



NAVAL BASE VENTURA COUNTY 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

IS MY TAP WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

Yes. Your drinking water meets all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) water quality standards.

Naval Base Ventura County (NBVC) is committed to providing you complete and accurate information regarding the safety of the water you drink. Required annually by the DDW, this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) includes information showing the quality of the drinking water delivered to personnel and residents at NBVC Point Mugu, Port Hueneme, and San Nicolas Island (SNI) during the previous calendar year. The report also includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Note: This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Point Mugu and Port Hueneme

NBVC Point Mugu and Port Hueneme receive the same drinking water as the City of Port Hueneme and the Channel Islands Beach Community Services District, which is purchased from the Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA). The PHWA provides treatment to groundwater that comes primarily from the United Water Conservation District (United). United's water, in turn, comes from local

groundwater resources in the El Rio area of Ventura County. This water is pumped from wells drilled into the Oxnard and Fox Canyon aquifers, which are fed by the Santa Clara River drainage basin. The drainage basin receives water from various sources such as rivers, streams, percolative contributions from regional rainfall and wastewater treatment plants, and agricultural runoff.

PHWA's water treatment plant uses two different types of state-of-the-art membrane filtration technologies to treat United's water. These desalination techniques are known as reverse osmosis (RO) and nano-filtration (NF). Three treatment trains operate side-by-side and each one produces between 1 and 1.5 million gallons of drinking water every day. The treatment process softens the water received from United by lowering the mineral content and minimizes the corrosiveness of the water through the addition of sodium hydroxide. During drought periods or high water demand, the treatment system cannot be operated, resulting in "hard water" being delivered to PHWA customers. The water is disinfected using chloramines instead of chlorine. The disinfectant is changed from chloramines to chlorine temporarily as needed to maintain water quality. This disinfectant changeover is scheduled to occur approximately four times per year with a duration of approximately four to six weeks each time it occurs. Chloramines have better taste, fewer odors, and reduce the formation of Disinfection By-Products (DBP's) in the water, which is a known carcinogen. ***Fish owners should chemically remove the chloramines from the PHWA water when preparing fish tank water. Failure to remove the chloramines could result in risk to the aquatic life in the tank.***

Water imported by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is conveyed to Ventura County by Calleguas Municipal Water District (Calleguas), and is an additional water source for the PHWA. Calleguas' drinking water supply is conveyed through two main sources: the Feather River through the State Water Project and the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct. The water is conveyed through a network of reservoirs, aqueducts, and pump stations and is filtered and disinfected by MWD surface water treatment plants. Calleguas supplies water to the PHWA treatment plant, where it is blended with the treated United water and then delivered to you. The blended water contains about 2.5 parts per million chloramines. The concentration of chloramines is



within the water quality standards intended to safeguard public health.

In October 2001, United completed a Source Water Assessment for its drinking water wells. This assessment provides a survey of potential contamination sources of the groundwater that supplies United’s well. Activities that constitute the highest risk are petroleum storage tanks and fueling operations, septic systems, and abandoned animal feedlots. United continues to monitor the water quality of its delivered water. The most recent update for the Surface Water Sanitary Survey was completed in January 2011 and was submitted to DDW. Copies of the Source Water Assessment Survey / Surface Water Sanitary Survey are available from United at (805) 525-4431.

MWD has completed a source water assessment of both the State Water Project and Colorado River supply. The State Water Project source is considered to be most vulnerable to urban and storm water runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The Colorado River source is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban and stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. A copy of this assessment can be obtained by contacting MWD at (213) 217-6850.

San Nicolas Island

The Navy produces drinking water for NBVC SNI through the desalination of sea water. The RO treatment plant draws seawater from beach wells, desalinates, and treats the water in two RO units. The waste brine from the RO units is discharged to a beach leach system.

In early 2015, NBVC upgraded the RO treatment plant with a more efficient system. The upgraded system has the ability to produce more potable water per volume of seawater fed to the system. The new system is also more energy efficient.

