

CITY OF UPLAND WATER DIVISION

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



2010 consumer confidence report

OUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

The water provided by the City of Upland meets all State and Federal standards and regulations for domestic drinking water. The City will continue to strive to provide the citizens of Upland with the highest quality of water that they have come to expect from the "City of Gracious Living."

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this report or your water utility, please contact Nate Pendergraft, Chief Water Systems Operator, at (909) 291-2948, or Mark Wiley, Water Operations Manager, at (909) 291-2945. It is the City's goal for you, our valued customers, to be informed about your water quality.

City Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of every month and Public Works Committee meetings are held on the second Tuesday of every month. All items that are heard by the City Council or the Public Works Committee are placed on the required agendas and posted at City Hall, located at 460 North Euclid Avenue, Upland, California. The City of Upland Consumer Confidence Report can also be found on the City's website, www.ci.upland.ca.us.

Thank you for allowing the City to continue providing you, your family, friends and neighbors with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, the City occasionally needs to make improvements that will benefit all customers. These improvements sometimes necessitate minor rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

The City works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap and requests that all of our customers help protect our water sources through conservation, such that our water is at the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Stephen Dunn
Interim City Manager

WHO SETS DRINKING WATER STANDARDS?

Individual water suppliers do not decide what constitutes "safe" water. As required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water suppliers in California must meet stringent quality standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and regulated by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) - Office of Drinking Water Division. These two organizations set standards to protect the public from potential health risks. In California, drinking water standards (also called Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCLs) are set in two categories. Primary Standards relate to public health and Secondary Standards relate to aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, and odor. A comprehensive list of sampling results for all Upland water sources is listed in the Test Results Table of the Upland Consumer Confidence Report.

WHERE DOES UPLAND'S WATER COME FROM?

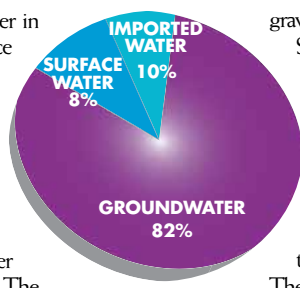
The City of Upland used 7.130 billion gallons of water in 2010. The water comes from several sources: wells, surface water, and imported water. Each of these sources may be impacted by drought conditions that periodically affect Southern California. The following is a summary of water sources during 2010:

Groundwater

Approximately 5.826 billion gallons of groundwater was pumped from seven City wells, seven San Antonio Water Company wells, and three West End Water Company wells, fulfilling 81.71% of our customers' needs. The groundwater produced from these wells was extracted from Chino, Claremont Heights, and Cucamonga Aquifers.

Surface Water

Approximately 0.570 billion gallons, or 8.0% of the City's water, is



gravity fed from San Antonio Creek to the City's San Antonio Canyon Water Treatment Plant where it is processed and delivered to the system.

Imported Water

0.734 billion gallons, accounting for 10.3% of our water, originated from high mountain streams in Northern Sierra Nevada. It flows via the State Water Project to Lake Silverwood, north of San Bernardino.

The journey to the City of Upland is completed through a 120-inch diameter pipeline that crosses Upland beneath 18th Street. The imported water is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District and treated at the Water Facilities Authority - Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant.

HOW IS WATER QUALITY MONITORED?

Before the water reaches your tap, samples from wells, water treatment plants, and the distribution system have been collected and tested in State-certified labs. Last year, as in years past, your water met all Environmental Protection Agency and State drinking water health standards. The Public Works Department conducts more than 3,000 tests on the water delivered to its consumers each year, which includes sampling for over 300 different contaminants. This regular program of water analysis and system inspection assures safe water for you and your family.

The Environmental Protection Agency recently issued a rule to further protect America's drinking water by requiring action to protect groundwater sources of public drinking water supplies from disease causing viruses and bacteria. The rule will protect more than 100 million Americans by requiring identification of deficiencies in water systems that could lead to contamination and corrective actions to reduce risk from any identified deficiencies. The rule includes provisions for monitoring systems with sources at risk, and actions to remove or inactivate contaminants, if found, to prevent them from reaching drinking water consumers. The compliance date for triggered monitoring was December 1, 2009.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) selected the City of Upland to participate in the upcoming Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR) study. The study requires each water system to provide data of special sampling for specific contaminants that could potentially be regarded as a health risk. CDPH compiles

and reviews the water systems results data for all contaminants listed in the UCMR sampling program. The monitoring plan for the study has been drafted with sampling beginning in 2009 and completed in 2010. All constituents that were tested for were non-detect. The Stage 2 Disinfectant Byproducts (DBP) Rule focuses on public health protection by limiting exposure to DBPs, specifically Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), which can form through disinfectants used to control microbial pathogens. In order to comply with the Stage 2 DBP Rule, the City of Upland devised a monitoring plan that required additional sampling points throughout the system. Currently, the proposed monitoring plan for sampling is being reviewed for approval and/or recommendations by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). The compliance schedule will be ongoing and compliance monitoring will not be required until April 2012.

