ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Jardines del Valle

Water System Number: 4400664

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/16/16 (*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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Analilia de la Torre

Signature: [signature]

Title: Community Manager

Phone Number: (831) 278-1184 Date: 6/16/16

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

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: By leaving a copy for each resident at their unit, personally.

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

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ 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)
- ☐ 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 address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

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

Jardines del Valle
Water Quality Report – 2015

Santa Cruz County Water System I.D. No. 4400664

*****Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguen que lo entienda bien.*****

The Jardines del Valle housing complex has its' own water system. The water system is classified as a "community water system." As such, we are required to provide this *Water Quality / Consumer Confidence Report* to you, the water user. In 2015, water from the system was tested and compared to the EPA and State drinking water health standards. W**ater in the system met all EPA and State drinking water standards**. This brochure reviews 2015's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, person 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 (800-426-4791).

Your water comes from an on-site water production well sunk approximately 430-feet into underground sources of water called the Aromas Sands and/or the Paso Robles Formation. The water is pumped to a 7,500-gallon raw water storage tank where chlorine is added. The water is then filtered to remove manganese, a naturally-occurring mineral, which can turn the water brown. The treated water is sent to two 5,000-gallon storage tanks that supply potable water for domestic (drinking and washing) use at the housing complex. A booster pump and pressure tanks provide pressure throughout the water system. The well, storage tanks, and treatment system are located on the east side of the property, west of Murphy Road, in a chain link fenced area. Please see the notes below regarding drinking water.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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 before it is treated include:

*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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 that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

*Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

*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 storm water runoff, agriculture application, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The following Table lists all the drinking water contaminants and compounds (analytes) that the source well was tested for, the date of the tests, the results of the tests, and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for that analyte established by the US EPA or the state of California in both parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb), where 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb. The presence of any compound in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State requires monitoring for certain compounds less than once per year because the concentrations of these compounds are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

About Manganese: In the spring to summer 2013, Weber, Hayes installed an oxidation and filtration system between the raw and finished water storage tanks to filter out the Manganese. This filtration system began full time operation in June 2013 and continues to operate. **Water in the distribution system has contained less than the Secondary MCL of Manganese (less than 50 ppb) since the filtration system began operating**. Manganese is a naturally occurring mineral and is present in groundwater due to leaching from natural deposits. It is a required nutrient in every person's diet and a healthful diet provides adequate manganese for good nutrition (US EPA, 2003). Manganese is regulated by a 50 ppb Secondary MCL (see drinking water regulations), a standard established to address issues of aesthetics (discoloration), not health concerns. At concentration greater than 50 ppb Manganese may make the water appear brown. However, there are potential health concerns of high levels of manganese in drinking water.

For more information on Manganese you may see the following references:

- ATSDR, 2008, Toxicological Profile for Manganese, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, September 2008.
- US EPA, 1996, Manganese, Integrated Risk Information System, US Environmental Protection Agency, Reference Dose last updated May 1, 1996.
- US EPA, 2003 (PDF), Health Effects Support Document for Manganese, February 2003.
- US EPA, 2004 (PDF), Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.
- WHO, 2004 (PDF), Manganese in Drinking-water, Background document for development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, World Health Organization, 2004. See also: WHO, Chemical Hazards in Drinking Water - Manganese.

About Chlorine Injection Into Your Water: A chlorine injection system was installed as a pre-treatment process for your manganese treatment/filtering system. Due to the required dose of chlorine needed for optimal manganese removal, there was and continues to be, a small residual amount of chlorine in your water. The residual low concentration of chlorine in your water inhibits bacteria in the water system. The chlorine injection system provides a chlorine residual of approximately 0.5 ppm in the water distribution system. The MCL for chlorine is 4 ppm.

The following table summarizes the Source Well Laboratory Analytical Results. Terms and abbreviations used in the table include:

- **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 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 Contaminant Level** (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level** (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **<** : Less than

Please direct any questions about the potable water system to:
Analilia de la Torre (Jardines del Valle Community Manager) at 831.278.1184
OR
Josh Hannaleck (Certified Water Distribution Operator - Weber, Hayes & Associates) at 831.722.3580

Jardines del Valle
Reporte de Calidad de Agua – 2015

Santa Cruz County Water System I.D. No. 4400664

***** This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have it translated or talk to someone who understands it well. *****

El complejo residencial Jardines del Valle tiene su propio sistema de agua. El sistema de agua se clasifica como un "sistema de agua de la comunidad." Como tal, estamos obligados a proporcionar este *Informe de Confianza / Calidad del Agua al Consumidor*, a usted, el usuario del agua. En 2015, el agua del sistema se puso a prueba y se compara con los estándares de salud de agua potable de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos (US EPA) y del Estado**. El agua en el sistema cumplió con todos los estándares de agua potable de US EPA y del Estado.** Este folleto examina la calidad del agua de 2015. Se incluyen detalles de dónde proviene el agua, lo que contiene, y cómo se compara con los estándares estatales.

El agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede esperarse que contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. Más información sobre contaminantes y efectos de salud potenciales pueden ser obtenidos llamando a Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura de la US EPA (800-426-4791).

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas tales como personas con cáncer que reciben quimioterapia, personas que han recibido transplantes de órganos, personas con VIH / SIDA u otras enfermedades del sistema inmunológico, algunos ancianos y niños, pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar consejo de su doctor sobre el agua potable. Los guias de US EPA / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles en la Línea Directa del Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Su agua proviene de una producción de agua en el lugar, así hundido aproximadamente 430 pies en las fuentes subterráneas de agua llamados Aromas Sands y / o Paso Robles Formation. El agua se bombea a un tanque de almacenamiento de agua no tratada de 7,500 galones en el que se añade cloro. Se filtra entonces el agua para eliminar Manganeso, un mineral de origen natural, que puede convertir el agua marrón. El agua tratada se envía a dos tanques de almacenamiento de 5,000 galones que abastecen de agua potable para uso doméstico (beber y lavar) utilizada en el complejo de vivienda. Una bomba de refuerzo y un tanque de presión proporcionan la presión en todo el sistema de agua. El pozo, tanques de almacenamiento y sistema de tratamiento se encuentran en el lado este de la propiedad, al oeste de Murphy Road, en una zona dividida con cerca de alambre. Por favor consulte las notas siguientes en materia de agua potable.

Las fuentes de agua potable (tanto el agua de la llave y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales y pozos. Cuando el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o a través del suelo, disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, material radiactivo, y puede recoger sustancias que resultan de la presencia de animales o de actividad humana.

Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua antes de que se trata son:

* Los contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones de ganado y la fauna silvestre.

* Los contaminantes inorgánicos, como sales y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del escurrimiento urbano de aguas pluviales, descargas de aguas residuals, industriales o domésticas, la producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.

* Los pesticidas y herbicidas que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, desagües pluviales urbanos y los usos residenciales.

* Los contaminantes radioactivos, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de las actividades de petróleo y producción de gas y minería.

* Los contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles que son subproductos de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, aplicación agrícola y sistemas sépticos.

Con el fin de garantizar que el agua de la llave es segura para beber, US EPA y la State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. Reglamentos de SWRCB también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada que proporcionan la misma protección para la salud pública.

DATOS DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

La siguiente tabla anota todos los contaminantes del agua potable y compuestos (analitos) que el pozo fuente se puso a prueba para, la fecha de las pruebas, los resultados de las pruebas, y el nivel máximo de contaminante (MCL) para ese analito establecido por US EPA o el Estado de California en ambas partes por millón (ppm) y partes por billón (ppb), en la que 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb. La presencia de cualquier compuesto en el agua no indica necesariamente que el agua representa un riesgo para la salud. El Estado requiere de un monitoreo para ciertos compuestos menos de una vez al año porque no se espera que las concentraciones de estos compuestos varien significativamente de un año a otro. Algunos de los datos, aunque son representativos de la calidad del agua, son de más de un año.

Acerca de Manganeso: En la primavera hasta el verano de 2013, Weber, Hayes instalo un sistema de oxidación y filtración entre los tanques de almacenamiento de agua sin tartar y tanques de agua tratada para filtrar los Manganeso. Este sistema de filtración comenzó su actividad a tiempo completo en junio de 2013 y sigue funcionando. **El agua en el sistema de distribución ha contenido menos que el MCL secundario de Manganeso (menos de 50 ppb), desde que el sistema de filtración comenzó a funcionar.** El Manganeso es un mineral natural y está presente en las aguas subterráneas debido a la lixiviación de depósitos naturales. Es un nutriente necesario en la dieta de cada persona y una dieta saludable proporciona Manganeso adecuada para una buena nutrición (US EPA, 2003). El Manganeso está regulado por un MCL Secundaria 50 ppb (ver drinking water regulations), un estándar establecido para tratar las cuestiones de la estética (decoloración), no problemas de salud. En concentración superior a 50 ppb, Manganeso pueden hacer que el agua aparecen de color marrón. Sin embargo, existen preocupaciones potenciales de salud de los altos niveles de Manganeso en el agua potable.

