2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch**

Report Date: **6/29/2026**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater / Well**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well 1 38120 E. Benton Rd. Temecula, CA 92592**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **A source water assessment was conducted at Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch in October 2002. The sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems- High Density. A detailed copy of the assessment is available at Riverside County Department of Environmental Health.**

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

For More Information, Contact: **Jacob Oehlert, Water Treatment Operator, 951-409-4222**

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, 2025, 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助：[Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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)

Term	Definition
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	(2025) [0]	[0]	(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 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	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	9/22/25	5	ND	0	ND	.015	0.0002	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/22/25	5	ND	0	ND	1.3	0.3	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)	2/07/2023	120	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/7/2023	430	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
Nitrate as N (ppm) Well 1 Pretreatment	1/27/25 4/23/25 7/13/25 10/18/25	17 16 18 21	17-21	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm) Post Treatment	Monthly	6.2 avg.	4.3-10.0	10	10	Runoff, fertilizer, septic, erosion
Barium (uG/L)	1/10/2023	140	N/A	1000	2000	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/07/2023	0.250	N/A	2	1	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Selenium (uG/L)	1/10/2023	5.2	N/A	50	30	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2/07/2023	5.2 +/- .840	N/A	15	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	1/10/2023	1.420 +/- .300	N/A	5	0.019	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2/07/2023	5.8	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of Natural Deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) uG/L	7/29/2023	14.7	14.4-14.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) uG/L	7/29/2023	1.8	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Chloride (mg/L)	2/07/2023	220	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2/07/2023	76	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2/07/2023	1500	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2/07/2023	870	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
ODOR (TON)	2/07/2023	1	N/A	3	N/A	Natural inorganic and organic chemical contaminants and biological sources for processes
Magnesium (mg/L)	2/07/2023	42	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium (ppb)	12/2019	18	N/A	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals
Boron (ppb)	03/2020	190	N/A	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals

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: 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 OAKS TRAILER RANCH** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **INDIAN OAKS TRAILER RANCH WATER TREATMENT OPERATOR JACOB OEHLERT @ 951-409-4222**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: ***Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.***

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

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	N/A	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	(2025) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(2025) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(2025) 0	N/A	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: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

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

Ion exchange, often called deionization or demineralization, simply means the removal of ions. Ions common to municipal water include calcium, magnesium, chlorides, silica, and more.

Ions are electrically charged atoms or molecules found in water that have either a net negative or positive charge. For many applications using water as a rinse or ingredient, these ions are impurities and must be removed from the water. Ions with a positive charge are called Cations and ions with a negative charge are Anions. Ion exchange resins are used to exchange non-desirable cations and anions with hydrogen and hydroxyl, respectively, forming pure water (H2O), which is not an ion.

How Does Ion Exchange Work?

