Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Rubio Canon Land and Water Association

Water System Number: 1910140

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on May 29, 2018 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Armando De La Paz

Signature: A. De La Paz

Title: Operations Manager

Phone Number: (626) 797-0509 Date: 5-29-18

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL:www.rclwa.org/uploads/files/WaterQualityReport/2017WQ.pdf
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: http://www.rclwa.org/uploads/files/WaterQualityReport/2017WQ.pdf

☒ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). http://www.rclwa.org/uploads/files/WaterQualityReport/2017WQ.pdf

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

583 E. Sacramento Street, Altadena, CA 91001-3023
PO Box 398, Altadena, CA 91003-0398
www.rclwa.org
Phone (626) 797-0509 • Fax (626) 797-0520

Utility Statement

BILL MESSAGE

MESSAGE CENTER - PLEASE READ

The 2017 annual water quality report is now available online at: http://www.rclwa.org/uploads/files/WaterQualityReport/2017WQ.pdf

Reminder,June 1st your water rates will be adjusted for 2018. Visit www.rclwa.org

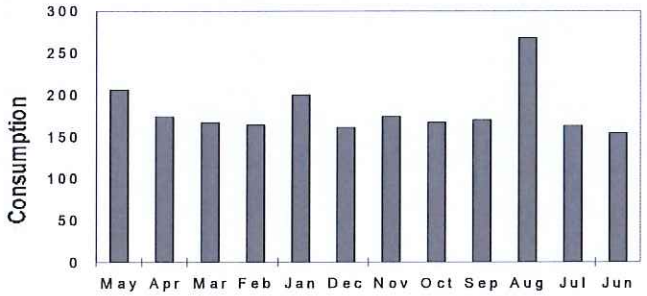
ACCOUNT SUMMARY

Account Number:		1-R-3185B-0
Service Address:		2680 LAKE AVE
Billing Period:		04/30/18 - 05/31/18
Last Payments(s):	04/19/2018	$ -638.75
Previous Balance:		$ 666.40 (Past Due)
Current Charges:	(see below)	$ 792.80
Total Amount Due:		$ 1459.20

USAGE HISTORY

COMPARE YOUR WATER CONSUMPTION
(in units of water)

Previous Read: 9,233 Current Read: 9,439



1 unit or CCF (hundred cubic feet) = 748 Gallons

CURRENT CONSUMPTION:	206
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR:	178
PREVIOUS READ:	9,233
CURRENT READ:	9,439

ACCOUNT DETAILS

Water Service

Monthly Standby Charge		$ 0.00
Water Consumption:		
1 - 12	12 UNITS @ $2.85	34.20
13 - 26	14 UNITS @ $3.40	47.60
Over 26	180 UNITS @ $3.95	711.00
TOTAL WATER SERVICE CHARGES		$ 792.80

Miscellaneous Charges

Fire Line Charge	$ 0.00
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES	**$ 792.80**

FAILURE TO RECEIVE BILL DOES NOT WAIVE PAST DUE PENALTY

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:

Rubio Cañon
Land and Water Association
PO Box 398
Altadena CA 91003-0398

Please return this bottom portion with your payment made payable to:
Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

Account Number:	1-R-3185B-0
Service Address:	2680 LAKE AVE
Previous Balance Due Upon Receipt:	$ 666.40 (Past Due)
Current Charges Due By:	06/21/18
Total Amount Due:	$ 1459.20
Amount Enclosed:	

NAME:

RBO0531A AUTO ALL FOR AADC 913
7000001961 00.0007.0032 1961/1

PINE RIDGE HOA
C/O CARDINAL MANAGEMENT
1260 HUNGTINTON DR #104
S. PADADENA CA 91030-4561

REMIT TO:

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association
PO BOX 398
ALTADENA, CA 91003-0398

2017 Annual Water Quality Report

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association (RCLWA) is a mutual water company established in 1886 located in the unincorporated town of Altadena, in Los Angeles County, California. For 132 years, RCLWA has supplied potable drinking water to the central and eastern portions of Altadena, north of Pasadena. The approximate population is 9,600 people served by approximately 3,140 water service connections. A five member Board of Directors governs RCLWA. The mission of RCLWA is to provide shareholders within its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way. In addition to supplying high quality water, RCLWA is continuing to upgrade its infrastructure to ensure that your water will be reliably available. We are doing this by evaluating our system of pipes and replacing them through improvement projects throughout the year.

Conserving our most precious resource

Altadena is a semi-desert area which depends on limited supplies of imported water to supplement the local water. The following conservation measures are in place:

- No hosing down driveways, sidewalks or other paved surfaces.
- No irrigating turf or landscapes during and 48 hours following measurable rain.
- Adjust sprinklers and irrigation systems to avoid overspray, runoff and waste.
- Shut off decorative fountains, ponds, and other similar aesthetic features, unless a water recycling system is used.
- Use a hose that is fitted with a shut-off nozzle.
- Customers must routinely check faucets, toilets, and pipes for leaks and repair them.
- Outside irrigation allowed up to 3 days per week
  (no restrictions on the days of the week) Please irrigate before 9:00 am or after 5:00 pm.
  www.rclwa.org | www.bewaterwise.com | www.saveourwater.com.

RCLWA provides potable drinking water via groundwater wells, a conventional treatment plant and from an imported source. The imported source water is obtained from Foothill Municipal Water District, a member agency of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Typically, we do not operate our wells between the months of November through April. We import water almost exclusively during this period since purchased water is historically more readily available during the winter months. During the remaining months we operate our wells as the primary source of potable drinking water. By pumping our wells during the summer months we can save operating costs. RCLWA's treatment plant treats water that is acquired from the local foothill area. In 2017, RCLWA pumped 1,819 acre-feet, treated 126 acre-feet of water, and we did not have to import water in 2017. An acre foot of water is equal to 325,829 gallons.

Water quality monitoring

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. In order to be certain that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

In 2017, RCLWA conducted thousands of water quality tests for more than 100 different contaminants. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, and every three years depending on the substance. All water quality samples are pulled by specially trained and state-certified operators and analyzed by state-certified independent laboratories. Once again, we are pleased to report the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded all State and Federal Drinking Water requirements. It is important that you know what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water. For your information, the following tables have been compiled to show what substances were detected in RCLWA's water supplies during 2017. The State allows RCLWA to monitor some contaminants less than once per year due to the concentrations of these contaminants infrequent changes. Some data, though representative, are more than one year old.

People with sensitive immune systems

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. When ingested, the organism may cause nausea, diarrhea and other gastrointestinal symptoms. The organism comes from animal wastes and may be found in surface watersheds. Water purchased from Metropolitan Water District of Southern California via Foothill Municipal Water District was tested for Cryptosporidium in 2017 and it was not detected in the water. If detected, Cryptosporidium is eliminated by an effective treatment combination including sedimentation, filtration and disinfection.

Some people may be more vulnerable to constituents in the water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare provider about their drinking water. The USEPA and the Centers for Disease Control have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants, which are available through the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791, and online at http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline/.

Surface Water Quality Data

	RCLWA	MWD Purchased Water	

Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radiological								
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	0	15.24 (A)	10 - 18	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	1.0	19.3	0 – 20	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals								
1,2,3 – Trichloropropane (ng/L)	5	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Degreasing solvent associated with pesticides
Inorganic Chemicals								
Aluminum (ug/L)	1,000	600	ND	0 – 200	170	ND-210	No	Residue from water treatment process
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	.004	ND	0 – 10	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L) (A)	2	1	2.23 (A)	1.2 – 2.8	0.7	0.5 – 0.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/L as N)	10	10	1.5	3.2 – 5.8	ND	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards (B)								
Chloride (mg/L)	500	N/A	8.9(B)	4.8 – 12	48	29-66	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	5	N/A	ND (B)	ND	ND	ND	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	1600	N/A	383 (B)	375 -- 425	460	299-621	No	Substances that form ions in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	N/A	33(B)	18 – 39	84	46-123	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	300	N/A	13 (B)	0 -- 300	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	50	NL=500	ND (B)	N/D – 3.0	ND	ND	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	N/A	257 (B)	200 – 300	179-364	272	No	Runoff or leaching of natural deposits

A) High Fluoride and Alpha Radiation in local surface water is blended with groundwater to reduce Fluoride and Alpha Radiation below the MCL. MCL compliance is determined by measuring Fluoride (weekly) and Alpha Radiation (Quarterly) at a representative location within the distribution system. **B)** Parameter is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).