Para obtener más información acerca de Manganeso puede ver las siguientes referencias:

- ATSDR, 2008, Toxicological Profile for Manganese, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, September 2008.
- US EPA, 1996, Manganese, Integrated Risk Information System, US Environmental Protection Agency, Reference Dose last updated May 1, 1996.
- US EPA, 2003 (PDF), Health Effects Support Document for Manganese, February 2003.
- US EPA, 2004 (PDF), Drinking Water Health Advisory for Manganese, January 2004.
- WHO, 2004 (PDF), Manganese in Drinking-water, Background document for development of WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, World Health Organization, 2004. See also: WHO, Chemical Hazards in Drinking Water - Manganese.

Acerca de Inyección de Cloro en su Agua: Un sistema de inyección de cloro se instaló como un proceso de pre-tratamiento para su sistema de tratamiento / filtrado de Manganeso. Debido a la dosis necesaria de cloro para la eliminación óptima de Manganeso, hubo y sigue habiendo, una pequeña cantidad residual de cloro en el agua. La baja concentración residual de cloro impide que tenga bacteria en el sistema de agua. El sistema de inyección de cloro proporciona un residual de cloro de aproximadamente 0.5 ppm en el sistema de distribución de agua. El MCL para el cloro es de 4 ppm.

La siguiente tabla resume los resultados de Source Well Laboratory Analytical Results. Términos y abreviaturas utilizadas en la tabla incluyen:

- **Public Health Goal** (PHG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable el cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto a la salud. PHG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (MCLG): El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable el cual no hay riesgo conocido o previsto a la salud. Los MCLG son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** (MCL): El nivel más alto de un contaminante que se permite en el agua potable. Los MCL primarios se establecen tan cerca de los PHG (MCLG) como sea económica y tecnológicamente factible. Los MCL secundarios se establecen para proteger el olor, sabor y apariencia del agua potable.
- **Regulatory Action Level** (AL): La concentración de un contaminante que, cuando se excede, pone en movimiento el tratamiento u otros requisitos que un sistema de agua debe seguir.
- **<** : Menos que

Por favor, dirija cualquier pregunta sobre el sistema de agua potable a:
Analilia de la Torre (Gerente de Jardines del Valle) al 831.278.1184
o
Josh Hannaleck (Operador Certificado de Distribución de Agua - Weber, Hayes & Associates) al 831.722.3580

Table 1: Summary of Source Well #1 Analytical Results
Jardines del Valle, Water System I.D. No. 4400664
76 Murphy Crossing Road, Watsonville, California

Analyte	Date	Results in ppb (unless otherwise noted)	*MCL in ppb**	Results in ppm (unless otherwise noted)	*MCL in ppm**
Arsenic (As)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 2.0 < 2.0	*10*	< 0.002 < 0.002	*0.01*
Barium (Ba)	11/13/15 10/02/12	190 220	*1,000*	0.190 0.220	*1.0*
Boron (B)	11/13/15 10/02/12	530 520	**NL: 1,000*	0.530 0.520	**NL: 1.0*
Cadmium (Cd)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 1.0 < 1.0	*5.0*	< 0.001 < 0.001	*0.005*
Chromium (Cr)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 1.0 < 1.0	*50*	< 0.001 < 0.001	*0.05*
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr^{+6})	11/04/14	< 0.20	*10*	< 0.002	*0.01*
Copper (Cu)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 50 < 50	**AL: 1,300 (1,000 [2])*	< 0.050 < 0.050	**AL: 1.3 (1.0 [2])*
Cyanide (CN)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 100 < 100	*150*	< 0.10 < 0.10	*0.15*
Lead (Pb)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 5.0 < 5.0	**AL: 15*	< 0.005 < 0.005	**AL: 0.015*
Mercury (Hg)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 1.0 < 1.0	*2.0*	< 0.001 < 0.001	*0.002*
Selenium (Se)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 5.0 < 5.0	*50*	< 0.005 < 0.005	*0.05*
Silver (Ag)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 10 < 10	*100 [2]*	< 0.010 < 0.010	*0.1 [2]*
Zinc (Zn)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 50 < 50	*5,000 [2]*	< 0.050 < 0.050	*5.0 [2]*
MBAS (Surfactants)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 25 < 25	*500 [2]*	< 0.025 < 0.025	*0.5 [2]*
Aluminum (Al)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 50 < 50	*1,000 (200 [2])*	< 0.050 < 0.050	*1.0 (0.2 [2])*
Antimony (Sb)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 6.0 < 6.0	*6.0*	< 0.006 < 0.006	*0.006*
Beryllium (Be)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 1.0 < 1.0	*4.0*	< 0.001 < 0.001	*0.004*
Nickel (Ni)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 10 < 10	*100*	< 0.01 < 0.01	*0.1*
Thallium (Tl)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 1.0 < 1.0	*2.0*	< 0.001 < 0.001	*0.002*
Nitrite (as N)	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 100 < 100	*1,000*	< 0.10 < 0.10	*1.0*
Nitrate-N + Nitrite-N	11/13/15 10/02/12	< 100 < 100	*–*	< 0.10 < 0.10	*–*
Carbonate Alk. (as CO_3)	10/02/12	< 2,000	*–*	< 2.0	*–*
Bicarbonate Alk. (as HCO_3)	10/02/12	400,000	*–*	400	*–*
Total Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	10/02/12	320,000	*–*	320	*–*
Total Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	10/02/12	500,000	*–*	500	*–*
Total Dissolved Solids	10/02/12	830,000	*1,000,000 [2]*	830	*1,000 [2]*
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) **	11/13/15	< 100	*10,000*	< 0.10	*10*
Nitrate (as NO_3)	11/13/15 12/16/14 02/04/14 10/02/12	< 1,000 < 1,000 < 1,000 < 1,000	*45,000*	< 1.0 < 1.0 < 1.0 < 1.0	*45*
Chloride (Cl)	10/02/12	110,000	*500,000 [2]*	110	*500 [2]*
Sulfate (SO_4)	10/02/12	240,000	*500,000 [2]*	240	*500 [2]*
Fluoride (F)	11/13/15 10/02/12	260 250	*2,000*	0.26 0.25	*2.0*