The California Department of Public Health has adopted a revised MCL for arsenic in drinking water. The new MCL of 0.010 mg/L became effective on November 28, 2008. The City monitors arsenic on an annual and quarterly basis.

The purpose of the Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LTESWTR) is to reduce illness linked with the contaminant Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens in drinking water. The rule will supplement existing regulations for surface water systems by targeting additional Cryptosporidium treatment requirements for systems with higher risk sources. It is important to note that the rule does not require additional Cryptosporidium treatment for

ABOUT YOUR CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Dear Consumer:

This is the 23rd Annual Consumer Confidence Report describing the features and quality of our drinking water supply. State law requires all water retailers to inform their customers regarding the quality of water delivered. The Mayor and City Council is pleased to provide this information.

The City of Upland Water Division is dedicated to providing you with a safe and reliable supply of high quality drinking water. **The water delivered to you meets all State and Federal Drinking Water Standards for quality and safety.** We continually test our water using the most sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. A summary of our 2010 laboratory test results, which demonstrate detection of trace contaminants in the water supply, is included in the Test Results Table of this report.

HOW IS UPLAND'S WATER TREATED?

The City of Upland receives imported water from the Metropolitan Water District via the Water Facilities Authority - Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant after it undergoes a four-stage treatment process. The first process is coagulation/flocculation which allows particles suspended in water to cluster together and form larger particles called "floc." The second process is sedimentation, where the "floc" is allowed to settle out of the water. Filtration removes any remaining fine particles by passing the water through a filter bed. The last process is where chemicals are added to ensure the safety of water in the distribution system. The treated water is then delivered to Upland's reservoir at 17th Street and Benson Avenue.

The surface water we receive from San Antonio Creek that flows to the San Antonio Canyon Water Treatment Plant, goes through several treatment processes which remove impurities and disinfects the water. First, chemicals are mixed into the water to help suspended impurities (particles) cluster together. The water then flows into filter modules, initially upward through the first stage filters, which trap some particles. Then the water flows downward through the final filters to remove any remaining particles. The final step consists of disinfection and storage in a large reservoir. From the reservoir, the treated water flows into the distribution system and then into your home.

Most of the water the City receives from local groundwater wells is of such quality that it is only treated with chlorine and then pumped into reservoirs, and in some instances, blended with other water sources. This water then flows into the distribution system and then into your home.

PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATION

The City of Upland routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Law. The City's Test Results Table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 provider. USEPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by Cryptosporidium and/or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 land surface or through the ground, it dissolves natural-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 salt and metals, which can be natural-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants includes synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The City's domestic water supply meets all State and Federal water quality standards. The following health effect language is required for this report if ANY contaminant has been detected in the water supply.

Turbidity—Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)—Some people who use water containing Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

continued on next page

Public Water Systems. Additional treatment is required only for those systems with higher risk sources found during the monitoring phase of the rule. The rule also contains provisions to reduce risks resulting from uncovered finished water reservoirs and to ensure that systems maintain microbial protection as they take steps to decrease the formation of disinfection byproducts that result from chemical water treatment. The City monitored for Cryptosporidium from October 2006 through October 2008. The monitoring resulted in a BIN 2 classification for the City's water treatment facility. To comply with the BIN 2 classification, stricter guidelines for turbidity are required. Turbidity limits will be reduced from 0.30 NTUs (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) for the individual filters and treatment plant finished water to 0.10 for individual filters and to 0.15 NTUs for finished treated water. The City had been using multi-barrier protection for the source water which consists of watershed protection, chlorination, coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration. The results of the LTESWTR monitoring are included in the Test Results Table on page A4 and an explanation of the City's treatment requirements under the rule.

