

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report June 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Sources and Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Crestline Village Water District gets its water from two types of sources: 1) Local Ground Water: A limited amount of ground water is obtained from 22 separate wells within the District. 2) Imported Surface Water: Imported surface water is purchased from the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency. Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency buys surface water at Silverwood Lake, treats it and then pumps it up the mountain for use by the District and other water users. Depending on the location of your property, you may receive a blend of local and imported water, or 100% local or imported water.

The District has prepared Drinking Water Source Assessments for all of its local ground water sources. The source assessments were completed in 2002 and are available for review at the District's office.

**Board Meetings:** The District is governed by a locally elected Board of Directors, which meets in a public meeting on the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 pm at the District's office located at 777 Cottonwood Drive, Crestline, California.

#### Terms Used in this Report:

<u>MCL</u> or Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

<u>PDWS</u> or Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

<u>SDWS</u> or Secondary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

<u>PHG</u> or Public Health Goal: 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.

<u>MCLG</u> or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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 (USEPA).

<u>MRDL</u> or Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

<u>MRDLG</u> or Maximum Residential Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

<u>NTU</u> or Nephelometric Turbidity Units: A measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity is the measurement of particles suspended in water. Turbidity results that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

<u>AL</u> or Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**ND** = Not detectable at testing limit.

<u>ppm</u> = Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) <u>ppt</u> = Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppb = Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) pCi/L = Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**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.

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

### Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Additional Drinking Water Information:

All 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 the 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).

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, 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Crestline Village Water District 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 and 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.

E-mail: <a href="mailto:cvwater.com">cvwater.com</a>
Website: <a href="mailto:www.cvwater.com">www.cvwater.com</a>

# **Crestline Village Water District ♦ 2014 Consumer Confidence Report**

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants 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.

