**Regulated Contaminants**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectants and Disinfection**  **By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2015 | 43 | 2.1 – 142 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | Y | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2015 | 63 | 0 – 187 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | Y | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Arsenic | 2015 | 1 | 1.3 – 1.3 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2015 | 0.061 | 0.061 – 0.061 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 2015 | 0.93 | 0.93 – 0.93 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2015 | 63.2 | 63.2 – 63.2 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2015 | 0.2 | 0.207 – 0.207 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2015 | 0.977 | 0.0615 – 0.977 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) | 2015 | 0.764 | 0 – 0.764 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2015 | 1.4 | 1.4 – 1.4 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| **Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely source of Contamination** |
| Atrazine | 2015 | 0.3 | 0 – 03 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicides used on row crops. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2015 | 6 | 0 – 5.7 | 0 | 6 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |

**Turbidity**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Limit (Treatment Technique)** | **Level Detected** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Highest single measurement** | 1 NTU | 0.29 NTU | N | Soil Runoff. |
| **Lowest monthly % meeting limit** | 0.3 NTU | 100% | N | Soil Runoff. |

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

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| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Copper | 07/30/2013 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.204 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 07/30/2013 | 0 | 15 | 2.26 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Disinfectant Residuals**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectant** | **Year** | **Average Level** | **Minimum Level** | **Maximum Level** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Unit of Measure** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Chloramine | 2015 | 1.04 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | <4.0 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Total Organic Carbon**

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

**Violations Table**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Filter Backwash Rule** | | | |
| The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control. | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| Failure to submit plant schematic (FBR) | 07/06/2011 | 2015 | We failed to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant. |

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| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)\*** | | | |
| Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| MCL, LRAA | 10/01/2015 | 12/31/2015 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |

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| **Lead and copper Rule** | | | |
| The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials. | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| Lead Consumer Notice (LCR) | 12/30/2013 | 2015 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

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| **Public Notification Rule** | | | |
| The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency). | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation | 01/17/2015 | 01/11/2016 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

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| **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** | | | |
| Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| MCL, LRAA | 10/01/2015 | 12/31/2015 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |