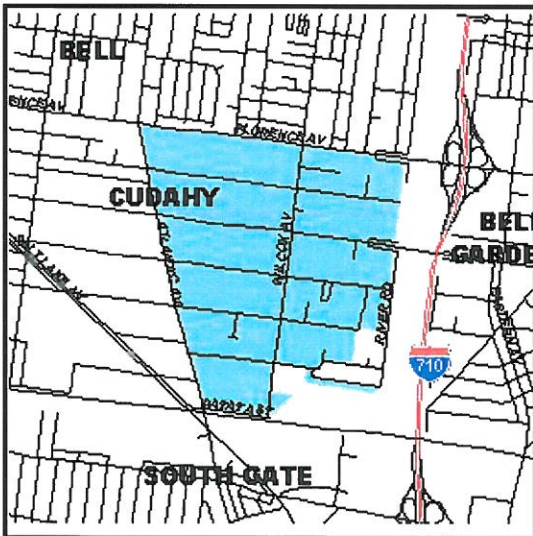


TRACT 180 WATER COMPANY
4544 FLORENCE AVE
CUDAHY, CA 90201
(323) 771-6682

This report contains important information regarding your tap water.
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

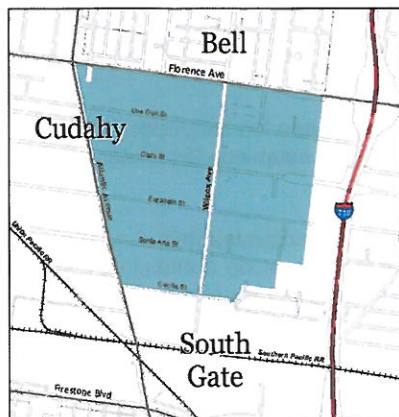
GEORGE PEREZ - PRESIDENT
LUIS GUTIERREZ - VICE PRESIDENT
JESUS CARRERA - SECRETARY
ABEL GONZALEZ - TREASURER
LENORA WINGER - BOARD MEMBER



TRACT 180 WATER COMPANY

INFORME DE CONFIANZA DE CONSUMIDOR 2017

Desde 1991, las agencias de agua en California han dado información del agua que se ha proveído a sus consumidores. Este reporte representa información sobre la calidad del agua potable que le proveímos el año pasado. Incluimos detalles sobre el origen del agua que toma, cómo se analiza, que contiene, y cómo se compara con los estándares estatales y federales. Nos esforzamos por mantenerle informado sobre la calidad de su agua, y proveerle un abastecimiento confiable y económico que cumpla con todos los requisitos.



¿De Dónde Proviene el Agua de mi llave?

Su agua de la llave proviene de uno o más pozos profundos de aguas subterráneas. Estos pozos locales se encuentran en el área de servicio que se indica en el mapa incluido. La calidad del agua que llega a su hogar se presenta en este reporte.

¿Cómo Se Analiza Mi Agua Potable?

El agua que bebe se analiza regularmente para asegurar y verificar que no tenga niveles altos de sustancias químicas, de radioactividad o de bacteria en el sistema de distribución y en los servicios de agua. Estos análisis se llevan a cabo semanal, mensual, trimestral, y anualmente o con más frecuencia, dependiendo de la sustancia analizada. Dentro de las leyes estatales y federales, se nos permite analizar algunas sustancias con menor frecuencia que los periodos anuales porque los resultados no cambian.

¿Cuales Son Los Estándares del Agua Potable?

La Agencia federal de Protección al Medio Ambiente (USEPA) impone los límites de sustancia permitidas para ciertos contaminantes en el agua potable. En California, el Departamento de la Salud Pública (CDHP) regula la calidad del agua de la llave haciendo cumplir con los límites que son al menos tan rigurosos como los del USEPA. Historicamente, los estándares de California han sido más estrictos que los estándares federales.

Hay dos tipos de límites conocidos como estándares. Los estándares primarios lo protegen de sustancias que potencialmente le podrían afectar su salud. Los estándares secundarios regulan las sustancias que afectan la calidad estética del agua. Las regulaciones establecen los Niveles Máximos de Contaminantes (MCL) para los estándares primario o secundario en el agua de beber. El MCL es el nivel máximo permitido para las sustancias monitoreadas en el agua de beber.

Objetivos del Departamento de Salud Pública (PHG) son establecidos por la agencia estatal de California-EPA. Los PHG proveen más información con respecto a la calidad del agua para los consumidores, y son similares a sus contrapartes federales, Metas para Los Niveles de Contaminante Máximos (MCLG). Los PHG y MCLG son niveles recomendables cuales no son ejecutables. Ambos niveles de los PHG y MCLG son concentraciones de una sustancia en que no hay riesgos a la salud aún conocidos.

¿Cómo Interpreto la Tabla de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, los reglamentos solo nos requieren que reportemos aquellas sustancias que se encuentran en su agua. La primera columna en la tabla de la calidad de agua muestra las sustancias detectadas en el agua. La siguiente columna muestra un promedio y el rango de concentraciones encontrado en el agua que usted toma. En seguida están las listas del MCL, el PHG y el MCLG, si son apropiados. La última columna describe las probables fuentes u origen de las sustancias detectadas en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua de beber, compare el valor de la sustancia contra el MCL. Revise todos los químicos que se encuentran sobrepasando el MCL. Si se encuentra un químico sobrepasando el MCL, no significa que sea detrimental a la salud de inmediato. Más bien, se requiere que se realicen análisis más frecuentemente en el abastecimiento del agua por un período más corto. Si los resultados del agua continúan excediendo el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para remover esa sustancia, o la fuente de agua debe ser puesta fuera de servicio.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable, ambas de la llave o embotellada provienen de ríos, lagos, arroyos, lagunas, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por la superficie de los suelos o de la tierra, el agua disuelve minerales que ocurren naturalmente y en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo o igual pueden levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o actividades humanas.

Entre los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua se incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbiales, incluyendo virus y bacteria, que pueden venir de las plantas de tratamiento de aguas negras, de los sistemas sépticos, de las operaciones de ganadería, y de la vida salvaje;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o como resultado del desagüe pluvial urbano, las descargas de aguas residuales industrial o de alcantarillado, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minas y agricultura;
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden venir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, del desagüe pluvial urbano, y de usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes de otras sustancias químicas orgánicas, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son productos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y que pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, desagües pluviales urbanos, y aplicaciones de agricultura, y de sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o que pueden ser resultados de las actividades de la producción de gas natural y minería.

Para asegurarse que el agua potable sea saludable, la USEPA y el CDPH imponen reglamentos que limitan las cantidades de ciertos contaminantes en el agua que los sistemas públicos de agua proveen. El Food and Drug, parte del CDPH establece los límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada.

Toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede contener cantidades pequeñas de ciertos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que haya algún riesgo de salud. Para más información acerca de contaminantes y de riesgos a la salud, favor de llamar a la línea directa de la USEPA al (1-800-426-4791). Usted puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable al conectarse al Internet en los siguientes domicilios:

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations> (el sitio Web del USEPA)
- www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.htm (el sitio Web estatal)

Si hubiera niveles elevados de plomo presente, podría causar problemas serios a la salud, sobre todo para las mujeres embarazadas y niños. El plomo en el agua potable está asociado principalmente con los materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios de plomería. Tract 180 Water Company es responsable de proporcionar el agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales usados en los componentes de la plomería. Cuando el agua no se ha usado durante un periodo de varias horas, usted puede minimizar la exposición de plomo con solo abriendo la llave por 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinarse. Si usted está preocupado por el plomo en su agua, usted puede pedir que su agua sea analizada. Información y métodos de análisis en el agua potable, y pasos que usted puede dar para disminuir la exposición del plomo está disponible en la Línea directa para la Seguridad de la Agua Potable o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que el público en general. Las personas que tienen problemas inmunológicos, como las personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa; personas que han tenido trasplantes de órganos, o personas con SIDA o desordenes inmunológicos, personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés que son particularmente susceptibles a ciertas infecciones. Estas personas deben de consultar a sus proveedores de salud médica. Las guías de la USEPA/Centros de Control de Enfermedades aconsejan cómo disminuir los riesgos para prevenir la infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiales están disponibles por teléfono por la línea directa de la USEPA (1-800-426-4791).

