2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Desert Lake Community Services District** Report Date: **June 30, 2023**

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

We are pleased to provide you with this report, and we want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our Goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2022.

The water sources connected to the district's system are inactive Well No. 1, standby Well No. 2, and purchased surface water from Antelope Valley East Kern Water Agency (AVEK). Well No. 2 is located east of Borax Road and 2 ½ miles South of Rio Tinto Minerals. Well No. 1 is located one block north of 20 Mule Team Road and one block east of Borax Road. Since January 2012, the District's main source of water is and has been purchased surface water from AVEK. Hence, the reason the district has also included AVEK's 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for your review within this mailing.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about the district utility system, please contact the General Manager, Natalie Russell at 661-363-3350 or the District Secretary, DeAnna Love at 760-762-5349, Tuesday through Thursday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The office is closed for lunch between 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. Our regularly scheduled monthly board meetings are held the third Monday of each month at the district office board room located at 12200 Del Oro Street in Desert Lake at 5:00 p.m.

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 the 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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables 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 State Board 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, are more than one year old.

**Any violation of an MC or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 1 – MONTHLY BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS REQUIRES 1 TEST PER MONTH FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA. TEST RESULTS WERE NEGATIVE FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA IN THE DISTRIBUTION.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER: IF PRESENT, ELEVATED LEVELS OF LEAD CAN CAUSE SERIOUSHEALTH PROBLEMS, ESPECIALLY FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND YOUNG CHILDREN. LEAD IN DRINKING WATER IS PRIMARILY FROM MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS ASSOCIATED WITH SERVICE LINES AND HOMEPLUMBING. WHEN YOUR WATER HAS BEEN SITTING FOR SEVERAL HOURS, YOU CAN MINIMIZE POTENTIAL FOR LEAD EXPOSURE BY FLUSHING YOU TAP FOR 30 SECONDS TO 2 MINUTES BEFORE USING WATER FOR DRINKING OR COOKING. IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR WATER, YOU MAY WISH TO HAVE YOUR WATER TESTED. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE AT (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**		**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	09/29/2022 10	ND	0		15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/29/2022 10	.360	0		1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – MONTHLY BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTING REQUIRES CHLORINE TESTING TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE SAME TIME WITHIN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. THE CHLORINE RESULTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine (ppm)	2022	.81	0.6 – 1.2	[4]	[4]	Water additive to control microbes

TABLE 4 – DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS: SAMPLING FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS, INCLUDING TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) AND HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5), WERE CONDUCTED AS REQUIRED FOR 2020. DESERT LAKE CSD DOES NOT CHLORINATE THE DRINKING WATER; HOWEVER AVEK DOES. THESE BY-PRODUCTS ARE A RESULT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	6/15/2022	18	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	6/15/2022	3.1	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is responsible for setting national limits for hundreds of substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. Each system continually monitors for these substances and reports their findings to the USEPA. The USEPA uses this data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water.

This publication conforms to the regulation under SDWA requiring water utilities to provide detailed water information to each of their customers annually. We are committed to providing you with this information about your water supply because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest water standards.

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Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency
2022 Annual Water Quality Report - Kern County System

The Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency provides treated surface water and treated groundwater as our sources of drinking water.
Treatment technique: Conventional
EPA Turbidity Performance Standards: Turbidity of the filtered water must:

1. Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1: **100%**
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year: **0.19 NTU**
Percentage of samples < 0.30 NTU: **100%**
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements: **NONE**
Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

The Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency also provides chlorinated groundwater as an alternative source of drinking water.
Treatment technique: Chlorination
EPA Groundwater Rule: AVEK meets the requirements of the Groundwater Rule by providing a minimum of 4-log reduction of viruses by continously providing a minimum free chlorine residual of 0.5 mg/L leaving the clearwell.
Lowest single free chlorine residual measurement during the year: **0.89**
Number of violations of the Groundwater Rule: **NONE**

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Sampling Frequency	MCL	No. of Months in Violation	System Results Range	System Results Average
Distribution	Total Coliform Bacteria	56 - 70 / mo	5% positive	None	0%	0%
Distribution	E. coli	56 - 70 / mo	1 pos. with 2 TC pos.	None	0%	0%