HOW IS MY WATER MONITORED?

NBVC monitors the drinking water quality by taking daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual water samples according to federal and state drinking water regulations. The site specific tables in this report list

the drinking water constituents that were detected during 2014 calendar year.

WHY ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY 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 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 **before** it is treated include the following:

- ❖ ***Microbial Contaminants*** Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- ❖ ***Inorganic Contaminants*** 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 & Herbicides*** May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- ❖ ***Organic Chemicals*** Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which 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*** Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas



production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 some infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking tap water from their health care providers. EPA/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 at (800) 426-4791.

Radon is a radioactive gas and known human carcinogen that you cannot see, taste, or smell. Found throughout the U.S., radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water as a result of showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program at

(800) 745-7236 or call EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

WATER CONSERVATION

Due to the drought, it is time for NBVC residents and personnel to focus on water conservation. For more information on ways to conserve water, visit www.epa.gov/watersense/ or contact NBVC Installation Energy Manager at (805) 989-8501.

HOW CAN I GET MORE INFORMATION?

For additional information or questions regarding this report, please contact, Naval Base Ventura County Water Quality Program Manager at (805) 982-2969.

Other Contacts

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water
Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791
www.epa.gov/ogwdw**

Water Quality Data

The following tables summarize drinking water contaminants detected in the water delivered to NBVC Port Hueneme, Point Mugu and San Nicolas Island during the 2014 calendar year. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2014. The State requires that we 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 water quality, is more than one year old.

