2013 Water Quality Analysis Results Table

Parameter	Units	State MCL, NL, AL or MRDL	MCLG, (PHG) or MRDLG	SGCWD Groundwater		Major sources and typical health effects of the contaminant
				Range	Average	
Primary Standards - Mandatory Health-Related Standards Established by California Department of Public Health						
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule)	% positive	5% positive	0% positive	0 pos. samples out of 1007	0	**Coliforms** are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	(NA)	7.9 - ND	3.6	**Total Trihalomethanes** are a by-product of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes *in excess* of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	(NA)	1.2 - ND	0.4	**Haloacetic Acids** are a by-product of drinking water chlorination. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids *in excess* of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine	ppm	4.0 (as Cl2)	4 (as Cl2)	1.01 - 0.33	0.68	**Chlorine** is a drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. Some people who use water containing chlorine well *in excess* of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well *in excess* of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Nitrate (as No3)	ppm	45	(45)	35 - 2.6	16.86	**Nitrate** sources include runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate *in excess* of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
*Fluoride	ppm	2.0	(1)	0.92 - 0.6	0.80	**Fluoride** sources include erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2mg/L may get mottled teeth.
*Arsenic	ppb	10	(0.004)	6.1 - ND	2.2	**Arsenic** sources are erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
**Copper (at the tap, 90th percentile) - 30 sample sites - none exceeding AL	ppm	AL = 1.3	(0.3)	90th percentile = 0.26	NA	**Copper** sources include internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 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.
VOLITALE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ppb	5	(0.06)	1.8 - ND	0.7	**PCE** sources include discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser). Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene *in excess* of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
***Gross Alpha particle activity	PCi/L	15	0	14 - ND	2.37	**Gross Alpha particle activity** sources come from erosion of natural deposits. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
***Uranium	PCi/L	20	(0.43)	11 - ND	2.76	**Uranium** sources come from erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
**** Boron	ppm	NL = 1	(NA)	.18 - .12	0.15	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Secondary Standards - Aesthetic Standards Established by State of California Department of Health Services						
*Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ppb	500	none	ND	ND	**Foaming Agent** sources in groundwater include municipal and industrial waste discharges.
*Turbidity	units	5	none	ND	ND	**Turbidity** in groundwater is a solution of finely divided subsurface clay and silt. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and high turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants. Soil runoff.
*Color	units	15	none	ND	ND	**Color** sources in groundwater include naturally-occurring organic matter, and minerals.
*Odor-Threshold	units	3	none	1	1	**Odor** sources in groundwater include naturally-occurring organic materials. Dissolved minerals and gases.
*Chloride	ppm	500	none	48 - 8.5	18.7	**Chloride** sources in groundwater include runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
*Sulfate	ppm	500	none	86 - 16	33.8	**Sulfate** sources in groundwater include runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
*Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1,000	none	490 - 180	268	**TDS** in groundwater is a solution of finely divided inorganic material leaching from natural deposits.
*Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1,600	none	730 - 310	428	**Specific Conductance** measures substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.