DISTRICT INFORMATION

The District is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected at-large. The Board meets at 7:00 pm every 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at CVWD's main office at 2700 Foothill Blvd. in La Crescenta and welcomes the public's input. This report and other information regarding the District can also be found on the District website at ***www.cvwd.com.***

If you have any questions or comments regarding CVWD's 2008 Annual Water Quality Report, please contact David S. Gould, at (818) 248-3925 or e-mail him at dgould@cvwd.com or write to Crescenta Valley Water District, 2700 Foothill Boulevard, La Crescenta, CA 91214.

Educational information

- 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 healthcare 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).
- 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.
- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
  - ✓ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
  - ✓ Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

If present, an elevated level of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Crescenta Valley 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 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 minimized exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov.safewater/lead.

CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT 2008 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

CRESCENTA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

The Crescenta Valley Water District (CVWD) supplies nearly 1.78 billion gallons of water each year to its approximately 32,000 customers in the Crescenta Valley, which includes the unincorporated areas of La Crescenta, Montrose, and a portion of Glendale and La Canada-Flintridge.

Since 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water standards, require water agencies such as CVWD to prepare and distribute an annual water quality report to its customers.

For 2008, your tap water met all USEPA and State drinking water health standards, with the exception of copper. While there are only low levels of copper and lead found in the District's water, copper compliance is based on results taken from select customers' cold water taps after it has passed through the water meter. A detailed report on copper can be found at the end of this report. CVWD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system did not violate a maximum containment level or any other water quality standard. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

The following Detected Contaminant table is a detailed list that compares the quality of your tap water to State drinking water standards. This table lists all the regulated drinking water contaminants (and unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring) that were detected in the 2008 calendar year. More than 100 regulated contaminants have been tested that were not detected in the drinking water delivered to CVWD; the list of non-detected contaminants is not included in the table.

Certain regulated chemicals are monitored less frequently than once each year. The results from the most recent testing done in accordance with monitoring regulations and respective sampling years are noted in the chart. Some of the data, although more than one year old, are representative of current drinking water quality.

Also included are unregulated contaminants that were monitored in 2008. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and DHS to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

This 2008 report is in compliance with the regulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) reauthorization that charges USEPA with updating and strengthening the tap water regulatory program.

SOURCES OF WATER

In 2008, approximately 60% of CVWD's source water came from local groundwater supply in the Verdugo Basin. The majority of CVWD's groundwater wells are located along the Verdugo Wash, south of Honolulu Avenue near our nitrate removal plant. The remaining 40% of CVWD's source water came from imported surface water supplied by Foothill Municipal Water District (FMWD), which is a member agency to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). MWD supplies surface water from the State Water Project in Northern California and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct. In emergency situations, an interconnection between CVWD and Glendale can be opened to supply our customers. Currently another interconnection between CVWD and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is being put in place to further ensure our water system's reliability.
A source water assessment was conducted for all the active sources for CVWD in August 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water source:

- Dry Cleaners
- Known Contaminant Plumes

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water source:

- Automobile-Body and Repair Shops
- Automobile-Gas Stations
- Furniture Repair/Manufacturing
- Sewer Collection Systems
- Historic Gas Stations
- Historic Waste Dumps/Landfills

A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at the Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 1449 West Temple Street, Room 202, Los Angeles, CA 90026, You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Jeff O'Keefe, District Engineer at (213) 580-5723.
CVWD is required by DHS to test its groundwater for organic chemicals, minerals, metals, and bacteria; and are required to test regularly for bacteria, nitrates, and total trihalomethanes in our distribution system. Lead and copper are tested in tap water from selected residences. MWD (the imported water supplier) is responsible for water quality testing of their treated surface water.
Local groundwater is disinfected with chlorine before blending with MWD's imported surface water. The Verdugo Basin is high in nitrates, which is probably due to the old septic systems and historical agricultural practices in the Crescenta Valley. CVWD treats some of the groundwater by a nitrate removal process at CVWD's Glenwood Facility and the remaining groundwater is blended with imported surface water to lower the nitrate levels below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The blend of imported surface water and groundwater delivered to your residence depends upon where you live in the community and the time of year.

COMMON CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

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 layers in the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.
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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such high nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant woman and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. CVWD's daily testing of nitrate levels indicates that the levels were well below the 45 mg/L level.

Methyl-Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

MTBE is a member of a group of chemicals commonly known as fuel oxygenates. Oxygenates are added to fuel to increase its oxygen content. MTBE is used in gasoline throughout the United States to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels caused by auto emissions. MTBE replaced the use of lead as an octane enhancer since 1979. Releases of MTBE into ground and surface water can occur through leaking underground storage tanks and pipelines, spills, emissions from marine engines into lakes and reservoirs, and to some extent from air deposition. MTBE can cause drinking water to take on a bad odor and taste. Based on the limited sampling data currently available, most concentrations at which MTBE has been found in drinking water sources are unlikely to cause adverse health effects. However, the EPA is continuing to evaluate the available information and is doing additional research to seek more definitive estimates of potential risks to humans from drinking water. For additional information, please go to EPA's drinking water website, www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Lead and Copper have not been detected in our groundwater sources; however, these metals can increase when water contacts plumbing materials in your home. Because domestic plumbing is the primary source of these metals, drinking water regulations require testing tap water samples for lead and copper inside a number of representative homes every three years. If more than 10 percent of the tap samples from homes exceed the action level set by the USEPA, the water system is required to treat the water in a way that reduces the corrosiveness of the water. Testing completed in 2008 showed a few tap water samples with detectable lead levels and those were well below the action levels.

The District did exceed the Action Level for copper and completed a corrsion control study in late 2008. Details of this project are included later in this report.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in the water at your home are higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before drinking tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Copper Compliance

1991, the EPA published a regulation to control lead and copper in drinking water. This regulation is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (also referred to as the LCR or 1991 Rule). Lead and copper enter drinking water primarily through a customer's plumbing materials. Exposure to lead and copper may cause health problems ranging from stomach distress to brain damage.

The treatment technique for the rule requires systems to monitor drinking water at customer taps. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 µg/L of ppb or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1300 ppb in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, the system must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion.

CVWD began sampling for lead and copper in 1994. First with a survey of customers' plumbing systems and then with water samples from about 100 customers' inside fixtures. The LCR requires CVWD to sample every six (6) months at the beginning of the process but allows the frequency intervals to be increased if the water system is within the action levels for lead and copper.

In the first year (1994) CVWD was below the action level (AL) and California Department of Public Health, (CDPH) permitted CVWD to sample one (1) year later and reduce the number of samples down to thirty (30). In 1995, CVWD was again below the AL and CDPH allowed CVWD to decrease sampling frequency to every three (3) years. In 1998, 2001 and 2004, CVWD remained below the AL for lead and copper.

In June of 2007, CVWD performed the next round of required lead & copper sampling and the results indicated that the detected copper concentrations (sampled at customers' inside taps) exceeded the CDPH 1300 µg/L Action Level for copper.

After reviewing the water quality data, CVWD found some errors in lab testing and sent a request to CDPH to perform another round of sampling in October 2007 on sites with the ten highest copper levels. Unfortunately, the October 2007 samples were also above the Action Level for copper. The last two sampling events, August 2008 and February 2009, had copper results below the Action Level.

In February 2008, the District began working with CDPH on a plan to eliminate the high levels of copper found in some customers' homes. This plan includes increased monitoring, and a complex corrosion control study that will enable the District to incorporate the best treatment technique. This study, which was completed in late 2008, found that pH adjustment was the most efficient means of impacting the corrosion potential in the District's water. Currently, the District is performing a pH study throughout the system to determine the most reliable and efficient means to adjust the pH in the distribution water.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

COPPER TABLE

Parameter	Units	Action Level	90th Percentile of Sample Results	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Exceeding the Action Level	Sampling Date
Copper	ppb	1300	1760	67	10	Jan/Feb 2008
Copper	ppb	1300	760	76	3	Aug 2008
Copper	ppb	1300	759	77	2	Feb 2009

ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

NA = Not Applicable
ND = Monitored for but Not Detected
NC = Not Collected
SI = Saturation Index (Langelier)
TT = Treatment Technique
AL = California Action Level
DLR = Detection Level for Reporting Purposes

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
PHG = Public Health Goal
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
( ) = Federal MCLG
[ ] = Federal MRDLG

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
umho/cm = micromhos per centimeter
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Measures suspended material in water.
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

(a) Imported Surface Water is from Metropolitan Water District's (MWD), F.E. Weymouth Treatment Plant located in La Verne, CA.

(b) Data shown are either yearly averages & ranges, or are results of the latest analyses performed on CVWD's groundwater sources. Samples taken and analyses performed on groundwater sources are before treatment & disinfection.

