

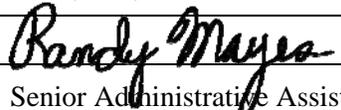
Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT

Water System Number: CA3610025

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06-02-2014 (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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Randy Mayes
Signature: 
Title: Senior Administrative Assistant
Phone Number: (760) 401-4223 Date: 06-02-2014

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

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: <http://www.jbwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CCR2013.pdf>
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising 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 newspaper and date published)
 - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: <http://www.jbwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CCR2013.pdf>
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior CDPH review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

Joshua Basin obtained the direct URL from posting the Consumer Confidence Report onto their District webpage. Staff sent out a notice including this direct delivery web link in their billing cycle & District Newsletter. Staff also included information that if the customer would prefer to obtain theirs through the mail they could return the perforated portion of the bill sheet to receive one by mail.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.



PO BOX 675 - 61750 CHOLLITA RD - JOSHUA TREE - CA - 92252
 PHONE 760.366.8438 FAX 760.366.9528 WWW.JBWD.COM

BILLING STATEMENT 0001

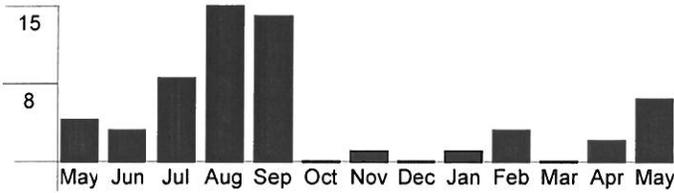
BILLING DATE: 05/30/2014
 CUSTOMER: RON E. HIRSCHBERG
 ACCOUNT NUMBER: 01-00085-07
 SERVICE ADDRESS: 8585 QUAIL SPRINGS RD
 PARCEL NUMBER: 0589-161-06
 SERVICE PERIOD FROM: 04/03/2014 TO: 05/06/2014

SPECIAL MESSAGE

TO VIEW YOUR 2013 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT AND LEARN MORE ABOUT IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR DRINKING WATER, PLEASE VISIT THE FOLLOWING URL:
<http://www.jbwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CCR2013.pdf>

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener informacion importante sobre su agua potable, traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

JBWD IS ACCEPTING PAYMENT ONLINE AT
www.jbwd.com



Previous Reading	Current Reading	Consumption	
509	515	6	
Tier	Unit Cost	Units*	Amount
1	\$2.30	5	\$11.50
2	\$2.60	1	\$2.60
3			
4			
Total		6	\$14.10

HOW MUCH DO I OWE?

PREVIOUS BALANCE: 21.35 CR
 PAYMENT RECEIVED: 0.00
 PAST DUE TOTAL: 21.35 CR

ADJUSTMENTS:
 DELINQUENT CHARGE: 0.00
 TAG FEE:

ADJUSTMENT TOTAL: 0.00

CURRENT CHARGES:

CONTRACT: 0.00
 BASIC FEE: 24.31
 WATER CONSUMPTION: 14.10
 TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES: 38.41

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE NOW: 17.06

DO NOT PAY CREDIT BALANCES = CR

BILL DUE UPON RECEIPT

1 UNIT = 100 CUBIC FEET OR 748 GALLONS

RETAIN THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS

THIS BILL MAY NOT REFLECT RECENT ACTIVITY

RETURN THIS PORTION WITH YOUR PAYMENT - MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT

ACCOUNT NUMBER 01-00085-07



Please check the box if you would prefer a paper copy of your Annual Water Quality Report delivered to your mailing address.



RON E. HIRSCHBERG
 6 WOODCHESTER DR
 WESTON, MA 02493-1434

PREVIOUS BALANCE: 21.35 CR

CURRENT CHARGES: DUE NOW
 Subject to delinquent charge if not paid by: 38.41

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE NOW 17.06

DO NOT PAY IF CREDIT BALANCES = CR
 DO NOT SEND PAYMENT IF AUTOPAY



Credit Cards Accepted (Please see reverse)
 AND MOST DEBIT CARDS

JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT
 P.O. BOX 675
 JOSHUA TREE, CA 92252
 Phone: 760.366.8438



Joshua Basin Water District 2013 Water Quality Report (CCR) Available Now

The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is an annual Water Quality Report that the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires JBWD to provide you. The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, what it takes to deliver water to their homes, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources.

The water served to your tap meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

In recent years, JBWD has mailed its customers a printed copy of the CCR to comply with the SDWA. On February 21, 2013, the California Department of Public Health expanded its interpretation of the SDWA to allow for electronic delivery of the CCR. Electronic delivery is another way JBWD is reducing costs of printing and mailing.