NBVC, PORT HUENEME (PH) /POINT MUGU (PM) 2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CHEMICALS	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Range & Average	CMWD SOURCE	UWCD SOURCE	BWRDF SOURCE (Blended)	Violation?	Typical Source of Chemical or Contaminant
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS									
Turbidity (Clarity) (a)	Percent of Supply				46%	54%	100%		Soil runoff
	NTU	TT (0.3)	NS		0.06	0.26	0.29	No	
Highest Single Value - TT= % of samples < 0.3 NTU					100%	100%	100%		
MICROBIOLOGICAL									
Total Coliform Bacteria	(b)	2 or 5%	0	Range	0%	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	0%	0%	0%	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria (NBVC)	(b)	2	0	Range	0%	0%	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment
				Average	0%	0%	0%	No	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCT PRECURSORS									
Total Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	14.5 - 29.9	18.8 - 33.4	16.0 - 43.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	24.1	28.0	25.4		
Haloacetic Acids (c)	ppb	60	NS	Range	2.0 - 9.0	3.0 - 6.0	1.6 - 3.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	6.0	5.0	3.3		
Bromate (d)	ppb	10	0.1	Range	4.4 - 13.0	N/A	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	7.8	N/A	N/A		
Total Chlorine Residual	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	Range	1.5 - 2.6	1.05 - 3.20	1.60 - 2.67	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	2.2	1.87	2.61		
Total (NBVC PH) Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	N/A	N/A	25.0 - 63.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	39.0		
Total (NBVC PM) Trihalomethanes (c)	ppb	80	NS	Range	N/A	N/A	25.4 - 47.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	33.8		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (NBVC PH) (c)	ppb	60	NS	Range	N/A	N/A	ND - 8.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	3.0		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (NBVC PM) (c)	ppb	60	NS	Range	N/A	N/A	ND - 5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	2.5		
Total Chlorine Residual (NBVC PH)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	Range	N/A	N/A	0.3 - 3.4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	2.2		
Total Chlorine Residual (NBVC PM)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	Range	N/A	N/A	0.3 - 3.3	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
				Highest RAA	N/A	N/A	1.5		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
Aluminum	ppb	1,000	600	Range	ND - 110	0 - 10	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from water treatment process
				Average	57	5	N/A		
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	Range	2.2	2.0 - 3.0	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; electronics production wastes
				Average	2.2	2.5	N/A		
Chromium	ppb	50		Range	N/A	0 - 2	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	N/A	1	N/A		
Nitrate (as N) (e)	ppm	10	10	Range	ND	2.7 - 4.7	3.6	No	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use & sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	ND	3.7	3.6		
Treatment-related Fluoride (f)	ppm	2	1	Range	0.7 - 1	0.3 - 0.4	0.6 - 1.17	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
				Highest RAA	0.8	0.35	0.96		
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	Range	2.7	12.3 - 35.5	N/A	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2.7	23.5	N/A		
Selenium	ppb	50	30	Range	ND	9 - 14	N/A	No	Discharge from refineries, mines and chemical manufacturers, runoff.
				Average	ND	11.5	N/A		
RADIOLOGICALS									
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	Range	2.0 - 3.0	1.9 - 4.3	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	2.0	3.3	N/A		
Gross Alpha	pCi/l	15	(0)	Range	ND - 5.0	0 - 7.9	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits
				Average	3.00	4.8	N/A		
Gross Beta (g)	pCi/L	50	(0)	Range	ND - 5	N/A	N/A	No	Decay of natural deposits and manmade deposits
				Average	ND	N/A	N/A		
SECONDARY STANDARDS - AESTHETIC STANDARDS									
Iron	ppb	300	NS	Range	ND	90 - 240	ND		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	ND	165	ND		
Odor Threshold	TON	3	NS	Range	3	0 - 16	3		Naturally occurring organic materials
				Average	3	ND	3		
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	NS	Range	588 - 631	1,370 - 1,530	590		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
				Average	610	1,458	590		
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	Range	63 - 75	460 - 541	135		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
				Average	69	511	135		
Manganese	ppb	50	NL = 500	Range	ND	0 - 70	ND		Leaching from natural deposits
				Average	ND	35	ND		
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	NS	Range	325 - 355	1,020 - 1,120	350		Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
				Average	340	1,078	350		
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS - Unregulated									
Boron	ppm	NL = 1	NS	Range	0.16	0.60	0.63		
				Average	0.16	0.60	0.63		
Chlorate	ppb	NL= 800	NS	Range	36	N/A	N/A		
				Average	36	N/A	N/A		
Hardness (Total Hardness)	ppm	NS	NS	Range	114 - 136	577 - 630	160		
				Average	125	603.5	160		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	ppt	NS	NS	Range	ND - 2.2	N/A	N/A		
				Average	ND	N/A	N/A		
pH	pH units	NS	NS	Range	8.1 - 8.3	7.6 - 7.8	8.0		
				Average	8.2	7.7	8.0		
Corrosivity (h)	AI	NS	NS	Range	12.0	12.6 - 12.7	11 - 12		
				Average	12.0	12.6	11.5		
Radon	pCi/L	NS	NS	Range	ND	278 - 363	N/A		
				Average	ND	331.3	N/A		
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	TT	NS	Range	1.3 - 2.1	0.7 - 1.3	N/A		
				Average	1.9	0.95	N/A		
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	Range	69 - 73	101	56		
				Average	71	101	56		
Vanadium	ppb	NS	NL=50	Range	4.8	N/A	N/A		
				Average	4.8	N/A	N/A		

Terms & Abbreviations Used In This Report

AI:	Aggressiveness Index
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set MCLGs.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):	The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer'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. MRDLGs are set by the United States EPA.
Primary Drinking Water Standards	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California EPA sets PHGs.
Regulatory Action Level (AL):	The level of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL level.
Treatment Technique (TT):	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
CMWD SOURCE	Calleguas Municipal Water District- Surface Water Source
UWCD SOURCE	United Water Conservation District
BWRDF SOURCE	Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration Facility (BWRDF) - Samples taken after CMWD Source and BWRDF water sources were blended.
MWD	Metropolitan Water District

Acronyms

ppm	Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).	NA	Not analyzed
ppb	Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	NTU	Turbidity (clarity) unit of measure
ppt	Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)	TT	Treatment Technique to reduce level in water
ppq	Parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)	µS/cm	MicroSiemen per Centimeter
pCi/L	Pico curies per liter (a measure of radiation)	UR	Unregulated MCL, MCLG or PHG
MPN	Most probable number	NL	Notification Level
ND	Not detectable at testing limit	NR	Not Required
NS	No standard or not applicable	S1	Saturation Index
RAA	Running annual average	TON	Threshold odor number