Table 1: Summary of Source Well #1 Analytical Results
Jardines del Valle, Water System I.D. No. 4400664
76 Murphy Crossing Road, Watsonville, California

Analyte	Date	Results in ppb (unless otherwise noted)	*MCL in ppb**	Results in ppm (unless otherwise noted)	*MCL in ppm**
Calcium (Ca)	10/02/12	100,000	–	100	–
Magnesium (Mg)	10/02/12	58,000	*50* [2]	58	*0.05* [2]
Potassium (K)	10/02/12	2,600	–	2.6	–
Sodium (Na)	10/02/12	100,000	–	100	–
Total Iron (Fe)	10/02/12	82	*300* [2]	0.82	*0.3* [2]
Manganese (Mn) [†]	07/13/15	2,400	*50* [2]	2.4	*0.05* [2]
	05/20/14	2,400		2.4	
	02/04/14	2,300		2.3	
	11/04/13	2,300		2.3	
	08/22/13	2,300		2.3	
	01/29/13	2,200		2.5	
	10/02/12	2,500		2.5	
	09/14/12	2,100		2.1	
Perchlorate	03/05/13	< 2.0	*6.0*	< 0.002	*0.006*
Synthetic Organic Compounds	11/13/15	ND	*varies*	ND	*varies*
	10/18/12	ND		ND	
Volatile Organic Compounds	10/18/12	ND	*varies*	ND	*varies*
Gross Alpha	02/04/14	2.09	*15 pCi/L*	--	--
pH value	10/02/12	7.4	*6.5 - 8.5*	--	--
Conductivity (micromhos/cm)	10/02/12	1,300	*1,600* [2]	--	--
Color (Co/Pt) (Units)	10/02/12	3.0	*15*	--	--
Odor (Threshold Number)	10/02/12	< 1.0	*3* [2]	--	--
Turbidity (NTU)	10/02/12	1.9	*5* [2]	--	--

NOTES:

Data prior to June 25, 2013 was collected by others. We make no warranty regarding the quality or accuracy of data collected by others, it is presented solely for informational purposes.

Maximum Contaminant Level (**MCL**) = United States Environmental Protection Agency, *National Primary Drinking Water Regulations,* revised July 1, 2014

[2] = Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water and DO NOT affect health at that established level.

< = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit, X

ND = Not Detected at or above the laboratory's Reporting Limit

-- = Not Analyzed or Not Applicable

parts per billion (**ppb**) = micrograms per liter (ug/L) parts per million (**ppm**) = milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter

***** = EPA Action Levels (**AL**) and Notification Levels (**NL**) are shown for analytes which do not have an MCL, but require further attention including sampling and/or treatment

** = Reporting units for Nitrates were modified by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water from Nitrate (as NO_3) to Nitrate (as Nitrogen), effective by no later than January 1, 2016. **Note**: the change applies merely to reporting units. The MCL was not made more stringent.

[†] = An oxidation/filtration (AD26) water treatment system was installed between the raw and finished water storage tanks by Weber, Hayes & Associates in June 2013. Manganese has not been detected in the "Outlet" of the treatment system, and therefore, the distribution system since that time.