	0	5	ND	ND
Toluene	ug/L	0.5	150	100	150	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	5.0	70	5	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	1000.0	200	200	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.5	0.3	3.0	5	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ug/L	0.5	1.7	0	5	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane	ug/L	0.5	700	N/A	150	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	ug/L	0.5	4,000	N/A	1200	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	ug/L	0.5	0.05	0	0.5	ND	ND
m,p-Xylene	ug/L	0.5	1,800	10,000	N/A	ND	ND
o-Xylene	ug/L	0.5	1,800	10,000	N/A	ND	ND
Total Xylenes (m,p, and o)	ug/L	0.5	1,800	10,000	1750	ND	ND
NOTE: This testing is required every 6 years. These are the results for testing in 2010 (Annual testing of Total Trihalomethanes are shown in Table 4)							
UNREGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS*							
Bromobenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Bromochloromethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
n-Butylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
sec-Butylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
tert-Butylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Chloroethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	ug/L	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Chloromethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
2-Chlorotoluene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
4-Chlorotoluene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Dibromomethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
2,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloropropene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
Isopropylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
p-Isopropyltoluene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
n-Propylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ug/L	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	ND	ND
NOTE: This testing is performed every 6 years. These are the results for testing in 2010							
NON - VOLATILE SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ug/L	0.01	1.7	0	0.2	ND	ND
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	ug/L	0.02	0.01	0	0.05	ND	ND
NOTE: This testing is required every 3 years. These are the results for testing in 2011							

ABBREVIATIONS

DLR	Detection Limit for the purpose of Reporting
PHG	Public Health Goals
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MFL	Millions of Fibers per Liter
ND	Not Detected
N/A	Not Applicable
NT	Not Tested
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
TT	Treatment Technique
ug/L	micrograms per liter
mg/L	milligrams per liter
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter
meg/L	Milliequivalent per liter
Umho/Cm	Micromhos per Centimeter

Notes:

One ppm (mg/L) is equal to:
- -- 1 minute in 2 years
- -- 1 inch in 16 miles
- -- 1 cent in $10,000
- -- 1 pinch of salt in 416 bags of potato chips

One ppb (ug/L) is equal to:
- -- 1 second in 32 years
- -- 1 inch in 16,000 miles
- -- 1 cent in $10,000,000
- -- 1 pinch of salt in 84 tons of potato chips

DLR - The detection level of a particular chemical at which DHS is confident about the contaminant's presence in drinking water

MCL - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The EPA establishes the MCLs for compliance purposes.

MCLG - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHG - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Established by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards address constituents that may adversely affect the taste, odor or appearance of drinking water but are not generally hazardous to health.