Every fifth year, a Watershed Survey of the San Antonio Canyon water flow is to be prepared and submitted to the CDPH for the City of Upland, City of Pomona, and San Antonio Water Company. This report requires water quality sampling and monitoring of the watershed to enhance the protection of our local watershed flow from potential contamination. The first report was submitted to the CDPH in March 2001. The 2011 report will be delivered in mid year.

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)—Some people who use water containing Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increase risk of getting cancer.

Aluminum—Some people who drink water containing Aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Fluoride—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's MCL of 2mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Nitrate—Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in 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 women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your healthcare provider.

Total Organic Carbon—Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids, (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

Chlorine Dioxide—Some infants and young children who drink water containing Chlorine Dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink the water.

Chlorite—Some infants and young children who drink water containing Chlorite in excess of MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing Chlorite in excess of MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Chlorine—Some people who use water-containing Chlorine well in excess of MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) 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.

Chloramines—Some people who use water containing Chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing Chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Cryptosporidium—a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used treatment methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause Cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However immunocompromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. Individuals at risk should consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Bromate—Some people who drink water containing Bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Haloacetic Acids—Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

THMs Total Trihalomethanes—Some people who use 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.

Chromium VI—Some humans who were exposed to high levels of this chemical suffered liver and kidney damage, dermatitis, and respiratory problems. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has set the drinking water standard for Chromium at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the CDPH's standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to Chromium.

Gross Beta Particle Activity—Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226/228—Some people who drink water containing Radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium—Some people who drink water-containing Uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems and an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT CHLORAMINES

Filtration and disinfection of surface water supplies are necessary for the protection of public health. The Water Facilities Authority - Agua de Lejos Water Treatment Plant supplies a portion of the water delivered by the City of Upland Water Division, and that water is filtered and disinfected with Chloramines (a combination of chlorine and ammonia). All of our customers should be aware that their water might sometimes contain Chloramines. Except for a slight chlorine taste or odor, Chloramines will not cause any problems for the general public. However, Chloramines must be removed before the water can be used in aquariums or kidney dialysis machines.

HOW ARE THE CITY'S SYSTEMS PERMITTED?

The permits to operate the City's and West End Consolidated Water Company's water systems are issued by the California Department of Public Health - Office of Drinking Water. The permits for the City of Upland and West End Consolidated Water Company was last issued in 1993, but has been amended to include new water facilities as they are constructed. This regulatory agency also completes yearly inspections of both the City's and West End Consolidated Water Company's systems. This same regulatory agency also receives laboratory analyses via Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) from the State certified laboratory and monitors all laboratory analyses on a continual basis. This assures you, the consumer, that all mandatory monitoring is performed as required.