Microbiological Contaminants         Highest No. of Detections         Violation         MCL         MCLG         Typical Source of Contaminant           Total Coliform Bacteria         (In a Month) 0 0 No         No         More than 1 sample in a month with a detection         0 Naturally present in the environment.           Fecal Coliform or E. coli (at the ground water source)         (In a year) 0 No         No         A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli         0 Human or animal fecal waste.           SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER           Lead and Copper         No. of samples collected detected (ppb)         No. Sites exceeding AL AL MCLG         Typical Source of Contaminant Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.	significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.  SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA								
Mode									
Focial Coliform of E. of   Part			Violation	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Parameter   Pa	Total Coliform Bacteria	, ,	No			0	Naturally present in the environment.		
Lead and Copper         No. of collected         "Position of collected or coll	(at the ground water		No	repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or		0	Human or animal fecal waste.		
Second	SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper         collected         defected         xcceeding AL         M.C. o.         Typical Source of Contaminant           Led (piph)         20         ND         0         1.5         0.5         internal correction of notaworked plumbing systems; of character from industrial exposits.           Copper (pipm)         20         0.21         0.21         0.0         1.3         0.3         internal correction of notaworked plumbing systems; posteriors.           Modern Freedom         Text Vision 1.2         Range of Detections         Level Range of Detections         PM.C. or M.C.         PM.C. or M.C.         Typical Source of Contaminant           Scidium (pipm)         31.3.7         10.2.1         85.38         77.96         NN         NN         Scidium freiers to the stall present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.           Hurdress (pipm)         84.63         47.150         103.09         99.120         NN         NN         Scidium freiers to the stall present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.           Arisenic (piph)         ND         A9.0         9.2.2         10         NO         Scidium freiers to the stall present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.           Pluoride (pipm)         ND         ND         .9         9.0         2.2         10         Encodernatural deposits. <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>No Sitos</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2"></td>			•	No Sitos					
Lend (pph)         20         ND         0         15         0.2         displayage from inclustral manufacturies; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood wood of natural deposits; leaching from wood wood of natural deposits; leaching from wood wood with the property of the property of the property of the property of the word and is generally naturally occurrence.           Chemical or Constituent         Teaching from wood wood of the property of the property of the word of the word and is generally naturally occurrence.           Sodium (ppm)         28.4.83         47.150         103.09         99-120         N/A         N/A         Paradiam refers to the east present in the word and is generally naturally occurrence.           Arriverse (ppm)         28.4.83         47.150         103.09         99-120         N/A         N/A         Paradiam refers in the word on the east present in the word and is generally naturally occurrence.           Arriverse (ppm)         38.83         47.150         299-120         N/A         N/A         Paradiam refers in the word and is generally naturally occurrence.           Arriverse (ppm)         ND         ND         3.99         39-120         N/A         2.00         1.00         4.00         4.00         4.00         4.00         4.00         4.00         4.00	Lead and Copper				AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Copper (ppm)         2 0         0.2 1         0.0         1.3         0.0         Internal corrosine of household plumbing systems; reported that with proposities, leaching from wood properture.           Chemical or Constituent         Topical Source of Contaminant           Sodium (ppm)         13.37         110 – 21         85.38         77 – 96         N/A         N/A         Source of Contaminant           Hardness (ppm)         84.83         47 - 150         85.38         77 – 96         N/A         N/A         Source of Contaminant           Hardness (ppm)         84.83         47 - 150         85.38         77 – 96         N/A         N/A         N/A         Source of Contaminant           Hardness (ppm)         84.83         47 - 150         85.38         77 – 96         N/A         N/A         N/A         Profice the power from the powe	Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	15	0.2	discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion		
Chemical or Constituent   Chemical or C	Copper (ppm)	20	0.21	0	1.3	0.3	Internal co		
