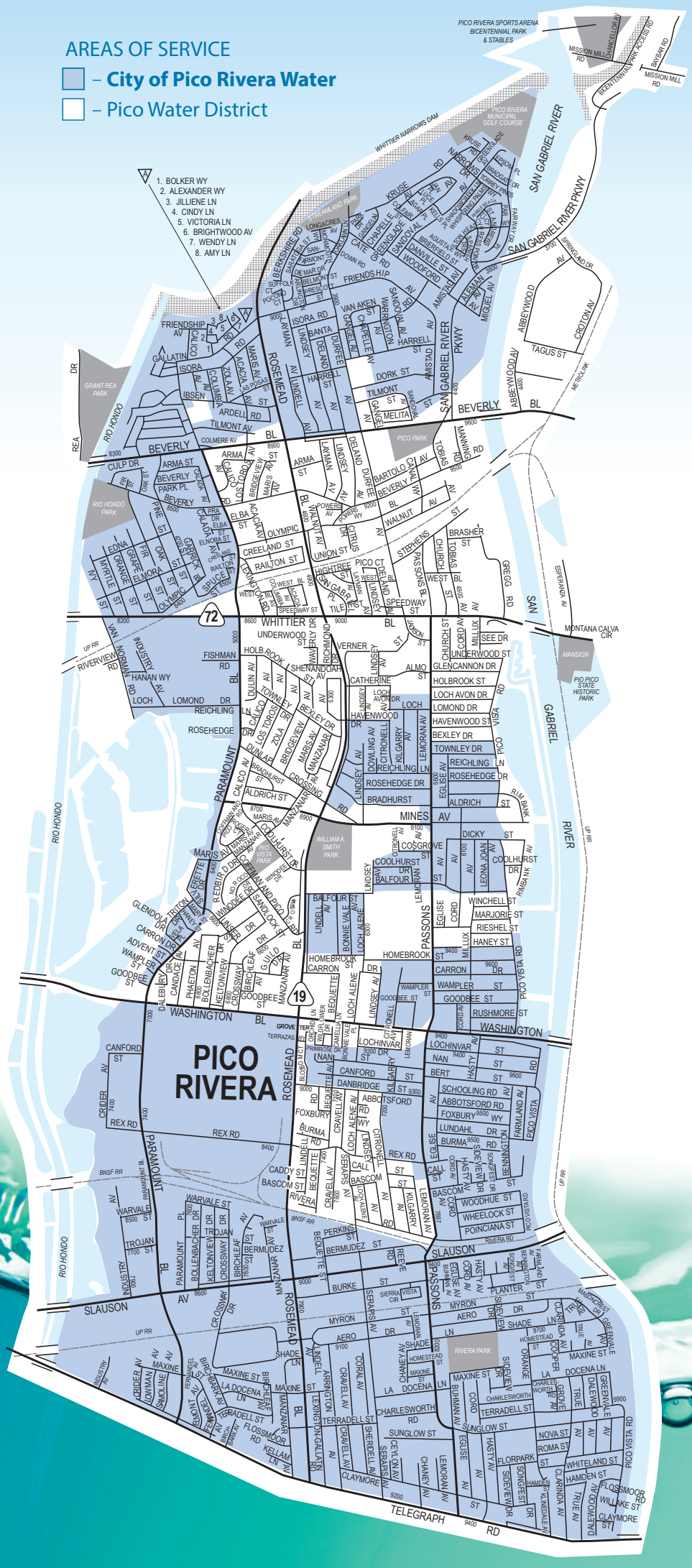
2016 Consumer Confidence Report

AREAS OF SERVICE

- City of Pico Rivera Water
- Pico Water District



Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Desde 1991, las agencias proveedoras de recursos hidráulicos de California han emitido información sobre el agua que se provee al consumidor. Este informe es una copia del informe sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveimos el año pasado. Incluímos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los límites estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.

WHERE DOES MY TAP WATER COME FROM?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

HOW IS MY DRINKING WATER TESTED?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are nonenforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

HOW DO I READ THE WATER QUALITY TABLE?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

WHY DO I SEE SO MUCH COVERAGE IN THE NEWS ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TAP WATER?

