2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: California Correctional Institution - Tehachapi

Report Date: 6/24/2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Wells (Groundwater)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Wells "A", "B" & #12 (Well #12 not in service) are located on Institution grounds.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: N/A

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Angel Ribera 661-822-4402 x3792

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse California Correctional Institution - Tehachapi a 661-822-4402 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 California Correctional Institution - Tehachapi 以获得中文的帮助: 24900 Hwy 202 Tehachapi, CA 93561. Phone number: 661-822-4402.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa California Correctional Institution – Tehachapi 24900 Hwy 202 Tehachapi, CA 93561 o tumawag sa 661-822-4402 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ California Correctional Institution - Tehachapi tại 661-822-4402 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau California Correctional Institution - Tehachapi ntawm 661-822-4402 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 (U.S. EPA).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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 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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

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 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 AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	[Enter No.] 0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) [1]	[0]	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) [0]	[0]	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: [Enter information]

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	Feb. - June 2021 July – Dec. 2021	127 127	0 0	1	0.015	0.0002	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	Feb. - June 2021 July – Dec. 2021	127 127	0.172 0.163	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/24/2019	28	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/24/2019	280	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
See Attachment						
See Attachment						
See Attachment						

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
See Attachment						
See Attachment						
See Attachment						

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
See Attachment					
See Attachment					
See Attachment					

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				
N/A				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	0	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: [Enter Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample]

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: [Enter Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies]

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				
N/A				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	[Enter Treatment Technique]
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

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

(b) 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				
N/A				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s). [Insert Number of Level 1 Assessments] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

During the past year [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessment] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [Insert Number of Level 2 Assessments] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we failed to conduct all of the required assessment(s).

During the past we failed to correct all identified defects that were found during the assessment.

[For Violation of the Total Coliform Bacteria TT Requirement, Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] corrective actions and we completed [Insert Number of Corrective Actions] of these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

We failed to conduct the required assessment.

We failed to correct all sanitary defects that were identified during the assessment.

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to take all required repeat samples following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

We failed to test for *E. coli* when any repeat sample tests positive for total coliform.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]

Table 1 - Sampling Showing The Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	In a Month = 1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	In a Year = 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectant	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (mg/L)	DAILY	(AVG)	0.1-2.0	4.0	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-products						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) at Tower #7 & #11	9/17/2021	.005/N/A	<0.0005/.005	0.08	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Tower #16	9/17/2021	<0.0005		0.08		
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) at Tower #7 & #11	9/17/2021	<0.002/N/A	<0.002/<0.002	0.06	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Tower #16	9/17/2021	<0.0002	ND	0.06		

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection of Lead & Copper

Lead & Copper	# of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	Sites exceeding (AL)	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (mg/L) 2021				0.015	1.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Feb. - June	127	0	0			
July - December	127	0	0			
Copper (mg/L) 2021				1.3	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers erosion of natural deposits
Feb. - June	127	0.172	0			
July - December	127	0.163	0			

Table 3 - [Well "A"] Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	9/24/2019	24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (total) as CACO3 (mg/L)	9/24/2019	250	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water

Table 4 - Well "A" Detection of Contamination With A Primary Drinking Standard

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	9/24/2019	1.69	n/a	15pCi/L	NONE	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	1000	600	0	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Arsenic (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<2.0	n/a	10	0.004	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Table 4 continued							AR WSPS
Barium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<100	n/a	1000	2	2	Dishargers of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	6	n/a	50	0	100	Disharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/24/2019	0.33	n/a	2	1	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<10	n/a	100	12	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as N) Well' "A"	7/17/2019	4.6	3.3/4.6	10 as N	10 as N	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L) Well's "A"	7/17/2019	<4.0	<4.0	6	0	0	
Selenium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<5.0	n/a	50	30	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal rfineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)

Table 5 - Well "A" Detection of Contamination With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	9/2492019	<50	n/a	1000	600	0	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Copper (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	1300	300	1300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers. Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	6	n/a	10	0.02	n/a	Discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood presservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits
Threshhold Odor	9/24/2019	<1.0	n/a	3 units	0	0	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	9/24/2019	0.22	n/a	5 NTU	0	0	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	5000	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	9/24/2019	610	n/a	1600 umhos/cm	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	9/24/2019	410	n/a	0	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	9/24/2019	35	n/a	500 mg/L	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO4 (mg/L)	9/24/2019	85	n/a	500 ppm	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 3 - Well "B" Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	9/24/2019	28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (total) as CACO3 mg/L	9/24/2019	280	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water

Table 4 - Well "B" Detection of Contamination With A Primary Drinking Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha	9/24/2019	1.85	n/a	15PCi/L	none	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Aclivity (pCi/L)							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	1000	600	0	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Arsenic (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<2.0	n/a	10	0.004	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<100	n/a	1000	2	2	Dishargers of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	4.7	n/a	50	0	0.1	Disharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/24/2019	0.26	n/a	2	1	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<10	n/a	100	12	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO3)	7/17/2019	3.3	3.3 - 4.5	10 as N	10 as N	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L)	7/17/2019	<4.0	<4.0	6	0	0	
Selenium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<5.0	n/a	50	30	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal rfineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)

Table 5 - Well "B" Detection of Contamination With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	1000	600	0	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Copper (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	1300	30	1300	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	9/24/2019	4.7	n/a	10	0.02	n/a	Discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood presservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities. Erosion of natural deposits
Threshhold Odor	9/24/2019	<1.0	n/a	3 units	0	0	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	9/24/2019	0.1	n/a	5 NTU	0	0	Soil runoff
Zinc (ug/L)	9/24/2019	<50	n/a	5000	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	9/24/2019	710	n/a	1600 umhos/cm	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	9/24/2019	480	n/a	0	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	9/24/2019	51	n/a	0	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate as SO4 mg/L	9/24/2019	100	n/a	0	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 3 - Well #12 Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness *NOT IN OPERATION							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	9/16/2013	30/21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (total) as CACO3 mg/L	9/16/2013	270/210	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Generally found in ground & surface water

Table 4 - Well #12 Detection of Contamination With A Primary Drinking Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	9/17/2013	1.16	n/a	15PCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.05	n/a	1 ppm	.6 ppm	0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Arsenic (mg/L)							Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)							Dishargers of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.0015	n/a	50 ppb	0	100 ppb	Disharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.0006	n/a	2 ppm	1 ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.01	n/a	100 ppb	12 ppb	0	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO3)	6/23/2015	10	n/a	45 ppm	45 ppm	0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	6/23/2015	<4.0	n/a	0.006 ppm	0	0	
Selenium (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.005	n/a	50 ppb	30 ppb	0	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal rfineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)

Table 5 - Well #12 Detection of Contamination With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ug/L)	9/16/2013	0.05	n/a	1 ppm	.6 ppm	0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment
Copper (mg/L)	9/1/2013	0.43	n/a	AL=13	0.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	7/28/2016	<5.0	n/a	10	0.02	n/a	Discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood presservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities. Erosion of natural deposits
Threshhold Odor	9/16/2013	1.0	n/a	3 units	0	0	Naturally-occuring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	9/16/2013	0.23	n/a	5 units	0	0	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	9/16/2013	0.050	n/a	5 ppm	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance	9/16/2013	700	n/a	1600 uS/cm	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	9/16/2013	430	n/a	1000 ppm	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	9/16/2013	60	n/a	500 mg/L	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate as SO4 mg/L	9/16/2013	76	n/a	500 ppm	0	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Well #12 not in operation