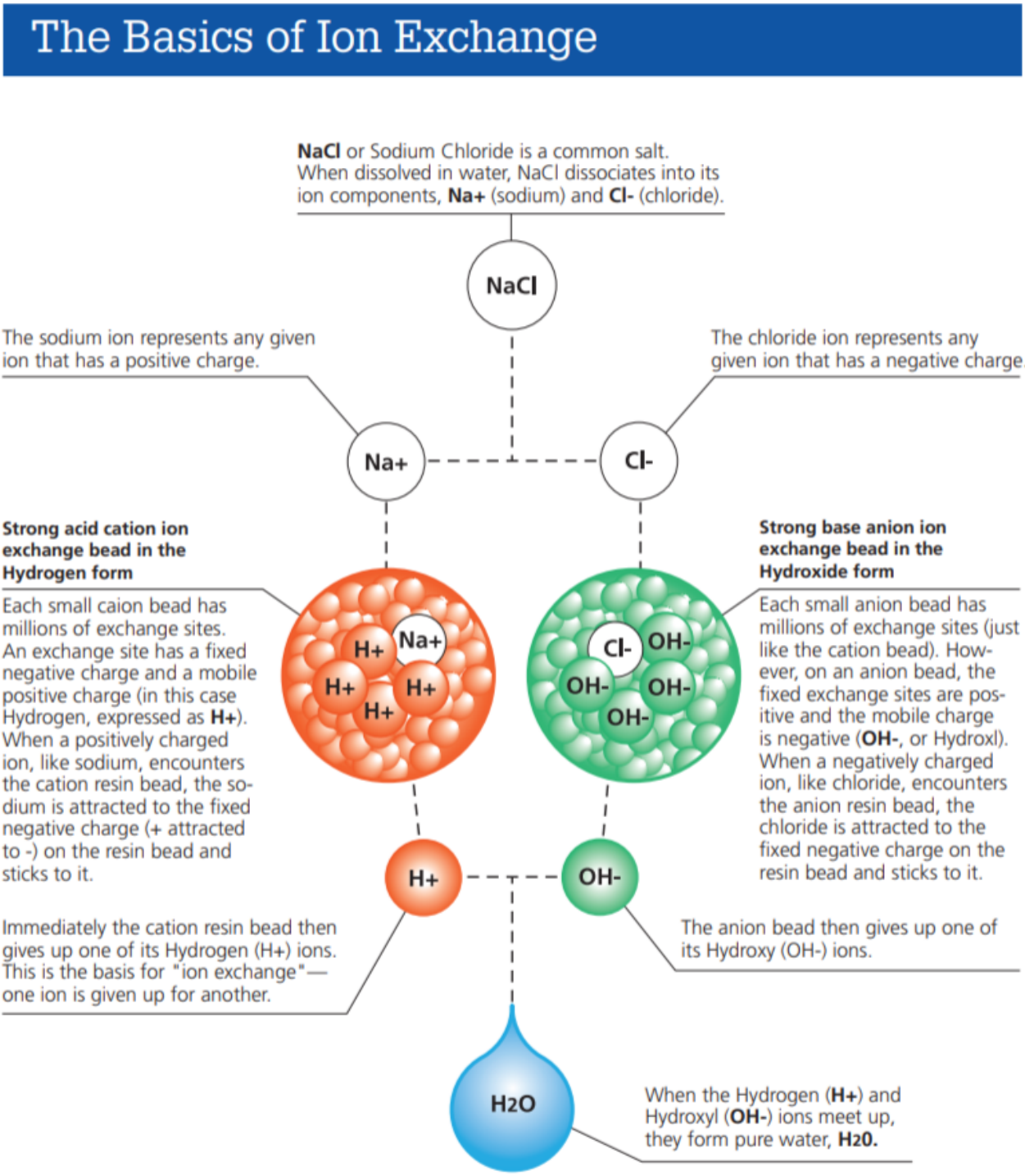
Ion exchange resins are used to produce deionized or demineralized (DI) water. These resins are small plastic beads composed of organic polymer chains that have charged functional groups built into the resin bead. Each functional group has either a fixed positive or negative charge.

- Cation resin has a negative functional group and attracts positively charged ions.
  - There are two types of cation resins – weak acid cation (WAC) and strong acid cation (SAC). Weak acid cation resin is used mainly in dealkalization and other unique applications. This paper focuses on explaining the role of strong acid cation resins used for producing deionized water.
- Anion resin has a positive functional group and attracts negatively charged ions.
  - There are two types of anion resins – weak base anion (WBA) and strong base anion (SBA). Both types are used to produce deionized water, however, they have different characteristics.
  - WBA resins do not remove silica, CO2 or neutralize weak acids and have a lower than neutral pH when used in a dual separate bed system.
  - SBA resins remove all anions in the above table, including CO2, and have a higher than neutral pH when used in a dual separate bed system due to sodium leakage.
- Mixed bed resins use SAC and SBA resins combined.

To produce deionized water, cation resin is regenerated with Hydrochloric Acid (HCL). The Hydrogen (H+) is positively charged and attaches itself to the negatively charged cation resin bead. The anion resin is regenerated with sodium hydroxide (NaOH). Hydroxyl (OH-) is negatively charged and attaches itself to the positively charged anion resin bead. Different ions are attracted to a resin bead with different strengths. For example, calcium is more strongly attracted to a cation resin bead than sodium would be.

The hydrogen on the cation resin bead and the hydroxyl on the anion resin bead do not have a strong attraction to the bead. This is what allows ion exchange to take place. As positively charged cations flow across cation resin beads, the cations are exchanged for hydrogen (H+). Likewise, as negatively charged anions flow across anion resin beads, the anions are exchanged for hydroxyl (OH-). When combined, the hydrogen (H+) and hydroxyl (OH-) form pure H2O.

Eventually, all the exchange sites on the cation and anion resin beads are used up and the tank no longer produces deionized water. At this point, the resin beads require regeneration to prepare them for use again.