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, including 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, 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, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm *(USEPA's web site)*

www.waterboards,ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml *(State Board web site)*

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 services lines and home plumbing. The City of Pico Rivera 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.

SHOULD I TAKE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 USEPA/ Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The City of Pico Rivera conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, known contaminant plumes, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, plastics/synthetics producers, and dry cleaners. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by submitting a written request to City Hall at 6615 Passons Blvd., Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

HOW CAN I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS ON WATER ISSUES THAT AFFECT ME?

The public is welcome to attend Water Authority Meetings on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 6615 Passons Blvd, Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

HOW DO I CONTACT MY WATER AGENCY IF I HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT WATER QUALITY?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Mr. Gabriel Gomez at (562) 801- 4221.

SOME HELPFUL WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- Fix leaky faucets in your home and save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped.
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry.
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/ garden, not the sidewalk/driveway and save 500 gallons per month.
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation and save hundreds of gallons a year.
- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth and save 25 gallons a month.

Visit us on the web at www.pico-rivera.org

¿DE DÓNDE PROVIENE EL AQUA QUE TOMO?

Su agua de la llave proviene de las aguas subterráneas de uno o más pozos profundos. Estos pozos abastecen nuestra área de servicio que muestra el mapa adjunto. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta en este informe.

¿CÓMO SE ANALIZA MI AGUA POTABLE?

El agua que toma se analiza regularmente para asegurarnos de que no halla niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en las tomas de servicios. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Bajo las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias menos frecuentemente que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿CUALES SON LOS ESTÁNDARES DEL AGUA POTABLE?

La Agencia federal de Proteción al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, la Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos de Agua (Junta Estatal) regula la calidad de agua del grifo haciendo cumplir límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como el USEPA'S. Historicamente, los estandares de California han sido más estrictos que los federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente podrían afectar su salud. Las normas establecen los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (MCL, por sus siglas en inglés) que se permite del contaminante primario o secundario en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben asegurarse de que la calidad de esta cumpla con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos (o MCLs, en inglés). No todas las sustancias tienen un Nivel Contaminante Máximo. El plomo y el cobre, por ejemplo, son regulados, por cierto nivel de acción. Si cualquier sustancia química sobrepasa el nivel de acción, se dará la necesidad de un proceso de tratamiento para rebajar los niveles en el agua de beber. Los abastecedores de agua deben cumplir con los Niveles Contaminantes Máximos para asegurar la calidad del agua.

Las Metas para la Salud Pública (MSP [o PHGs, en inglés]) son establecidas por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Las PHGs proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua, y son similares a los reglamentos federales nombrados Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante Maximos (MNCM [o MCLGs, en inglés]). Las PHGs y MCLGs son metas a nivel recomendable. Las PHG y MCLG son ambas definidas como los niveles de contaminantes en el agua potable por debajo de los niveles donde no se esperan riesgos a la salud y no enforzables. Ambos niveles PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en las que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿CÓMO INTERPRETO MI INFORME DE CALIDAD DEL AGUA?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requireren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en el agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra la lista de las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra la lista de la concentracion promedio y el rango de concentraciones que se hayan encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas del MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si estos son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare los valores por encima del promedio, mínimos y máximos y el Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran por encima del Nivel Contaminante Máximo. Si los químicos sobrepasan el Nivel Contaminante Máximo no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realizen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un corto período. Si los resultados muestran sobrepasar el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o el abastecimiento de esta debe decomisionarse.

¿POR QUÉ HAY TANTA PUBLICIDAD SOBRE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA POTABLE?

