Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Arsenic *The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.	7	7	7	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006	Barium	0.163	0.163	0.163	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.3	0.3	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate	0.02	0.01	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Combines Radium 226 &228	0.35	0	0.7	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters	4.65	4	5.3	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006	Gross alpha	2.65	0	5.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic -The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenics' possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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."

Organic Contaminants Testing waived, not reported, or none detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

System must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2008	Disinfectant used	Average level of CCR year's quarterly	Minimum results single sample	Maximum result single sample	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	1.1	1.1	1.1	80	ppb	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts Waived or not yet sampled

Unregulated Contaminants Not reported or non detected

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamin ant
2006	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Copper	0.843	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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. This water supply 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."

Total Coliform Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria **Fecal Coliform** Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria **Turbidity** Not required

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Bicarbonate	311	311	311	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	37	37	37	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	58	58	58	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Iron	0.169	0.169	0.169	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Magnesium	9.8	9.8	9.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Manganese	0.0216	0.0216	0.0216	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	7.7	7.7	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosively of water.
2006	Sodium	115	115	115	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	24	24	24	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	255	255	255	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble minerals salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	413	413	413	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

2006	Total Hardness as CaCO3	132	132	132	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.