Unregulated Parameters Requiring Monitoring								
Sodium (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	18	14 – 19	50	35 - 64	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	170	170 - 230	58 -152	105	No	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits
Perchlorate (ug/L)	6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge
Alkalinity (mg/L)	N/A	N/A	143	120 - 165	57	43-71	N/A	
Chromium VI (ug/L)	10	0.02	ND	ND	ND	ND	No	Industrial waste discharge

Turbidity – combined filter effluent	Treatment Technique	Turbidity Measurement	Turbidity Measurement	TT Violations	Typical Source of Contaminate
Highest Single Measurement	5.0 NTU	ND	ND	No	Soil run-off
Percentage less than 0.5 NTU	95 %	100 %	100 %	No	Soil run-off

Disinfection By-Products							
Parameter	MCL	Average Amount	Range of Detection	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violations	Typical Source of Contaminate
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	ND	ND	35	14-79	No	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five)(ug/L)	60	N/A	N/A	13	6.4-22	No	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) system (ug/L)	60	N/A	N/A	17	6.4-26	No	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	4	1.91	1.4 – 2.7	2.4	1.1 – 3.1	No	

The Information Collection Rule (ICR) is a multi-year national program administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The primary purpose of the ICR is to gather nationwide occurrence data on chemicals which may be formed during drinking water disinfection. The results of the ICR will assist the EPA in regulating many of these disinfection by-products over the next few years.

Groundwater Quality Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Most Recent Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Organic Chemicals							
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	1.24	0 - 5	No	2017	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops
MTBE (ug/L)	13	13	ND	ND	No	2017	Gasoline discharge from watercraft engines
1,2,3 – Trichloropropane (ng/L)	5	0.7	ND	ND	No	2017	Degreasing solvent associated with pesticides
Inorganic Chemicals							
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	10	4.68	3.2 – 5.8	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	N/A	ND	ND	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.79	0.40 – 0.75	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ug/L)	1000	(50)	ND	ND	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards*							
Chloride (mg/L)	500*	N/A	25	19 – 40	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us/cm)	1600*	N/A	580	490 – 610	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	500*	N/A	50	20 – 73	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000*	N/A	375	310 - 410	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
* Parameter is regulated by a secondary standard to maintain aesthetic qualities (taste, odor, color).							

Unregulated Parameters Requiring Monitoring							
Parameter	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Amount**	**Range of Detection**	**MCL Violation**	**Most Recent Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Perchlorate (ug/L)	6	6	ND	ND	No	2017	Industrial waste discharge
Sodium (mg/L)	Not Regulated	N/A	23	0 – 40	N/A	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (mg/L)	Not Regulated	N/A	240	180 – 250	N/A	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron (ug/L)	Not Regulated	N/A	ND	120 -- 200	N/A	2016	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Vanadium (ug/L)	Not Regulated	N/A	ND	0 – 10	N/A	2016	Naturally occurring / Industrial waste discharge
Chromium VI (ug/L)	10	0.02	0.9	ND – 1.8	N/A	2017	Industrial waste discharge

Parameter	Primary MCL	Average Amount	Range of Detection	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)	10	4.68	3.2 – 5.8	No	Fertilizers, septic tanks
Fluoride (mg/L)*	2	0.79	0.5 – 2.0	No	Naturally present in groundwater
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	18.55	0 – 30	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	60	1.1	1.0-16	No	Byproducts of chlorine disinfection
Parameter	**Secondary MCL**	**Average Amount**	**Range of Detection**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Color (color units)	15	<3	0 – 7.5	No	Naturally present in groundwater
Odor (Threshold odor number)	3	<1	ND - 2	No	Naturally present in groundwater

Lead and Copper Action Level at Residential Taps							
Parameter	**MCL**	**AL**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Sites Exceeding MCL, Number of Sites**	**Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**MCL Violation**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper (mg/L)	N/A	1.3	0.37	0 / 20		No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (mg/L)	N/A	.015	ND	0/20	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Every three years, 20 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap. The most recent set of samples were collected in 2016. Next collection is scheduled for June 2019. Lead was not detected; copper was detected in twelve samples, none of which exceeded the Regulatory Action Level.							
Parameter	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Average Amount**	**Range of Detection**	**MCL Violation**	**Most Recent Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Radiological							
Alpha Radiation (pCi/L)	15	(0)	11	4.0 – 15.7	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	(5)	10.79	1.4 – 14.5	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	ND	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

What are some contaminants in my source water?

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Again, RCLWA has treated our source water and has complied and met all State and Federal drinking water requirements.