(c) Data shown for combined delivered water are based on actual analyses of treated water, where applicable or calculated results based on proportion of imported surface water & treated groundwater delivered.

(d) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform-positive. Compliance based on monthly distribution system sampling. In 2008 over 520 samples were analyzed within the distribution system and the MCL was not violated in 2008.

(e) Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: The occurrence of 2 consecutive total coliform-positive samples, one of which contains fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. The MCL was not violated in 2007.

(f) Samples collected from raw, undisinfected groundwater wells. Approximate 200 groundwater samples were analyzed in 2008.

(g) Aluminum, Copper and MTBE have both primary and secondary standards.

(h) MTBE was detected in Well No. 5 above the MCL. Once MTBE was discovered, Well No. 5 was immediate put out of service and will remain out of service until MTBE treatment is installed

(i) Groundwater samples collected prior to nitrate removal treatment.

(j) State MCL is 45 mg/l as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/l as N.

(k) Results are based from MWD's two (2) quarterly samplings done in 2006; and CVWD's 2006 4-quarter radiological monitoring program. CVWD required to make this survey every four years, the next survey will be in 2010. The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L

(l) State MCL is 5pCi/L for combined Radium -226 and -228

(m) Corrosivity is measured by the Langelier Stability Index.

(n) MWD has developed a flavor-profile analysis method that can more accurately detect odor occurrences. For more information, contact MWD at (213) 217-6850.

(o) The turbidity level of MWD's filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95 percent of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indicator of treatment performance.

(p) To convert the data from mg/L $CaCO_3$ hardness to grains per gallon hardness divide the average of combined water 320 mg/l by 17.1, (i.e. 18.71 grains per gallon).

(q) Compliance is based on a running annual average (RAA) of multiple distribution system samples collected in 4 quarters. RAA during 2008 ranged from 41 to 43 ppb. For MWD the average and range for the treatment plant effluent was taken weekly for THM and monthly for HAA5.

(r) The primary standard for lead and copper are Action Levels which require Agencies to optimize corrosion control treatment techniques only. The combined delivered water reported for lead is within the 90th percentile value of the required 2008 tap water samples and is below the Action Level. Copper sampling results were above the action level and the District is currently investigating corrosion control options. (See copper report)

(s) Data for the fluoride was taken after MWD's fluoridation treatment began. Fluoridation treatment of imported water supplies from MWD started in November 2007. MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's Fluoridation System Requirements.

(t) The primary MCL for Perchlorate was set at 6 ppb. Perchlorate reporting level is 2 ppb. Perchlorate usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of Perchlorate and its salts.

(u) DLR - 1.0 ppb for each HAA5 analyte dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monbromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid) except monochloroacetic acid which has a DLR - 2 ppm