To view your 2013 Consumer Confidence Report and to learn more about your drinking water, please visit the following URL:

<http://www.jbwd.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/CCR2013.pdf>

If you would like a paper copy of the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report mailed to your mailing address or would like to speak with someone about the report, please call (760) 366-8438

THIS NOTICE CONTAINS INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOU TO OBTAIN IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER. TRANSLATE IT, OR SPEAK WITH SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS IT.

Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obtener informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

Plant of the Month

Cleveland Sage *Salvia clevelandii*

Cleveland Sage wins the prize for the best fragrance of all sages in most gardeners' judgment. Its gray-green leaves have an intense but clean fragrance, and have culinary use. Deep violet-blue flowers appear in whorls skewered like balls of color on stems. The plant almost glows with color when in bloom, and attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. This fast-growing semi-evergreen shrub requires very well-drained soil, and takes minimal summer water. Cut back every other year, and remove spent flowers for a tidier look. Cleveland Sage can be used as a focal point in a dry border or decorative pot, as a low hedge, or in herb gardens.



Bloom Time: Spring-Summer (Mar - June)
Native to: California to Baja (below 4,500 feet)
Exposure: Full Sun, Part Shade

Hardiness:
Cold Hardy to 15°
Plant Form:
Semi-evergreen Shrub

Mature Size:
4' tall x 4-5' wide
Water Use: Low

Attachment 1 of 1 to:
2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

The Joshua Basin Water District 2013 Consumer Confidence Report was posted in the following locations on or before June 30, 2014.

Joshua Tree Community Center

1671 Sunburst Rd.

Joshua Tree CA 92252

Joshua Tree Branch of San Bernardino County

6465 29 Palms Highway

Joshua Tree CA 92252

Multiple Copies of the Joshua Basin Water District 2013 Consumer Confidence Report were delivered to the following locations on or before June 30, 2014.

Joshua Tree Community Center

1671 Sunburst Rd.

Joshua Tree CA 92252

Joshua Tree Branch of San Bernardino County

6465 29 Palms Highway

Joshua Tree CA 92252



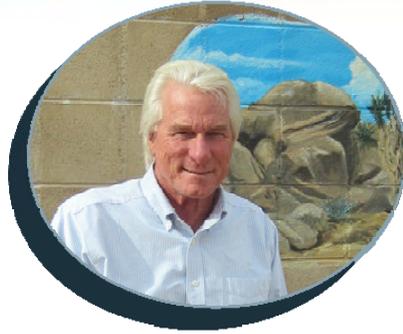
JOSHUA BASIN WATER DISTRICT

Annual Water Report Quality



Water Testing Performed in 2013 (PWS# 03610025)





From the desk of the GM

District Water Supply Meets All Federal and State Standards

Dear Joshua Basin Water District Customer:

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements with no violations.

This report, required by State law, is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to be aware of the efforts we make to continually improve and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The sources of drinking water in general (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells, though not all of these sources apply to Joshua Tree. Our water source comes from District-owned wells located throughout the community that draw from underground aquifers.

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. A source water assessment plan is available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, as in nearly all water systems. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Contaminants that may be present in source water in general, not necessarily in Joshua Tree, 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 naturally occur 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.



The above "water cycle" illustration shows how water is constantly traveling.

- 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Joshua Basin Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table included shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be accessed on the EPA's website at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm> or by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Maximum Contamination Levels, (MCL) are very stringent limits set by State and Federal law which may not be exceeded. They are set such that out of every 10,000 or 1,000,000 people (depends upon how the MCL was developed) drinking two liters of water every day for a lifetime, only one of those people may experience the described health effect.

While Joshua Basin Water District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials, such as lead, used in plumbing components in homes and businesses. 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. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure from your own water pipes 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 due to your own private water lines, 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>.

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. The United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control provide guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants. They are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).





The California Department of Public Health completed a drinking water source assessment for Joshua Basin Water District on August 24, 2001. This assessment examined the District's Well 10 and Well 14 and determined these sources are most vulnerable to high-density residential septic systems. Septic systems can leach nitrates and other contaminants, and these impurities are compounded in highly populated developments.

The District completed a drinking water source assessment for Well 15 in February 2005. This assessment determined that Well 15 is most vulnerable to low-density septic systems. In this environment, septic systems are not always properly sited or properly maintained, contributing to contaminant leaching. Additionally, agricultural uses and pesticides contribute to the water source's vulnerability.

