

These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were *detected* during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The State Water Resources Control 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 and explained below.

| TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (in a month) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | (in the year) 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | Human and animal fecal waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (in the year) 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| (a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . | | | | | |

| TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead and Copper | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | No. of schools requesting lead sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) 07/12/18 | 10 | 4.2 | None | 15 | 0.2 | None | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 07/12/18 | 10 | 0.0441 | None | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

* 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. Indian Valley CSD – Crescent Mills 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

| 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) | 06/26/18 | 10.3 | | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 06/26/18 | 100 | | 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 <u>PRIMARY</u> 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 |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 01/02/18-10/02/18 | 3.6 | 2.02 – 8.47 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 05/03/11 | 0.2 | | 2.0 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| <i>While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.</i> | | | | | | |

| TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Turbidity (units) | 11/07/17 | 6.2 | | 5 | none | Soil runoff |
| Color (units) | 11/07/17 | 10 | | 15 | none | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 02/02/10 | 14.2 | | 500 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 02/02/10 | 155 | | 1000 | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 02/02/10 | 254 | | 1600 | none | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |

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