Valoración de su Abastecimiento de Agua

Tract 180 Water Company en cumplimiento con los requisitos del departamento de salud, condujo una valoración de su abastecimiento de aguas subterráneas en el 2003. Los abastecimientos de aguas subterráneas son considerados más vulnerables a las estaciones de gasolina, a los procesos químicos o petroleros procesados o almacenados, a los talleres automotrices; a los estacionamientos, y a las estaciones históricas de gasolina. Una copia de la valoración aprobada puede ser obtenida a través de una petición escrita a la compañía.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar ?

Se le invita a los accionistas y a los inquilinos a atender las juntas mensuales de la mesa directiva cada segundo lunes del mes a las 7:00 p.m. en la dirección 4544 Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

¿Cómo Me Pongo En Contacto Con Mi Agencia del Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, por favor llame a Jesse Barreras al (323) 771-6682 o a George Perez al (323) 718-1801.

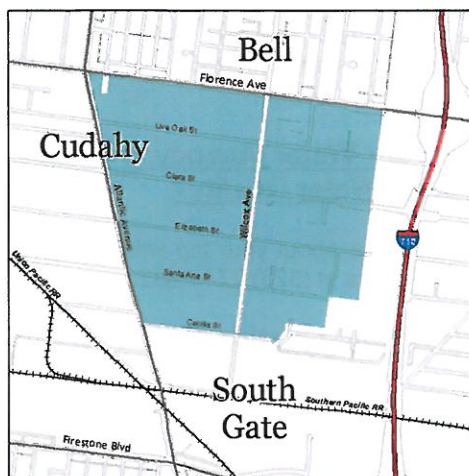
Algunas sugerencias para la conservación del agua

- Al reparar una fuga de la llave, puede conservar hasta 20 galones de agua por día.
- Ahorre entre 15 y 50 galones por cada vez que usa su lavadora a máxima capacidad.
- Ajuste sus aspersores de tal forma que solo rieguen su césped o jardín y no la banqueta o la entrada de coches para ahorrar hasta 500 galones de agua por mes.
- El uso de material orgánico puede reducir la evaporación del agua y puede ahorrar hasta cientos de galones de agua al año.
- El mandato de conservación de agua limita regar afuera ha solo (2) días a la semana; días designados para regar son los Miércoles y Sábados.

TRACT 180 MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the tap water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water, and to provide a reliable and economic supply that meets all regulatory requirements.



Where Does My Tap Water Come From?

Your tap water comes from local, deep groundwater wells that supply our service area shown on the adjacent map. The

quality of groundwater delivered to your home is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested regularly for unsafe levels of chemicals, radioactivity and bacteria at the source and in the distribution system. We test weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually or less often depending on the substance. State and federal laws allow us to test some substances less than once per year because their levels do not change frequently. All water quality tests are conducted by specially trained technicians in state-certified laboratories.

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) limits the amount of certain substances allowed in tap water. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) regulates tap water quality by enforcing limits that are at least as stringent as the USEPA's. Historically, California limits are more stringent than the Federal ones.

There are two types of these limits, known as standards. Primary standards protect you from substances that could potentially affect your health. Secondary standards regulate substances that affect the aesthetic qualities of water. Regulations set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for each of the primary and secondary standards. The MCL is the highest level of a substance that is allowed in your drinking water.