A drinking water source assessment for Well 17 completed in December 2008 determined that Well 17 is most vulnerable to transportation corridors and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Water Discharge Regulation permitted discharges.

A drinking water source assessment for Well 16 completed in July 2010 determined that Well 16 is most vulnerable to low density septic systems and airports-maintenance/fueling areas.

Additional copies of this report are available by contacting the District. Please contact Randy Little, Water Production Supervisor, at 760-366-8438 for more information. A summary of the assessment may be requested by contacting the District's sanitary engineer from the California Department of Public Health at (909) 383-4308 or (909) 383-4745 (fax). A copy of each source's complete assessment may be viewed at the Joshua Basin Water District office or at: CDPH San Bernardino District Office, Government Center 4th Floor, 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437 San Bernardino, CA 92401.

Joshua Basin Water District has completed several scientific studies in association with the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The purpose of these studies has been threefold: (1) improve the understanding of the geohydrologic framework of the water in the Joshua Tree and Copper Mountain groundwater sub-basins; (2) determine the distribution and quantity of recharge using field and numerical techniques; and (3) develop a groundwater flow model that can be used to help manage the water resources of the region. Our partnership with USGS in understanding our aquifer through these scientific studies assures that we can continue delivering a high quality and dependable source of water in the future.

If you have questions about this water quality report, please call me or Randy Little at 760-366-8438. We at Joshua Basin Water District work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us along the way. You can help preserve water quality by taking toxic cleaners, paint, oil and other chemicals to an authorized disposal site rather than putting them into the septic tank. Help preserve water quantity by conserving whenever you can, and by notifying the District if you suspect a mainline leak. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year.

Sincerely,

Curt Sauer,
General Manager

If you want to learn more about Joshua Basin Water District, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors or our Citizens Advisory Committee. Meeting Location: Joshua Basin Water District, 61750 Chollita Rd. Joshua Tree CA 92252. Call for meeting times: 760-366-8438. 



DID YOU KNOW? The average Joshua Tree resident consumes approximately 110 gallons of water per day? Below are the top three things that Save Our Water identified in helping to reduce water consumption and continue preserving our precious water resource for the next generation. For additional tips on reducing your water usage, go to saveourH2O.org

FIX LEAKY TOILETS

saves
30-50 GALLONS
 per day/toilet

WASH ONLY FULL LOADS OF CLOTHES

saves
15-45 GALLONS
 per load

INSTALL A HIGH-EFFICIENCY WATERSENSE-LABELED TOILET (1.28 GALLON PER FLUSH)

saves
19 GALLONS
 per person/day



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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

ppt: parts per 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)

µS/cm micro-siemens per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (08-08-2013)	22	0.064	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) (08-08-2013)	22	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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)	2013	39.0	37-41	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	35.5	31-40	NA	NA	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	2.67	0-6.2	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	2.65	0-5.3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (total) (ppb)	2013	29	23-35	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2013	0.70	0.01-1.53	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 4 (CONTINUED) – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.78	0.63-0.93	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as NO ₃) (ppm)	2013	13.0	11-16	45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2013	6.75	4.2-9.3	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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
Chloride (mg/L)	2013	9.6	7.2-12	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2013	0.77	0-3	15	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (Units)	2013	1.0	NA	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	2013	11.75	8.5-15	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (µS/cm)	2013	260	230-290	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Turbidity (Units)	2013	0.07	0-1.1	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2013	150	130-170	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI (ppb)	2013	20.9	8.9-42	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	2013	20	14-26	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Tested which were found to be **Non-Detected** in the Water Supply include:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Aluminum | 10. Dibromoacetic Acid | 19. Mercury (inorganic) |
| 2. Antimony | 11. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 20. Monobromoacetic acid |
| 3. Barium | 12. Dichloroacetic Acid | 21. Monochloroacetic Acid |
| 4. Beryllium | 13. Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) | 22. Nickel |
| 5. Boron | 14. Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | 24. Perchlorate |
| 6. Cadmium | 15. Hydroxide Alkalinity | 25. Selenium |
| 7. Chloroform (Trichloromethane) | 16. Iron | 26. Silver |
| 8. Copper (Source) | 17. Manganese | 27. Sulfate |
| 9. Cyanide (as free cyanide) | 18. MBAS (FOAMING AGENTS) | 28. Thallium |
| | | 29. Zinc |

Este es un informe anual que contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. La calidad de esta agua conforma con todos los requerimientos legales del gobierno y del estado federal. Si desea mayor información, o tiene preguntas, por favor contác, tenos a 760-366-8438.