Chemical or Constituent         Level Detected Detections         Lange of Detections         Macual Detections         Macual Projections         Typical Source of Contaminant Detections           Sodium (ppm)         13.37         10 − 21         85.38         77 − 96         N/A         N/A         N/A         Project and its generally naturally procurring.           Hardness (ppm)         84.63         47 - 150         103.89         99 − 120         N/A         Provided (pm)         Hardness is the sum of polyvelent cations are usually naturally occurring.           Acsenic (ppb)         ND         ND         ND         33         0 - 2.2         10         .004         from contaminating deposits, usered from cations are usually naturally occurring.           Flounded (pph)         0.10         ND - 0.20         0.16         0 - 0.32         2         1         Ecosion of natural deposits usually naturally deposits usually naturally deposits.           Lead (pph)         See Above         See Above         - 1.65         0 - 3.4         4.5         1.5         Ecosion of natural deposits.           Lead (pph)         7.31         ND - 3.0         1.85         0 - 3.4         4.5         4.5         Ecosion of natural deposits.           Lead (pph)         7.31         ND - 3.0         1.85         0 - 3.4         4.5									
Chemical or Constituent         Level Detected Detections         Lange of Detections         Macual Detections         Macual Projections         Typical Source of Contaminant Detections           Sodium (ppm)         13.37         10 − 21         85.38         77 − 96         N/A         N/A         N/A         Project and its generally naturally procurring.           Hardness (ppm)         84.63         47 - 150         103.89         99 − 120         N/A         Provided (pm)         Hardness is the sum of polyvelent cations are usually naturally occurring.           Acsenic (ppb)         ND         ND         ND         33         0 - 2.2         10         .004         from contaminating deposits, usered from cations are usually naturally occurring.           Flounded (pph)         0.10         ND - 0.20         0.16         0 - 0.32         2         1         Ecosion of natural deposits usually naturally deposits usually naturally deposits.           Lead (pph)         See Above         See Above         - 1.65         0 - 3.4         4.5         1.5         Ecosion of natural deposits.           Lead (pph)         7.31         ND - 3.0         1.85         0 - 3.4         4.5         4.5         Ecosion of natural deposits.           Lead (pph)         7.31         ND - 3.0         1.85         0 - 3.4         4.5									
Commendation Constitution         Detection         Detections         Detections         MCL or MCL or Typical Source of Contaminant           Soldium (ppm)         13.37         10 – 21         85.38         77 – 96         N/A         N/A         "Soldium in the water and is generally naturally occurring agree; in the water and is generally naturally occurring agree; in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations present in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations are usually occurring agree; in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations are usually accurring agree; in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations are usually occurring agree; in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations are usually accurring agree; in the water, penerally magnesism and calcium. The cations are usually as a contraction of production wastes.           Fluoride (ppm)         0.10         ND – 0.20         0.16         0 – 0.32         2         1         Terosion from natural deposits; unoff and the penerally magnesism and calcium. The cation of production wastes.           Fluoride (ppm)         0.10         ND – 0.20         0.16         0 – 0.32         2         1         Terosion from natural deposits; unoff and the penel in the water, penel pe	Ohamississ O					-			
Sodium (ppm)	Chemical or Constituent	Detected	Detections	Detected	Detections	MCL	MCLG	**	
Hardness (ppm)         84.63         47 - 150         103.69         99 - 120         N/N         N/N         magnetina and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.           EXPRINIAL TO EXPRINAL TO EXPRINATION WATER STANDARD           Aresinic (ppb)         ND         ND         ND         3.39         0 - 2.2         10         0.04         Erosin from matural deposits. runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.           Fluoride (ppm)         0.10         ND - 0.20         0.16         0 - 0.32         2         1         Erosin or natural deposits. runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.           Nitrate (ppm)         0.10         ND - 0.20         0.16         0 - 0.32         2         1         Erosin on fantural deposits. runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.           Nitrate (ppm)         7.31         ND - 30         1.85         0 - 3.4         45         45         Erosin on fantural deposits. runoff and leading position or industrial deposits.           Nitrate (ppm)         7.31         ND - 30         1.85         0 - 3.4         45         45         Erosino of natural deposits. runoff and leaching from septic and sans as evage.           Gross Alpha (pCifL)         4.03         1.55 - 10.45         1.9         2.0         5.0         Erosino of natural deposits.	Sodium (ppm)	13.37	10 – 21	85.38	77 – 96	N/A	N/A	the water and is generally naturally	
Arsenic (ppb)	Hardness (ppm)	84.63	47 - 150	103.69	99 – 120	N/A	N/A	cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations	
Arsanic (ppb)   ND   ND   ND   .39   0 - 2.2   10   .004   from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.									