Additional information on drinking water contaminants

School Lead Testing - California Governor Jerry Brown signed legislation (AB 746) in October 2017 making lead testing mandatory for all California public K-12 schools constructed before January 1, 2010. The legislation requires that testing be completed by July 1, 2019, and RCLWA has conducted Lead testing for (2) two schools. To satisfy this legal requirement, RCLWA is working with the schools in our service areas to test the drinking water at their facilities. There is no charge for this service, and any repairs that may be required could be eligible for funding through the State of California's Drinking Water for Schools Grant Program. Our experienced Water Quality team will provide free testing services at the school's drinking fountains, cafeterias, food preparation areas and other locations.

Radioactive Contaminants – That can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Such contaminants consist of Alpha Radiation, Uranium, and Radium 226 & 228.

1,2,3-TCP - TCP is a manmade chemical, a chlorinated hydrocarbon, found at industrial or hazardous waste sites. It was used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and is associated with pesticide products, such as soil fumigants. TCP causes cancer in laboratory animals and has been classified by the USEPA as likely to be a human carcinogen.

Nitrate - Found in groundwater through agricultural runoff and a by-product of leaking septic systems. Specifically, a naturally occurring chemical that is left after the break down or decomposition of animal or human waste. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age as well as pregnant women, and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies.

Perchlorate - Occurs both naturally and through manufacturing. A component found in rocket fuel and can be found in airbags, fireworks, and Chilean fertilizers. Both RCLWA and Metropolitan Water District had no detection of Perchlorate in 2017.

Chloramines - Chlorine has been safely used for more than 100 years for disinfection of drinking water to protect public health from diseases, which are caused by bacteria, viruses, and other disease-causing organisms. Chloramine, the monochloramine form in particular, also has been used as a disinfectant since the 1930's. Chloramines are produced by combining Chlorine with Ammonia. While obviously toxic at high levels, neither poses any health concerns to humans at the levels used for drinking water disinfection. Chloramines are weaker disinfectants than Chlorine, but are more stable, thus extending disinfectant benefits throughout a water utility's distribution system. Chloramines are used for maintaining a disinfectant residual in the distribution system so that disinfected drinking water is kept safe.

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles (suspended solids) that are generally invisible to the naked eye, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity is generally caused by phytoplankton. Measurement of turbidity is a key test of water quality.

Total Trihalomethanes - Trihalomethanes (THM) are a group of four chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when Chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The amount of total THM's allowed in drinking water is regulated by the USEPA. THM's are measured at two locations within our system. USEPA has set the total THM Running Annual Average safe limit at 80 ug/L for drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids - Haloacetic acids (HAA5) are a group of five chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when Chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. The amount of total HAA5's allowed in drinking water is regulated by the USEPA. HAA5's are measured at two locations within our system. USEPA has set the total HAA5 Running Annual Average safe limit at 60 ug/L for drinking water.

Additional information on drinking water contaminants

Color - When water is not circulated regularly it can pick up color from galvanized or copper pipes causing your water to turn yellow or brown. A rusty water heater can also be a problem. To remove colored water from household pipes, run your faucet for at least five minutes or until the water clears. Catch this water in a pitcher for watering plants or other non-potable purposes. RCLWA has a flushing maintenance program to remove sediment from the distribution system.

Fluoride - Fluoride is a naturally occurring mineral found both in surface water (water from snowmelt, rivers, and streams) as well as groundwater. Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. While the MCL for Fluoride is set nationally at 4.0 mg/L, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has set the California MCL at 2.0mg/L. Compliance is achieved by blending canyon water with pumped groundwater or imported MWD water which, is lower in Fluoride, always reduces the Fluoride concentration below the SWRCB MCL. Tests for Fluoride are conducted every week at a representative location within the distribution system.

Chromium VI – Chromium VI is a heavy metal that occurs throughout the environment and has been known to cause cancer when inhaled and has also been linked to cancer when ingested. Much of the low level Chromium VI found in drinking water is naturally occurring, reflecting its presence in geological formations throughout the state. However, there are areas of contamination in California from historic industrial use such as the manufacturing of textile dyes, wood preservation, leather tanning, and anti-corrosion coatings.

Abbreviations and definitions

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's or MCLG's as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's (SMCL) are set to protect the aesthetic qualities (color, taste, and odor) of drinking water. MCL's are set by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

PHG - Public Health Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level - The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal – The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

NL - Notification Level - Non-regulatory, health-based advisory levels established by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for contaminants in drinking water for which an MCL has not been established.

N/A - Not applicable

ND - Not detected

PDWS - Primary Drinking Water Standard – MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

Rubio Cañon Land and Water Association
Ph: 626.797.0509 Fax: 626.797.0520
Web: www.rclwa.org Email: info@rclwa.org