Las fuentes del agua potable (de ambas agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o por la tierra, se disuelven minerales que ocurren al natural, y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, al igual que pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que puenden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales como los virus y la bacteria, los que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial, industrial, o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura.
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y agricultura applicación y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales puenden ocurrir naturalmente o que puenden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para asegurarse que el agua potable sea saludable, la USEPA y al Junta Estatal imponen reglamentos que limitan las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que los sistemas públicos de agua proveen. Los reglamentos de la Junta Estatal también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada la cual debe proveer la misma protección a la salud pública.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y riesgos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

http://water.epa.gov/drink/standards/hascience.cfm
(el sitio Web de la USEPA)

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/
(sitio Web de Bordo Estatal)

Si presente, los niveles elevados del plomo pueden causar el problema de salud serio, sobre todo para mujeres embarazadas y niños. El plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y a casa fontanería. La Ciudad de Pico Rivera es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en la fontanería de componentes. Cuando su agua ha estado sentándose durante varias horas, usted puede minimizar el potencial para la exposición de plomo limpiando su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede desear hacer probar su agua. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, métodos de análisis, y pasos que usted puede tomar para minimizar la exposición está disponible de la Línea Directa de Agua Potable Segura o en http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

¿DEBERÍA TOMAR OTRAS PRECAUCIONES?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas imunológicos, o sea esas personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimoterapia cancerosa; personas que tienen órganos transplantados, o personas con SIDA o desordenes imunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente suseptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guias de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono de la USEPA encargada de proteger el agua potable al teléfono (1-800-426-4791).

¿VALORACIÓN DE SU ABASTECIMIENTO DE AGUA

La ciudad de Pico Rivera condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. El abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas es considerado más vulnerable a estaciones de gasolina, al conocido plomo, a químicos/procesos petroleros/almacenaje, a el chapado/acabado/y fabricación de metal, a plásticos y procedimientos sintéticos, y a tintorerías. Una copia de la evaluación aprobada puede ser obtenida presentando una petición escrita al Ayuntamiento en 6615 Passons Blvd, Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

CÓMO PUEDO PARTICIPAR EN LAS DECISIONES SOBRE ASUNTOS ACERCA DEL AGUA QUE ME PUEDAN AFECTAR?

El público está invitado a asistir a las juntas de la Autoridad del Suministro de Agua en el cuarto martes de cada mes a las 6:00 pm en 6615 Passons Blvd., Pico Rivera, CA 90660.

CÓMO ME PONGO EN CONTACTO CON MI AGENCIA DEL AGUA SI TENGO PREGUNTAS SOBRE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA?

Si tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor comuníquese con el Sr. Gabriel Gomez, llamando al (562) 801-4221.

¿ALGUNAS CONSEJOS DE CONSERVACIÓN DE AGUA UTIL

- Arreglar los grifos que gotean en su hogar - ahorre hasta 20 galones cada día por cada detenido de fugas.
- Ahorre entre 15 y 50 galones de agua cada vez lavando solamente cargas completas de ropa.
- Ajuste sus regaderas de modo que el agua caiga en su césped / jardín, no la acera / calzada - ahorre 500 galones por mes.
- Utilice pajote orgánico alrededor de las plantas para reducir la evaporación - ahorre cientos de galones por año.
- Apague el agua cuando se cepille sus dientes y ahorre 25 galones por mes.

Visítenos en nuestra página de internet:
www.pico-rivera.org

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three-year period. This occured iin 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). The City of Pico Rivera has monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Once EPA has obtained this occurence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants. The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

Monitored from 2013-15 CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	Average	Range	Minimum Reporting Level	Use or Environmental Source
1, 4 - Dioxane (ug/l)	0.68	0.2-2.7	0.07	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manfacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Chlorate (ug/l)	63.35	ND-540	20 ug/l	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.26	ND-0.94	0.03 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Total Chromium (ug/l)	0.22	ND-2.7	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Cobalt (ug/l)	0.39	ND-2.9	1.0 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and ground water; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicine and as a germicide.
Molybdenum (ug/l)	0.65	ND-3.8	1.0 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) (ug/l)	0.01	ND-0.06	0.04 (ug/l)	Surfactant or emulsifier; used in fire-fighting foam, circuit board etching acids, alkaline cleaners, floor polish, as a pesticide active ingredient for insect bait traps; U.S. manfacture of PFOS phased out in 2002; however, PFOS still generated incidentally.
Perfluoroctanic Acid (PFOA) (ug/l)	0.004	ND-0.03	0.02 (ug/l)	Perfluorinated aliphatic carboxylic acid; used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymers (such as Teflon), fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives and photographic films.
Strontium (ug/l)	248.5	ND-780	0.3 ug/l	Naturally-occuring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (ug/l)	1.7	ND-8.1	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occuring elemental metal; used as vandium pentoxide which is a chemcal intermediate and a catalyst.