Fluoride (ppm)         0.10         ND - 0.20         0.16         0 - 0.32         2         1         Erosion of natural deposits.           Lead (ppb)         See Above         See Above         -         -         15         2         Internal corrosion of household internal corrosion of nousehold internal corrosion of nousehold internal corrosion of natural deposits.           Nitrate (ppm)         7.31         ND - 30         1.85         0 - 3.4         45         45         Erosion of natural deposits.           Gross Alpha (pCi/L)         4.03         1.55 - 10.45         -         -         15         None         Erosion of natural deposits.           Uranium (pCi/L)         10.27         1.03 - 19.50         -         -         20         0.5         Erosion of natural deposits.           Uranium (pCi/L)         10.27         34.87         7.8 - 71.6         56         18.9 - 87         80         N/A         By-product of drinking water disability d	Arsenic (ppb)	ND	ND	.39	0 - 2.2	10	.004	from orchards, glass and electronic	
Lead (ppb)         See Above (ppm)         See Above (ppm	Fluoride (ppm)	0.10	ND - 0.20	0.16	0 - 0.32	2	1		
Nitrate (ppm)   1.31	Lead (ppb)	See Above	See Above	-	-	15	2	plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of	
Uranium (pCi/L)         10.27         1.03 – 19.50         -         -         20         0.5         Erosion of natural deposits.           TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) **         34.87         7.8 – 71.6         56         18.9 – 87         80         N/A         By-product of drinking water disinfection.           Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **         6.12         1.1 - 12.3         8         2.7 – 9.6         60         N/A         By-product of drinking water disinfection.           Turbidity (NTU) *         See below         0.12         0 ~ 10.0         5         N/A         Sel more than disinfection.           Turbidity (NTU) *         See below         0.12         0 ~ 10.0         60         N/A         Sel more than disinfection.           Turbidity (NTU) *         See below         0.12         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         N/A         N/A         Not more than disinfection.           Turbidity (NTU) *         See below         0.12         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0 ~ 10.0         0	Nitrate (ppm)	7.31	ND – 30	1.85	0 – 3.4	45	45		
TTHM (Total finialomethanes) (ppb) **         34.87         7.8 − 71.6         56         18.9 − 87         80         N/A         By-product of drinking water disinfection.           Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **         6.12         1.1 · 12.3         8         2.7 − 9.6         60         N/A         By-product of drinking water disinfection.           Turbidity (NTU) *         See below         0.12         0 − 0.2         5         N/A         Soil runoff.           **Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 3.8 TU: Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.           **CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD           **CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD           Chloride (ppm)         23.65         10.90 − 43.30         98.13         84 - 120         500         Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence           Manganese (ppb)         ND         ND         ND         -         -         50         Leaching from natural deposits.           Specific Conductance (uSc)         (uScm)         226.32         170 − 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 − 340         360.63         34	Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	4.03	1.55 - 10.45	-	-	15	None	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Trihalomethanes) (ppb) **   34.87   7.8 - 11.6   39   16.9 - 67   80   17.4   disinfection.    Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **   6.12   1.1 - 12.3   8   2.7 - 9.6   60   N/A   By-product of drinking water disinfection.    Turbidity (NTU) *   See below   0.12   0 - 0.2   5   N/A   Soil runoff.    **Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU; Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.    **Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU; Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.    **Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU; Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.    **Turbidity (ppm)   23.65   10.90 - 43.30   98.13   84 - 120   500   Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence with the properties of the properties	· ,	10.27	1.03 – 19.50	-	-	20	0.5	· ·	
Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 − 0.2 5 N/A Soil runoff.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 1.01 0.3 NTU; Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.  **Turbidity (NTU)* See below 0.12 0 1.09 − 43.30 98.13 84 - 120 500 Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence of the see of the seawater influence of the seawater		34.87	7.8 – 71.6	56	18.9 – 87	80	N/A	disinfection.	
"Turbidity Performance Standard: at least 95% of samples must be less than 0.3 NTU; Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours; Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.  CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD  Chloride (ppm) 23.65 10.90 − 43.30 98.13 84 − 120 500 Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence of the property of the propert	Haloacetic Acids (ppb) **	6.12	1.1 - 12.3	8	2.7 – 9.6	60	N/A		
CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD           Chloride (ppm)         23.65         10.90 – 43.30         98.13         84 - 120         500         Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence           Manganese (ppb)         ND         ND         -         -         50         Leaching from natural deposits.           Sulfate (ppm)         21         21         72.25         58 – 85         500         Leaching from natural deposits.           Specific Conductance (uS/cm)         226.32         170 – 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 - <0.10	Turbidity (NTU) *	See	below	0.12	0 – 0.2	5	N/A	Soil runoff.	