SOURCE DATA ASSESSMENT

An assessment of the City of Upland's drinking water sources including City well 1A, City well 2, City well 5, City well 7A, City well 15, City well 17, and City well 20 was completed in March 2002. The San Antonio Creek water source assessment was completed in February 2001. The assessments are summarized in the table below.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the City of Upland's Water System's office or at the Dept. of Drinking Water, San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the CDPH District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Units	State MCL	State PHG (MCLG)	Groundwater Lowest/Highest Ranges	Surface Water Lowest/Highest Ranges	Likely Sources of Contamination
Percent of Supply					71.0%	29.0%	
PRIMARY STANDARDS							
CLARITY							
Turbidity	N	NTU	TT	TT	.02/0.50	0.03/0.05	Soil Runoff
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Fecal Coliform and E coli	N	% Pos	5%	No state PHG	ND/ND	ND/ND	Human & animal waste
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Dibromochloropropane (b) (DBCP) Blends	N	ppb	0.2	0.0017	ND/0.093	ND	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, & tree fruit
Chloroethane	N	ppb	NS	NS	ND/ND	ND	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners, & auto shops (metal degreasers)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	N	ppb	5	0	ND/2.4	ND	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners, & auto shops (metal degreasers)
UNREGULATED ORGANICS							
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	N	ppb	NS	NS	ND/1.3	ND	Discharge from industrial factories; propellants & refrigerants
LEAD AND COPPER							
Copper	N	ppm	Action level (1.3) ppm	0.17	ND/2.6	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	N	ppb	Action level (15) ppb	2	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Aluminum	N	ppb	1000	60	ND/3.889	54/86	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride	N	ppm	2	1	0.16/0.45	0.15/0.35	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promote strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	ppm	45	45	1.5/27.00	0.46/1.10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	N	ppm	1	1	.36/.61	ND/0.36	
Perchlorate	N	ppb	6	NS	ND/0.129	ND	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant; fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It 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.
Arsenic	N	ppb	10	0.004	0.09/0.44	ND/.64	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass & electronics production wastes
UNREGULATED INORGANICS (NEW)							
Vanadium	N	ppb	50	NS	ND/4.10	ND/3.41	Naturally occurring; the primary PCA appears in steel manufacturing & disposal of some metallic and paperboard food containers, & hazardous waste sites
Chromium, Hexavalent (Chr. VI)	N	ppb	50	2.5	ND/0.135	.17/1.93	Runoff from old mining operations & improper waste disposal from plating operations
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Beta Activity, Gross	N	pCi/L	50	50	ND/ND	ND/4.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Alpha Active, Gross (g)	N	pCi/L	15	15	ND/8.48	ND/3.5	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
Radium 226 Total (h)	N	pCi/L	5	0.05	ND/1.14	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	pCi/L	5	0.019	ND/1.14	ND	
Uranium	N	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND/6.9	ND/2.7	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTION RESIDUALS, & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
THMs Total Trihalomethanes	N	ppb	80	0	0.05/78	3.6/56.6	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	N	ppb	60	0	0/12	4.3/10.4	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromate (ppb)	N	ppb	10	0	ND	ND	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Cl ₂)	N	ppb	MRDL	MRDL	0.65/1.53	1.3/1.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbons (C)	N	ppm	TT	TT	ND	0/1.9	Various natural & man-made sources
Chloramines	N	ppm	MRDL	MRDL	ND	ND	Drinking water disinfection added for treatment
WATER BORN PATHOGENS							
Cryptosporidium	Bin2		TT	TT	ND	0/.471	The findings for Cryptosporidium placed the City's water treatment facility in a Bin 2 classification. This required the City to decrease the turbidity requirement from less than or equal to 0.30 NTU's to less than or equal to 0.15 NTU on individual filter performance and finished water or tertiary treated water.
SECONDARY STANDARDS							
Secondary Standards							
Chloride	N	ppm	250	NS	2.3/21	2.2/83	Runoff & leaching from natural deposits
Color	N	Units	15	NS	<3	<3	Natural occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	N	Units	<1	<1	0.1/2	0.10/1.0	Natural occurring organic materials
pH	N	Units	NS	NS	7.85/8.4	8.1/8.21	
Specific Conductance	N	umho/cm	900	NS	358/639	310/555	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	N	ppm	250	NS	18/54	23/49	Runoff & leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids	N	ppm	500	NS	220/380	196/330	Runoff & leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	N	ppm	NS	NS	52/88	29/46	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	N	ppm	NS	NS	165/330	113/150	Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium	N	ppm	NS	NS	5.5/19	9.3/10.9	Leaching from natural deposits
Potassium	N	ppm	NS	NS	1.4/2.7	1.9/3.0	Leaching from natural deposits
Sodium	N	ppm	NS	NS	7.1/27	5.3/69	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Alkalinity	N	ppm	NS	NS	134/201	82/129	Leaching from natural deposits
Carbonate	N	ppm	NS	NS	0/3.1	ND	
Bicarbonate	N	ppm	NS	NS	163/245	100/160	
DEFINITIONS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND FOOTNOTES USED IN THE TABLE							
The Test Results Table provides the consumer with important information in regards to sampling results of all City of Upland sources throughout 2010. The definitions, abbreviations, and footnotes in the previous sections may be useful in the interpretation of the Test Results Table.				below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.			
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 MCLs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.				Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.			
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.				Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is below detection level.			
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.				Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per Liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.			
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.				Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per Liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10 million.			
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment				Parts per trillion (ppt): One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years or a single penny in \$10 billion			
				Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Picocuries per liter is a measurement of the radioactivity in water.			
				Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.			
				Treatment Technique (TT): A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.			
				Regulatory Action Levels (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.			
				No Standards (NS)			
				Less Than Number Shown (<)			
				SYMBOLS			
				(a) = Results are based on distribution system sampling of approximately 1,000 samples.			
				(b) = Sources are blended to meet state MCL.			
				(c) = Calculations on a running annual average in the distribution system.			
				(e) = State level is dependent upon air temperature.			
				(f) = To convert the data from NO ₃ to N, divide by 4.43.			
				(g) = Negative values occur when the background count, as part of the analytical result, exceeds the count in the actual count.			
				(h) = Standard is for Radium 226 & 228 combined.			
				(j) = Figures are weighted averages based on percent of production.			