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Results are from the most recent testing performed in 2015 in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations. The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative, are more than one-year old.

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	Groundwater		Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Range			
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	0.29	ND-3.2	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
INORGANICS SAMPLED 2013-2015					
Arsenic (µg/l)	0.33	ND-4.3 (b)	10	0.004 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.29	0.22-0.38	2	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	2.87	0.77-5.1	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
RADIOLOGICAL (pCi/l)					
Gross Alpha	1.7	ND-6.8	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	0.07	ND-0.46	5 (g)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.01	ND-0.04	5 (g)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	1.53	ND-5.8	20	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS Positive %	Distribution System		Primary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Range			
Total Coliform Bacteria	0.19%	0.0-2.3%	5%	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform & *E.Coli* Bacteria	0	0	(i)	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	0 (*)	0 (*)	(*) Acute Violations

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS & DISINFECTION RESIDUALS (c)	Distribution System		Primary MCL or [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Range			
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	17	1.0-20.8	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	3.2	ND-3.4	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.68	ND-1.7	0.2-2.0	[4] (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

AT THE TAP PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	Distribution System		Action Level	PHG (MCLG)	2014 Results
	90%ile	#sites above AL			
Copper (mg/l)	0.4 (f)	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/l)	0.8	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

	Groundwater		Secondary MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Range		
Aggressiveness index (corrosivity)	11.8	11-12.6	Non-corrosive	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxygen in water
Chloride (mg/l)	79.3	37-110	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	755.4	410-1000	1600	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Iron (µg/l)	256.2	ND-3000	300	The 330 (µg/l) was from Well No. 4 that was out of service at the time for rehabilitation
Manganese (µg/l)	5.2	ND-67	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold odor number)	0.6	ND-1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/l)	99.8	54-140	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	466.2	290-620	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.5	ND-2.5	5	Soil runoff

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

SAMPLED 2013-15	Groundwater	
	Average	Range
Alkalinity (mg/l)	149.9	88-200
Calcium (mg/l)	67.9	32-95.1
1,4-Dioxane (µg/l) (h)	1.23	ND-2.0
Magnesium (mg/l)	13.8	7.3-17.9
pH (standard unit)	7.6	7.3-8
Potassium (mg/l)	4	2.9-4.8
Sodium (mg/l)	63.1	39-79
Total Hardness (mg/l)	225.9	110-311
Total Organic Carbon	0.7	0.4-1.3

OTHER PARAMETERS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	Distribution System		Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Range	
Color (color units)	ND	ND	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials

ABBREVIATIONS

< = less than • **pCi/L =** picoCuries per liter • **mg/l =** milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons) • **ND =** constituent not detected at the reporting limit • **ng/l =** nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons) • **NTU =** nephelometric turbidity units • **SI =** Saturation Index • **uS/cm =** microSiemens per centimeter • **µg/l =** micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons) • **NA =** constituent not analyzed

FOOTNOTES

(a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this report are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). • **(b)** While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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. • **(c)** Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance. • **(d)** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL). • **(e)** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG). • **(f)** 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps. • **(g)** Combined Radium 226+Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L. • **(h)** The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in one well in 2015. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals. • (i) A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. • (j) Indicates dates sampled for groundwater sources only.

DEFINITIONS

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. • **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant allowed in 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 disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. • **Notification Level:** The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant. • **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. • **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 which a water system must follow. • **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. • **Secondary Water Standard (SDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect the aesthetic qualities, such as taste, odor, or apperarance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL levels. • **Variances & Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.