(a)	The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
(b)	Total coliform MCLs: No more than 5.0% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive (or 1 sample if a system collects less than 40 samples per month). Calleguas and NBVC collect less than 40, Metropolitan collects greater than 40. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive samples and one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2014.
(c)	Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly distribution system samples.
(d)	Compliance for treatment plants that use ozone is based on a running annual average of monthly samples. UWCD water is not subject to these requirements.
(e)	State MCL is 45 mg/L as Nitrate, which equals 10.16 mg/L as Nitrogen.
(f)	The Metropolitan Water District treats their water by adding fluoride to the naturally occurring level in order to help prevent dental cavities in consumers. The fluoride levels in the treated water are maintained within a range of 0.7-1.3 ppm, as required by Division of Drinking Water regulations.
(g)	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.
(h)	AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI < 10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI > 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.

Summary of Water Quality Results For 2014

SAN NICOLAS ISLAND PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS			Reverse Osmosis			Major Sources in Drinking Water
Parameter (Units)	Percent of Supply		100%			
	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Average	Range / Result	# of Months in Violation	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS--Mandatory Health-Related Standards						
CLARITY						
Turbidity (NTU) (a)	(TT)		Highest Single Value 0.64		None	Soil runoff
	% of samples <0.1		99.8%			
LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead (ppm) (b)	AL=0.015	0.0002	(b) 0.004	ND-0.0094	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm) (b)	AL=1.3	0.3	(b) 0.039	0.003-0.145	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (c)	60	N/A	1.7	ND - 3	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (c)	80	N/A	43.4	7.7 - 87.8	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm) (d)	[4.0]	[4]	1.29	0.6 - 2.3	None	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	N/A	3	None	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (ppb)	10,000		N/A	100	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leach-ing from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	30	N/A	12	None	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha (pCi/l) (e) (Raw)	15	(0)	6.92	1.07-12.4	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l) (e) (Raw)	20	0.43	1.85	1.71-1.99	None	Erosion of natural deposits
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform Bacteria (f)	1	(0)	N/A	0	None	Natural in Environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (f)	(f)	(0)	N/A	0	None	Human & animal fecal waste
SECONDARY STANDARDS--Aesthetic Standards						
Chloride (ppm)	500	N/A	N/A	85	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1,600	N/A	N/A	365	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	N/A	N/A	230	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS (Unregulated)						
Boron (ppb)	NS	1000	N/A	700	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)				54		Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Corrosivity (Al) (g)	NS		N/A	10.4	N/A	
Total hardness (as CaCO3) (ppm)	NS		N/A	21.6	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

ABBREVIATIONS, DEFINITIONS, and NOTES

AL = Action Level
 NS = Not Specified
 N/A = Not Applicable
 ND = None Detected
 AI = Aggressiveness Index
 TON = Threshold Odor Number
 NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
 TT = Treatment Technique
 pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer'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 health risk. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal (PHG) = 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.

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

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

- (a) The turbidity level of filtered water shall be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU.
- (b) 90th percentile value. Samples collected and tested in 2012. Zero sites exceeded the Action Level.
- (c) Compliance is based on a running annual average of distribution system samples.
- (d) Running annual average meets compliance standards.
- (e) Samples collected and tested in 2009.
- (f) Total coliform MCLs: No more than 1 monthly samples may be total coliform positive. Fecal coliform/E. coli MCLs: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive samples and one of which containing fecal coliform/E. coli, constitutes an acute MCL violation. These MCLs were not violated in 2014.
- (g) AI measures the aggressiveness of water transported through pipes. Water with AI < 10.0 is highly aggressive and would be very corrosive to almost all materials found in a typical water system. AI ≥ 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water. AI between 10.0 and 11.9 indicates moderately aggressive water.