Separate Bed vs Mixed Bed

Demineralization therefore requires using at least two types of ion exchange resins to produce deionized water. One resin will remove positively charged ions and the other will remove negatively charged ions.

In a dual bed deionized water system, the cation resin is always first in line. As city water enters the tank filled with cation resin, all positively charged cations are attracted to the cation resin bead and exchanged for hydrogen. The negatively charged anions are not attracted to the cation resin bead and pass through.

For example, when calcium chloride is in the feed water, in solution, the calcium ion is positively charged and will attach itself to the cation bead and will release a hydrogen ion. Th chloride has a negative charge and, therefore, will not attach itself to the cation resin bead. The hydrogen, which has a positive charge, will attach itself to the chloride ion forming hydrochloric acid (HCl). The resulting effluent from the SAC exchanger will have a very low pH and much higher conductivity than the incoming feed water.

The effluent from the cation resin will consist of strong and weak acids. This acidic water will then enter a tank filled with anion resin, which will attract negatively charged anions, such as chloride, and exchange them for hydroxyl. The result is hydrogen (H+) and hydroxyl (OH-), which forms H2O.



In real-world conditions, a dual bed system does not produce true H2O due to “sodium leakage.” If sodium leaks past the cation exchange tank, then it combines with hydroxyl to form sodium hydroxide, which has high conductivity. Sodium leakage occurs because sodium and hydrogen have very similar attractions to the cation resin beads and sometimes the sodium ion does not exchange itself for a hydrogen ion.

In a mixed bed system, the strong acid cation and strong base anion resin are intermixed to effectively make the mixed bed tank act like thousands of dual bed units in one tank. The cation/anion exchange takes place over and over within the resin bed. Sodium leakage is addressed through the sheer number of repeated cation/anion exchanges. Using a mixed bed produces the highest quality deionized water possible.

How Are Ions Measured?

Ions conduct electricity. Electrical current passes through water using ions as steppingstones to pass the current from one conductive ion to another. So, measuring the electrical conductance can effectively gauge the water’s ionic content. Fewer ions in the water makes passage of the electrical current more difficult. Water with lower conductivity values is considered more “deionized” than water with a high conductivity value.

INDIAN OAKS TRAILER PARK - WELL 01 (3301330-001)

LAST AND NEXT SAMPLE REPORT

PS Codes	Group Name	Analyte Number	Analyte Name	Detected Level	Less Than	RL	Unit	MCL	DLR	Last Sampled	Frequency	Next Due	Notes
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1928	ALKALINITY, BICARBONATE	380.000		5.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1919	CALCIUM	110.000		1.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1929	ALKALINITY, CARBONATE		<	5.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1017	CHLORIDE	250.000		1.000	MG/L	500		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1905	COLOR		<	3.000	UNITS	15		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1022	COPPER, FREE		<	50.000	UG/L	1000	50	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	2905	FOAMING AGENTS (SURFACTANTS)		<	0.100	MG/L	.5		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1915	HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CACO3)	490.000		6.600	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1021	HYDROXIDE AS CALCIUM CARBONATE		<	5.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1028	IRON		<	100.000	UG/L	300		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1031	MAGNESIUM	49.000		1.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1032	MANGANESE		<	20.000	UG/L	50		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1920	ODOR	1.000		1.000	TON	3		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1925	PH	7.500			pH			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1050	SILVER		<	10.000	UG/L	100		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	