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

					RESULTS							
					Rosamond Plant				Water Bank			
					Plant Effluent (CWR)		Raw Influent (Sources)		Effluent (CWR)		Wells	
Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average	Range	Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	600	93-250	130	ND	ND				
Antimony	µg/L	6	6	1		ND	ND	ND				
Arsenic	µg/L	10	2	0.004		3.6	3.2-8.1	5.0	2.5-7.3	5.5	2.2-12	5.2
Barium	µg/L	1000	100	2000		58	30-58	44				
Beryllium	µg/L	4	1	1		ND	ND	ND				
Cadmium	µg/L	5	1	0.04		ND	ND	ND				
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	50	10			5.1	5.1-15	11				
Chromium (Hexavalent)	µg/L	*	1	0.02		5.8	5.4-14	8.6				
Cyanide	µg/L	150	100	150		ND	ND	ND				
Fluoride	mg/L	2	0.1	1		0.28	0.29-0.36	0.32				
Mercury	µg/L	2	1	1.2		ND	ND	ND				
Nickel	µg/L	100	10	12		ND	ND	ND				
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	0.4	10		2.5	1.2-2.5	1.9			1.2-4.5	2.5
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	1	0.4	1		ND	ND	ND			ND	ND
Nitrate+Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10		10		2.5	ND-2.5	0.83			1.5-3.4	2.2
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	2	1		ND	ND	ND			ND	ND
Selenium	µg/L	50	5	30		ND	ND	ND				
Thallium	µg/L	2	1	0.1		ND	ND	ND				

*There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

GENERAL PHYSICAL AND SECONDARY STANDARDS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	RESULTS: Rosamond Plant – Plant Effluent (CWR) Range	Plant Effluent (CWR) Average	Raw Influent (Sources) Range	Raw Influent (Sources) Average	Water Bank – Effluent (CWR) Range	Effluent (CWR) Average	Wells Range	Wells Average
Aluminum	µg/L	1000	50	93-250	140	ND	ND				
Calcium	mg/L	no standard			63	63-97	74				
Chloride	mg/L	250			54	40-53	47				
Color	Units	15		<5	<5	<5	<5				
Copper	µg/L	1000	50		ND	ND	ND				
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5			ND	ND	ND				
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	mg/L	no standard			200	91-200	140				
Iron	µg/L	300	100		ND	ND	ND				
Magnesium	mg/L	no standard			9.7	5.7-9.7	8.3				
Manganese	µg/L	50	20		ND	ND	ND				
Odor @ 60 C	Units	3	1	<1	<1	<1	<1				
pH	Units	no standard		7.3-7.9	7.6	7.7-8.6	8.0				
Silver	µg/L	100	10			ND	ND				
Sodium	mg/L	no standard			46	ND-44	15				
Specific Conductance	µmhos	900			580	420-580	500				
Sulfate	mg/L	250	0.5		60	47-58	53				
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	1	1		ND	ND	ND				
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	3		ND	ND	ND				
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500			330	240-320	280				
Turbidity	Units	5		0.01-0.20	0.05	0.02-1.1	0.10				
Zinc	µg/L	5000	50		450	ND	ND				
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	mg/L	no standard			140	120-150	140				
Bicarbonate Alkalinity(as HCO3)	mg/L	no standard			140	ND-150	50				
Carbonate (as CO3)	mg/L	no standard			ND	ND	ND				
Hydroxide (as OH)	mg/L	no standard			ND	ND	ND				

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	RESULTS: Rosamond Plant – Raw Influent Sources Range	Raw Influent Sources Average	Water Bank – Wells Range	Wells Average
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	3					
Gross Beta	pCi/L	50	4			ND		
Strontium 90	pCi/L	8	2	0.35				
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	1,000	400				
Uranium	pCi/L	20	1	0.43		3.5		
Radium 228	pCi/L		1	0.019		ND		
Radium 226	pCi/L		1	0.05		ND		

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	RESULTS: Rosamond Plant – Raw Influent (Sources) Range	Raw Influent (Sources) Average	Water Bank – Wells Range	Wells Average
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	µg/L	200	0.5	1000	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	1	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	µg/L	5	0.5	3	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	10	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	5	0.5	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)	µg/L	600	0.5	600	ND	ND	ND	ND

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR	PHG	Rosamond Plant Raw Influent (Sources) Range	Rosamond Plant Raw Influent (Sources) Average	Water Bank Wells Range	Water Bank Wells Average
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.4	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	5	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichloropropene (Total)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.2	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	µg/L	5	0.5	6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.1	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	6	0.5	100	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L				ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	5	0.5	4	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	0.5	300	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	13	3	13	ND	ND	ND	ND
Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)	µg/L	70	0.5	70	ND	ND	ND	ND
Styrene	µg/L	100	0.5	0.5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	µg/L	150	0.5	150	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)	µg/L	10	0.5	60	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L				ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	µg/L	5	0.5	1.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon11)	µg/L	150	5	1300	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	µg/L	1200	10	4000	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.05	ND	ND	ND	ND
Xylenes (Total)	µg/L	1750	0.5	1800	ND	ND	ND	ND

