

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) 2017	5	ND	None	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2017	5	1.8	2	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. Siskiyou County Service Area #5 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)	09/25/12	73		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	09/25/12	408		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
Arsenic (ppb)	12/27/16	2		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	12/27/16	0.3		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	12/27/16	3		5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits

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 (ppm)	12/27/16	44		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	12/27/16	170		15	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	12/27/16	11900		300	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	12/27/16	65		50	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	12/27/16	12		3	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/27/16	1020		1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	12/27/16	64.2		500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12/27/16	627		1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12/27/16	60.8		5	none	Soil runoff

*Iron and Manganese were detected at levels that exceed the MCL. This is a “Secondary” MCL, set to alert you to possible aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures and clothing while washing. Levels above this limit do not necessarily pose a health threat.