

These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The State Water Resources Control Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TR is asterisked and explained below.

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 (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 1	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

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	No. of schools requesting lead sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 10/05/18	10	ND	None	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 10/05/18	10	0.123	None	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	04/30/20	7.6	7.2 - 8.0	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	04/30/20	134	50 - 218	none	none	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 (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	04/30/20	0.7	ND - 2.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	04/30/20	2.1		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Halooacetic Acids (ppb)	07/16/20	14.8		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	07/16/20	17.6		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	06/06/19	0.575	ND - 1.15	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/30/20	206	97 - 315	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	04/30/20	4.2	2.2 - 6.2	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	04/30/20	300	137 - 463	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	04/30/20	37	3.4 - 70	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ppb)	04/30/20	73	ND - 146	300	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	ND - 2.1		0.02+	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ppb was withdrawn on 9/14/17.

Table 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 1 NTU for more than one continuous hour. 4 - Not exceed 1 NTU at four-hour intervals.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.090 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	none

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.