(v) Chromium VI reporting level is 0.03 PPB

2008 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY DATA	For the period of January 1st 2008 through December 31st 2008						
PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**STATE MCL**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**IMPORTED SURFACE WATER (a)**	**LOCAL GROUND-WATER (b)**	**COMBINED DELIVERED WATER (c)**	**Potential Source of Detected Constituent**
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards				**Average**	**Average**	**Average**	
MICROBIOLOGICAL				**Range**	**Range**	**Range**	
Total Coliform Bacteria (d)	%	5.0	(0)	1.0% 0.0% - 0.8%	1.8% (f) 0.0% (f) - 30%(f)	0.0% 0.0% - 4%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/ E. coli (e)	%	0.0	(0)	ND ND - 2	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	0.0% 0.0% - 0.0%	Human and animal fecal waste
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS							
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	0.06	ND ND - ND	1.30 ND - 6.7	0.78 ND - 4.02	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops
Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) (g)(h)	ppb	13	13	ND ND - ND	0.88 0 - 14	0.50 ND - 8.4	Leaking underground gasoline storage tanks and pipelines
INORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Barium	ppm	1	2	116 107 - 125	ND ND - 150	123 43 - 146	Oil and mineral refineries discharges; natural deposits erosion
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2.4 ND - 2.7	0.11 0.91 - 4.9	1.0 0.5 - 4.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride (s) (naturally occuring)	ppm	2	1	0.8 0.6 - 1.0	0.16 0.12 - 0.22	0.4 0.3 - 0.5	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nickel	ppb	100	12	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 27	ND ND - 16.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Lead	ppb	15	2	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 7.3	ND ND - 4.4	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; run off from landfills and cropland
Chromium	ppb	50	(100)	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 29	ND ND - 17	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Zinc	ppb	5000	NA	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 56	ND ND - 34	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Nitrate (as N) (i)	ppm	45	45	0.5 ND - 0.6	49.8 (i) 36 -61 (i)	28.4 20 -36	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate plus Nitrite (as N) (i) (j)	ppm	10	10	0.1 ND - 0.1	11.2 (i) 8.1 - 13.8 (i)	6.4 4.5 - 8.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Activity (k)	pCi/L	15	NA	5.2 ND - 7.6	5.1 3.1 - 10	5.1 1.9 - 9.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (k) (l)	pCi/L	5	NA	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (k)	pCi/L	20	0.5	2.9 2.4 - 3.4	3.7 ND - 8.3	3.4 ND - 6.3	Erosion of natural deposits
SECONDARY STANDARDS-Aesthetic Standards							
Aluminum (g)	ppb	1000	600	148 60 - 250	ND ND - ND	59 24 - 100	Residue from water treatment process; natural deposits; erosion
Iron	ppb	300	NA	ND ND - ND	ND ND - 53	ND ND - 31.8	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	96 92 104	82 5.3 - 100	88 40 - 102	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	Units	15	NA	2 1 -3	2 1 - 3	2 1 - 3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (m)	SI	non - corrosive	NA	0.44 0.34 - 0.56	(0.39) (0.71) - 0.09	(0.06) (0.29) - 0.28	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon & oxygen in water; affected by temperature and other factors
Odor-Threshold (n)	Units	3	NA	3 3 -3	ND ND - ND	1 1.0 - 1.4	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	8.1 8.0 - 8.2	6.9 6.8 - 7.8	7.4 6.7 - 8.3	Naturally present in the environment
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	NA	941 810 - 1090	816 347 - 895	866 532 - 973	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	209 159 - 275	123 28 - 150	157 80 -200	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	565 478 - 687	586 210 - 670	866 532 - 973	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity (o)	NTU	5	NA	0.06 0.05 - 0.06	0.28 ND - 1.4	0.19 0.02 - 0.86	Soil Runoff
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS							
Alkalinity	ppm	NA	NA	109 101 -122	149 130 - 170	109 101 - 122	Naturally present in the environment
Calcium	ppm	NA	NA	60 52 -74	89 40 97	77 45 -88	Naturally present in the environment
Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (p)	ppm	NA	NA	253 214 - 308	365 150 - 400	320 176 - 363	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	NA	25 21 - 29	34 13 - 39	25 21 - 29	Naturally present in the environment
Potassium	ppm	NA	NA	4.5 4 - 5.2	3.7 3.3 - 4.5	4.5 4 - 5.2	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium	ppm	NA	NA	94 84 - 109	41 18 - 54	94 84 - 109	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS REQUIRING MONITORING							
Boron	ppb	NA	AL = 1,000	150 130 - 160	ND ND - ND	60 52 - 64	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	NA	NA	0.22 0.10 - 0.30	0.37 ND - 0.52	0.31 0.04 - 0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (t)	ppb	6	AL = 6	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	ND ND - ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in fireworks, explosives solid rocket propellant, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.
Vanadium	ppb	NA	AL = 50	3.6 3.1 - 4	ND ND - 4	1.5 1.2 - 4.0	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (q)	ppb	80	NA	43 28 - 73	1.0 ND - 1.2	41 11.6 - 84	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (u)	ppb	60	NA	16 6.7 - 27	NS NS - NS	12 1.3 - 19.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4]	[4]	2.40 1.4 - 3.2	0.95 0.72 - 1.15	1.5 0.99 - 1.97	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
AMOUNT OF WATER DELIVERED IN 2005 (in Million Gal.)				**687 MG - 40%**	**1,043 MG -60%**	**1,730 MG - 100%**	

Lead and Copper Results which are Subject to an Action Level

PARAMETER	**UNITS**	**Action Level**	**90th Percentile of Sample Results**	**Number of Samples that exceeded the Action Level**	**Sample Year**	**Potential Source of Detected Constituent**
Copper (g) (r)	ppb	1.3	1.7	10	Feb-08	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (r)	ppm	15	5.1	1	Feb-08	
Copper (g) (r)	ppb	1.3	0.76	5	Aug-08	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (r)	ppm	15	11.4	5	Aug-08	

KEY DEFINITIONS

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 (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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.

Public Health Goal or PHG: The level of a contaminant of drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

This Report contains important information about your drinking water. Please have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo esntienda bein.