



2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Delano – Prepared April 2026

This brochure is a report to consumers regarding the drinking water quality provided by the City of Delano. Included is an explanation of where our water comes from, the results of water quality testing and information on how to interpret this data. We share the results with you, so that you may have confidence in the quality of our drinking water.

We test the water quality for many constituents as required by both State and Federal Regulations. This report gives the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through-December 31, 2025.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con el departamento del Agua de la Ciudad a 661-721-3350 para asistirlo en español.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Public Works Water Division o tumawag sa 661-721-3350 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

The City of Delano water system is supplied entirely with groundwater from aquifers beneath the city. There are fourteen wells supplying the water system (Well #32 and Well #35 are inactive). Source Locations are:

Well #20 – 22nd & Kalibo (On Standby)
Well #22 – 5th & Randolph
Well #24 – 20th & Flores
Well #25 – Schuster & S. Randolph
Well #26 – Browning and Poplar
Well #29 – Veneto & Primavera (On Standby)
Well #30 – County Line & Randolph
Well #31 – Diaz & Channa
Well #33 – 20th & Trenton
Well #34 – Stradley & Woollomes
Well #38 – S99 & County Line (On Standby)
Well #39 – 21st & Albany
Well #40 – N. Kern State Prison
Well #41 – Morris and S. Belmont

Drinking Water Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Delano water supply wells in February 2015. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Fertilizer / Pesticide / Herbicide Applications

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

- Automobile Repair Shops and Gas Stations
- Machine Shops
- Photo Processing / Printing/Dry Cleaners

For more information contact:

Department of Public Works, 725 S. Lexington Street, Delano, CA 93215. Telephone (661) 721-3350.

Terms used in this Report

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 (USEPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

µg/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

ng/L: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)

pg/L: picogram per liter or parts per quadrillion (ppq)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

<: less than

The City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 5:15 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 1015 Eleventh Avenue.

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. 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 by-products 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.

Some segments of the population may have increased vulnerability to drinking water contaminants:

- 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 health care providers. EPA/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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.
- Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The City of Delano Water System meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2025 was 11 ppb per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)].
- Even though The City of Delano Water System meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate monthly and yearly where applicable. The highest level for nitrate found during 2025 was 1.92 ppm per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)].
- Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Delano is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Delano Public works at (661) 721-3350. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the STATE Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES
(For Explanation of Violations, See End of Tables)

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF MICROBACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria ¹
Total Coliform Bacteria (STATE Total Coliform Rule)	2	0	5% of monthly samples are positive = 3	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (STATE Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (FEDERAL Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Giardia lamblia</i> , Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC), Bacteria, <i>Legionella</i> , <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	HPC=0 Others = NA	HPC=0 Others = NA	TT	HPC=NA; Others = (0)	Naturally present in the environment
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . 1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines					

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant ¹
Lead (µg/L)	2023	48	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	2023	48	0.010	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant ¹
Sodium (mg/L)	2023	85.7	45 – 120	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	2023	47.1	11 – 140	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines						

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant ¹
Arsenic (µg/L)	2025	4.46	0-11	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Aluminum (mg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Asbestos (MFL)	2025	NA	NA	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits

Barium (mg/L)	2023	0.028	0-.150	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories
Chromium 6 (µg/L)	2025	4.14	0.20-9.10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (mg/L)	2023	0.29	0.12-0.53	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2025	NA	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	2025	0.94	0-1.92	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N)	2025	0.0026	0-0.093	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	6	1	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.
Selenium (µg/L)	2023	0.92	0 – 2.8	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TTHMs (µg/L) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2025	18.375	0 – 70	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Sum of Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (µg/L)	2025	5.4	0 – 12	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	2.20	1.20 – 2.98	4 as Cl ₂	4 as Cl ₂	Drinking water for disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ng/L)	2025	0	0-65	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ng/L)	2025	0	NA	50	10	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Radium (pCi/L)	2025	NA	NA			
Strontium-90 (pCi/L)	2025	NA	NA	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Tritium (pCi/L)	2025	NA	NA	20,000	400	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L0	2025	NA	NA	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ng/L) ²	2025	0	NA	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
2,4-D (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	70	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	50	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Acrylamide	2025	NA	NA	TT	(0)	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
Alachlor (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	2	4	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.15	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	18	200	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice and ornamental grasses
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	200	7	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	18	0.7	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	100	30	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	200	790	Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-way, crops, and landscape maintenance
Di(2ethylhexyl) Adipate (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	400	200	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	4	12	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
Dinoseb (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	7	14	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables and fruits
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (pg/L)	2025	NA	NA	30	0.05	Emissions from waste incineration and other

						combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Diquate (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	20	6	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	100	94	Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Epichlorohydrin	2025	NA	NA	TT	(0)	Discharge from Industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals
Glyphosate (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	700	900	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	10	8	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	10	6	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.03	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	200	32	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Molinate (Ordram) (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	20	2	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl (vydate) (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	50	26	Runoff/leaching from insecticides used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	500	90	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.3	Discharge from wood preserving factories; cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Picloram (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	500	166	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	4	4	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	70	42	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Toxaphene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	3	0.03	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Methoxychlor (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	30	0.09	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock
Benzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	500	100	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	3	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of

						pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	500	400	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	6	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	6	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	10	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropane (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on crops
Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene (µg/L)	2025	NA	NA	70	70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
Styrene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	100	0.5	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	1	0.1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	0.06	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	200	1000	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	0.3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	150	1300	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L)	2023	0	NA	1.2	4	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl Chloride (ng/L)	2023	0	NA	500	50	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation

						byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes (mg/L)	2023	0	NA	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

2: The MCL for 1,2,3 TCP is 5 ppt. The City became complaint in the 2nd quarter of 2022 for TCP, and the States compliance order was lifted with the startup of the City's new TCP removal GAC treatment facility for wells 26, 30 and 33. The compliance point for these 3 wells is now the GAC Plant's treated effluent.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant ¹
Color (NTU)	2023	0	0 – 5	15 Units	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	500 µg/L	-	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	300 µg/L	-	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	50 µg/L	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	5 µg/L	-	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor-Threshold (NTU)	2023	0	NA	3 Units	-	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver (µg/L)	2023	0	NA	100 µg/L	-	Industrial discharges
Turbidity (NTU)	2023	0.28	0.10 – 1.57	5 Units	-	Soil Runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	2023	0	NA	5 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2023	348	220 – 500	1000 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2025	481	318-741	1600 µS/cm	-	Substances from ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	2023	57	18 – 120	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2023	68	27 – 120	500 mg/L	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant ¹
Lithium	2024	4.23	0-21.1	-	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 7 – VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects
None				

TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E.coli	0	2024	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	NA	NA	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	NA	NA	TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**

No indicator-positive groundwater source samples detected.

TABLE 9 – VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				