Public Health Goals (PHGs) are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. PHGs provide more information on the quality of drinking water to customers, and are similar to their federal counterparts, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs). PHGs and MCLGs are advisory levels that are non-enforceable. Both PHGs and MCLGs are concentrations of a substance below which there are no known or expected health risks.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those found in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentration and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedence of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat. Rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to remove the substance, or the source must be removed from service.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap 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, including 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, which 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, which 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. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <http://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>
(USEPA's web site)
- www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chemicalcontaminants.html
(State Board web site)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Tract 180 Mutual Water Company 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Source Water Assessment

The Tract 180 Mutual Water Company conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2003. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, automobile repair shops, motor pools, and historic gas stations. A copy of the approved assessment may be obtained by written request to the office.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The public is welcome to attend monthly Board Meetings the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 4544 Florence Avenue, Cudahy, CA 90201.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Jesse Barreras at (323) 771-6682.

Some Helpful Water Conservation Tips

- Fix leaky faucets in your home – save up to 20 gallons every day for every leak stopped
- Save between 15 and 50 gallons each time by only washing full loads of laundry
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn/garden, not the sidewalk/driveway – save 500 gallons per month
- Use organic mulch around plants to reduce evaporation – save hundreds of gallons a year
- Turn off the water when you brush your teeth – save up to 3 gallons per day

TRACT 180 WATER COMPANY

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations
 The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.
 Some of the data, though representative, are more than one year old

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (µg/l)	GROUNDWATER		PRIMARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE				
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	1.7	1.2 - 1.9	5	0.06 (a)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)	
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.7	0.8 - 2.8	5	1.7 (a)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories	
INORGANICS Sampled from 2015 to 2017						
Arsenic (µg/l)	ND	ND	10	0.004 (b)	Erosion of natural deposits; glass/electronics production wastes; runoff	
Barium (mg/l)	0.13	0.12 - 0.14	1	2 (a)	Oil drilling waste and metal refinery discharge; erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (mg/l)	0.31	0.28 - 0.33	2	1 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Nitrate (mg/l as N)	2.1	1.7 - 2.6	10	10 (a)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion	
RADIOLOGICAL - (pCi/l) (Results are from 2014 - 2017) (b)						
Gross Alpha	5.1	5.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226	1	1	5 (i)	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 228	1	1		0.019	Erosion of natural deposits	
Uranium	1.7	1.7	20	0.43 (a)	Erosion of natural deposits	

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH						
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			PRIMARY	PHG or	
	AVERAGE # POSITIVE	RANGE OF # POSITIVE	MCL	(MCLG)		
Total Coliform Bacteria (l)	0.2	ND - 6	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	(0)	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. See Microbial Violation section at the end of the report for additional information.	
Fecal Coliform and E.Coli Bacteria	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste	
No. of Acute Violations	0	0	-	-		
MICROBIALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			PRIMARY	PHG or	Soil runoff
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	(MCLG)		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	< 0.1 - 0.6	TT	-		
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (c) AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			PRIMARY	PHG or	
	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	(MCLG)		
Total Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l)	6.5	3.9 - 8.2	80	-	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l)	0.8	ND - 1.0	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l)	0.8	0.2 - 1.9	4.0 (d)	4.0 (e)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
AT THE TAP	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			ACTION LEVEL	PHG or	
	90th PERCENTILE LEVEL DETECTED	NUMBER SITES ABOVE AL	AL	(MCLG)		
30 sites sampled in 2016	0.15 (f)	0	1.3 AL	0.3 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
Copper (mg/l)	ND (f)	0	15 AL	0.2 (a)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial manufacturer discharges, erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (µg/l)						

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

Sampled in 2015-2017	GROUNDWATER		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Aggressiveness Index (corrosivity)	12.3	12.2 - 12.3	Non-corrosive	-
Chloride (mg/l)	53	51.0 - 55.0	500	-
Color (color units)	ND	ND	15 (h)	-
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	690	680 - 700	1,600	-
Manganese (ug/l) (g)	ND	ND	50	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-
Sulfate (mg/l)	99.5	99 - 100	500	-
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	430	410 - 450	1,000	-
Turbidity (NTU)	ND	ND	5	-

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM-FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONSTITUENTS	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		SECONDARY MCL	PHG or (MCLG)
	AVERAGE	RANGE		
Color (color units)	3	<3 - 5.0	15	-
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1	3	-

ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS OF INTEREST

Sampled from 2015 to 2017	GROUNDWATER	
	AVERAGE	RANGE
Total Alkalinity (mg/l)	180	180.0
Calcium (mg/l)	67	65 - 69
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l) (j)	4.4	3.6 - 6.5
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l) (k)	1.1	1.1
Magnesium (mg/l)	15.5	15 - 16
pH (standard unit)	7.6	6.5 - 7.9
Potassium (mg/l)	3.4	3.3 - 3.6
Sodium (mg/l)	52	51 - 53
Total Hardness (mg/l)	230	220 - 240

FOOTNOTES

- (a) California Public Health Goal (PHG). Other advisory levels listed in this column are federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goals
- (b) MCL compliance based on 4 consecutive quarters of sampling.
- (c) Running annual average used to calculate average, range, and MCL compliance.
- (d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
- (e) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
- (f) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps.
- (g) Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water
- (h) The color MCL is set to protect against unpleasant effects; an exceedance does not pose a health risk.
- (i) Combined Radium 226 + Radium 228 has a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 5 pCi/L.
- (j) The Notification Level of 1 ug/l for 1,4-Dioxane was exceeded in two wells in 2017. Some people who use water containing 1,4-dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
- (k) Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the detection limit of 1 ug/l (1 ppb) over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (l) A Tier 2 Public Notice regarding the Total Coliform Monitoring Violation was mailed to all Tract 180 Mutual Water Company consumers and was posted on a public bulletin board on July 1, 2017. A Tier 3 Public Notice was also mailed in regards to the missed source samples required after a confirmed positive sample is found present in the distribution system. The Microbial Violation section at the end of the report has additional information.

ABBREVIATIONS

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)	< = less than	uS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)	NA = constituent not analyzed	pCi/L = picoCuries per liter
ug/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)	ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit	NTU = nephelometric turbidity units

DEFINITIONS

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).

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.

Notification Level: The level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required. A health-based advisory level for an unregulated contaminant.

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.

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 which a water system must follow.

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

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

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR-3)

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to identify unregulated contaminants for potential regulations. Every five years, EPA identifies a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored for by the nation's water utilities over a three year period. This occurred in 2013-2015 with the third UCMR (UCMR-3). Tract 180 Water Company has monitored for a total of 21 chemical contaminants from its wells along with a corresponding sampling from the distribution system reflecting water from each well. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Once EPA has obtained this occurrence data nationally, they are required to determine if there is a meaningful opportunity for increased health protection of drinking water by regulating these contaminants.

The findings from this monitoring are reported in this year's Consumer Confidence Report.

THIRD UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING REGULATION (UCMR3)

Monitored in 2014-2015 CHEMICALS PARAMETERS	AVERAGE	RANGE	MINIMUM REPORTING LEVEL	USE OR ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE
1,4-Dioxane (ug/l)	5.53	3.9 - 7.6	0.07	Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos.
Chlorate (ug/l)	71.5	ND - 190.0	20 ug/l	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
1,1-Dichloroethane (ug/l)	0.01	ND - 0.06	0.03 ug/l	Halogenated alkane; used as a solvent
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/l)	0.51	0.31 - 1.30	0.03 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Total Chromium (ug/l)	0.33	ND - 1.60	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes, and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ug/l)	2.71	ND - 5.90	1.0 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent.
Strontium (ug/l)	313.0	ND - 640.0	0.3 ug/l	Naturally-occurring element; historically commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emission.
Vanadium (ug/l)	1.2	ND - 5.40	0.2 ug/l	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

MICROBIAL VIOLATIONS

Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. 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. During the month of May 2017, we took 38 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. 6 of those samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month may do so. We were also required to draw source (water wells) samples when samples in the distribution system are confirmed positive, but the samples were overlooked, and therefore did not comply with the requirements of resampling both the system and source within 24 hours of notification.

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take one (1) corrective actions and we completed one (1) of these actions. 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. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbes (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