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR (DL)	PHG	RESULTS Raw Influent (Sources) Range	RESULTS Raw Influent (Sources) Average	RESULTS Water Bank Wells Range	RESULTS Water Bank Wells Average
Alachlor	µg/L	2	1	4	ND	ND		
Atrazine	µg/L	1	0.5	0.15	ND	ND		
Bentazon	µg/L	18	2	200	ND	ND		
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.2	0.1	0.007	ND	ND		
Carbofuran	µg/L	18	5	0.7	ND	ND		
Chlordane	µg/L	0.1	0.1	0.03	ND	ND		
2,4-D	µg/L	70	10	20	ND	ND		
Dalapon	µg/L	200	10	790	ND	ND		
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	µg/L	0.2	0.01	0.0017	ND	ND		
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	µg/L	400	5	200	ND	ND		
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	4	3	12	ND	ND		
Dinoseb	µg/L	7	2	14	ND	ND		
Diquat	µg/L	20	4	6	ND	ND		
Endothall	µg/L	100	45	94	ND	ND		
Endrin	µg/L	2	0.1	0.3	ND	ND		
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	µg/L	0.05	0.02	0.01	ND	ND		
Glyphosate	µg/L	700	25	900	ND	ND		
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.008	ND	ND		
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.01	0.01	0.006	ND	ND		
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	1	0.5	0.03	ND	ND		
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	50	1	2	ND	ND		
Lindane	µg/L	0.2	0.2	0.032	ND	ND		
Methoxychlor	µg/L	30	10	0.09	ND	ND		
Molinate	µg/L	20	2	1	ND	ND		
Oxamyl	µg/L	50	20	26	ND	ND		
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	1	0.2	0.3	ND	ND		
Picloram	µg/L	500	1	166	ND	ND		

Parameter	Units	MCL	DLR (DL)	PHG	Raw Influent (Sources) Range	Raw Influent (Sources) Average	Water Bank Wells Range	Water Bank Wells Average
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	µg/L	0.5	0.5	0.09	ND	ND		
Simazine	µg/L	4	1	4	ND	ND		
Thiobencarb (Bolero)	µg/L	70	1	42	ND	ND		
Toxaphene	µg/L	3	1	0.03	ND	ND		
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	pg/L	30	5	0.05	ND	ND		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	50	1	3	ND	ND		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	µg/L	0.005	0.005	0.0007	ND	ND		

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL, PRECURSORS, and BYPRODUCTS

Type of Sample(s)	Parameter	Units	MCL/MRDL	DLR	MRDLG	RESULTS Range	RESULTS Average
Distribution	Chlorine (as total Cl2)	mg/L	4.0**		4	0.26-1.48	1.07
Treated Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		0.4-0.9	0.6
Source Water	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	Treatment Requirement	0.3		0.5-0.9	0.6
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	80**			14-25	20 #
Distribution	Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total Haloacetic Acids	µg/L	60**			2.2-7.2	2.1 #
Treated Water	Bromate	µg/L	10*	1.0		ND	ND

** Running Annual Average of distribution system samples. The MCLs are based upon Running Annual Averages.
Stage 2 D/DBP Rule Total THMs and Total HAAs compliance is based upon Locational Running Annual Averages.

Location with the highest TTHM average

* Compliance is based on the running annual average computed quarterly, of monthly samples, collected at the entrance to the distribution system.

DEFINITIONS and FOOTNOTES:

Plant Effluent, CWR, is finished, treated drinking water.
Raw Water is the Source Water, the California Aqueduct or wells, prior to treatment.
Units: mg/L = milligrams per liter, parts per million (ppm)
µg/L = micrograms per liter, parts per billion (ppb)
pg/L = picograms per liter, parts per quadrillion (ppq)
µmhos = micromhos, a measure of specific conductance
pCi/L = pico Curies per liter
< = less than
> = greater than
ND = none detected above the DLR
NTU = nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the US Environmental Protection Agency or the State Water Resources Control Board as close to the PHGs and MCLGs as is economically or technologically feasible.
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not exceeded at the consumer's tap.
DLR: Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting.
(DL): Detection limit determined by the Laboratory when no DLR has been established.
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.
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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 US Environmental Protection Agency.
PHG: Public Health Goal. 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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
Primary Drinking Water Standard: Primary MCLs, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCLs, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCLs that are specified in regulations.
Secondary Standards: Aesthetic standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board.
All analyses performed by ELAP certified laboratories: AVEK Water Agency, Eurofins Eaton Analytical Laboratories, or Eurofins subcontract lab.