PS Codes	Group Name	Analyte Number	Analyte Name	Detected Level	Less Than	RL	Unit	MCL	DLR	Last Sampled	Frequency	Next Due	Notes
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1052	SODIUM	130.000		1.000	MG/L			01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1064	CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	1700.000		2.000	UMHO/ CM	1600		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1055	SULFATE	69.000		0.500	MG/L	500		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1930	TDS	910.000		5.000	MG/L	1000		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	0100	TURBIDITY		<	0.100	NTU	5		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	SECONDARY/ GP	1095	ZINC		<	50.000	UG/L	5000		01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1002	ALUMINUM		<	50.000	UG/L	1000	50	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1074	ANTIMONY, TOTAL		<	6.000	UG/L	6	6	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1005	ARSENIC		<	2.000	UG/L	10	2	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1094	ASBESTOS		<	0.200	MFL	7	.2	09-04-2018	108	2027/09	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1010	BARIUM	170.000		100.000	UG/L	1000	100	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1075	BERYLLIUM, TOTAL		<	1.000	UG/L	4	1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1015	CADMIUM		<	1.000	UG/L	5	1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1020	CHROMIUM		<	10.000	UG/L	50	10	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1080	CHROMIUM, HEX		<	0.100	UG/L	10	.1	01-27-2025	36	2028/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1024	CYANIDE		<	100.000	UG/L	150	100	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1025	FLUORIDE	0.160		0.100	MG/L	2	.1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1030	LEAD		<	5.000	UG/L		5	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1035	MERCURY		<	1.000	UG/L	2	1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1036	NICKEL		<	10.000	UG/L	100	10	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1039	PERCHLORATE		<	1.000	UG/L	6	1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1045	SELENIUM		<	5.000	UG/L	50	5	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	INORGANIC	1085	THALLIUM, TOTAL		<	1.000	UG/L	2	1	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	NITRATE/ NITRITE	1040	NITRATE	20.000		0.400	MG/L	10	.4	04-19-2026	3	2026/07	
CA3301330_001_001	NITRATE/	1038	NITRATE-NITRITE	18.000		0.400	MG/L	10	.4	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	

PS Codes	Group Name	Analyte Number	Analyte Name	Detected Level	Less Than	RL	Unit	MCL	DLR	Last Sampled	Frequency	Next Due	Notes
	NITRITE												
CA3301330_001_001	NITRATE/ NITRITE	1041	NITRITE		<	0.400	MG/L	1	.4	01-26-2026	36	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES	2801	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID (PFBS)				NG/L				5		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES	2803	PERFLUOROHEXANE SULFONIC ACID (PFHXS)				NG/L				5		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES	2809	PERFLUOROHEXANOIC ACID (PFHXA)				NG/L				5		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES	2805	PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS)				NG/L				5		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	PER- AND POLY-FLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES	2806	PERFLUOROCTANOIC ACID (PFOA)				NG/L				5		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	RADIOLOGICAL	4010	COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)				PCI/L	5			0		DUE NOW
CA3301330_001_001	RADIOLOGICAL	4109	GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5.200 +/- 0.840		3.000	PCI/L	15	3	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	RADIOLOGICAL	4020	RADIUM-226		<	0.220	PCI/L		1	01-10-2023	72	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	RADIOLOGICAL	4030	RADIUM-228	1.420 +/- 0.300		0.330	PCI/L		1	01-10-2023	72	2029/01	
CA3301330_001_001	RADIOLOGICAL	4006	COMBINED URANIUM	5.800 +/- 0.000		1.000	PCI/L	20	1	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2981	1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	200	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2988	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	1	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	

PS Codes	Group Name	Analyte Number	Analyte Name	Detected Level	Less Than	RL	Unit	MCL	DLR	Last Sampled	Frequency	Next Due	Notes
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2985	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2978	1,1-DICHLOROETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2977	1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE		<	0.500	UG/L	6	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2378	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2968	O-DICHLOROBENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	600	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2980	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	.5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2983	1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2413	1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE		<	0.500	UG/L	.5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2969	P-DICHLOROBENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2990	BENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	1	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2982	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE		<	0.500	UG/L	.5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2380	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE		<	0.500	UG/L	6	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2964	DICHLOROMETHANE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2992	ETHYLBENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	300	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2251	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER		<	3.000	UG/L	13	3	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2989	CHLOROBENZENE		<	0.500	UG/L	70	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2996	STYRENE		<	0.500	UG/L	100	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED	2987	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	

PS Codes	Group Name	Analyte Number	Analyte Name	Detected Level	Less Than	RL	Unit	MCL	DLR	Last Sampled	Frequency	Next Due	Notes
	VOC												
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2991	TOLUENE		<	0.500	UG/L	150	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2979	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE		<	0.500	UG/L	10	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2984	TRICHLOROETHYLENE		<	0.500	UG/L	5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2218	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE		<	5.000	UG/L	150	5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2904	TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE		<	10.000	UG/L	1200	10	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2976	VINYL CHLORIDE		<	0.500	UG/L	.5	.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	
CA3301330_001_001	REGULATED VOC	2955	XYLENES, TOTAL		<	0.500	UG/L	1750	0.5	02-07-2023	72	2029/02	