Chloride (ppm)         23.65         10.90 – 43.30         98.13         84 - 120         500         Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence           Manganese (ppb)         ND         ND         -         -         50         Leaching from natural deposits.           Sulfate (ppm)         21         21         72.25         58 – 85         500         Leaching from natural deposits.           Specific Conductance (uS/cm)         226.32         170 – 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 - <0.10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Manganese (ppb)         ND         ND         -         -         50         Leaching from natural deposits.           Sulfate (ppm)         21         21         72.25         58 – 85         500         Leaching from natural deposits.           Specific Conductance (uS/cm)         226.32         170 – 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 - <0.10									
Sulfate (ppm)         21         21         72.25         58 – 85         500         Leaching from natural deposits.           Specific Conductance (uS/cm)         226.32         170 – 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         < 0.10 - < 0.10	,			98.13	84 - 120			· ·	
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)         226.32         170 − 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 − 340         360.63         340 − 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 − < 0.10	Manganese (ppb)	ND	ND	-	-	50	,		
(uS/cm)         226.32         170 – 330         -         -         1600         Substances that form ions when in water.           Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 - <0.10		21	21	72.25	58 – 85	500	Leaching	from natural deposits.	
(ppm)         177         120 – 340         360.63         340 – 380         1000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppm)         -         <0.10 - <0.10	(uS/cm)	226.32	170 – 330	-	-	1600	Substances that form ions when in water.		
(ppm)         -         20.10 - 20.10         -         -         300         Intrinspal and industrial waste discharges.           Odor - Threshold (Ton)         1.02         1 - 2         1.06         1 - 2         3         Naturally-occurring organic materials.           Iron (ppb)         -         -         7.5         0 - 120         300         Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.           Zinc (ppb)         2.74         ND - 52         -         -         5000         Leaching from natural deposits.           Turbidity (NTU)*         0.27         <0.1 - 3.3	(ppm)	177	120 – 340	360.63	340 – 380	1000	Erosion of	natural deposits.	
Odor – Threshold (Ton)         -         7.5         0 - 120         300         Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.           Zinc (ppb )         2.74         ND – 52         -         -         5000         Leaching from natural deposits.           Turbidity (NTU)*         0.27         <0.1 – 3.3		-	<0.10 - <0.10	-	-	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.		
Zinc (ppb )         2.74         ND – 52         -         -         5000         Leaching from natural deposits.           Turbidity (NTU)*         0.27         <0.1 – 3.3         See above         5         Soil runoff.           UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS           Boron (ppb)         ND         ND         189.38         150 - 270         1,000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Vanadium (ppb)         0.42         ND – 5         3.62         0 – 7.8         50         Erosion of natural deposits.	Odor – Threshold (Ton)	1.02	1 – 2	1.06	1 – 2	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials.		
Turbidity (NTU)*         0.27         <0.1 – 3.3         See above         5         Soil runoff.           UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS           Boron (ppb)         ND         ND         189.38         150 - 270         1,000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Vanadium (ppb)         0.42         ND – 5         3.62         0 – 7.8         50         Erosion of natural deposits.	Iron (ppb)	-	-	7.5	0 - 120	300	Leaching	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS           Boron (ppb)         ND         ND         189.38         150 - 270         1,000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Vanadium (ppb)         0.42         ND - 5         3.62         0 - 7.8         50         Erosion of natural deposits.	Zinc (ppb )	2.74	ND – 52	-	-	5000	Leaching	from natural deposits.	
Boron (ppb)         ND         ND         189.38         150 - 270         1,000         Erosion of natural deposits.           Vanadium (ppb)         0.42         ND - 5         3.62         0 - 7.8         50         Erosion of natural deposits.	Turbidity (NTU)*	0.27	<0.1 – 3.3	See	above	5	Soil runoff		
Vanadium (ppb)         0.42         ND – 5         3.62         0 – 7.8         50         Erosion of natural deposits.				UNREGULATED	CONTAMINANT	S			
	Boron (ppb)	ND	ND	189.38	150 - 270	1,000	Erosion of	natural deposits.	
pH 6.95 6.90 – 7.1 7.94 7.7 – 8.2 6.5 - 8.5	Vanadium (ppb)	0.42	ND – 5	3.62	0 – 7.8	50	Erosion of	natural deposits.	
	рН	6.95	6.90 – 7.1	7.94	7.7 – 8.2	6.5 - 8.5			

<sup>\*</sup>Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the 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.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids are reported as the Highest Locational Running Annual Average.