Suncreek Ranch 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Arsenic ** The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.*	2	2	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2007	Barium	0.192	0.192	0.192	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Fluoride	0.42	0.42	0.42	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 (10 ppb) 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 your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Xylenes	1.6	1.6	1.6	1000	1000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
2006	Ethylbenzene	0.5	0.5	0.5	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.48	0.7	2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.8	1.8	1.8	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	12.5	12.5	12.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Chloroform	0.9	0.9	0.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromoform	1.4	1.4	1.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromodichloromethane	1.2	1.2	1.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Dibromochloromethane	2.2	2.2	2.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead	3.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper	0.221	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for 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. 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."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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 Constituent
2007	Bicarbonate	290	290	290	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007	Calcium	28	28	28	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	53	53	53	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Iron	0.202	0.202	0.202	.3	ppm	
2007	Magnesium	8.4	8.4	8.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Manganese	0.0178	0.0178	0.0178	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	pH	7.8	7.8	7.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2007	Sodium	92	92	92	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	238	238	238	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	338	338	338	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2007	Total Hardness as CaCO3	104	104	104	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2007	Zinc	0.063	0.063	0.063	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.