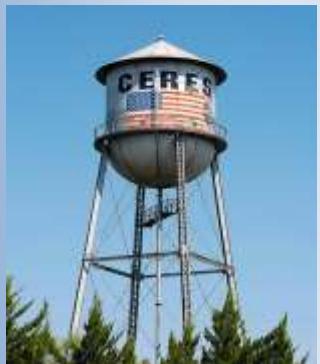




CITY OF CERES CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

2017 Annual Report

*City of Ceres
“Together We Achieve”*



CONTENTS:

- 1 Water Source & Protection
- 2 Partnerships
- 3 Water Supply & Demand
- 4 City of Ceres Water Meter Portal
- 5 Water Schedule
- 6 Rebates & Programs
- 7 Conservation tips
- 8 Message from EPA
- 9 Community Corner
- 10 - 11 What's in our water?
- 12 Water Quality Table
- 13 Contact information

Thank you

For choosing the City of Ceres as your place of residence...

Once again, it is our pleasure to present our annual consumer confidence report covering all water quality information during the 2017 calendar year. By reading this report, you will learn where your drinking water comes from, what it contains and how it is monitored and treated. Our continued commitment to you, our valued customer, is to remain vigilant in protecting our precious water resources while delivering the safest, highest quality drinking water at an affordable price. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will continue to strive to adopt new methods for delivering high quality drinking water; while meeting the goals of state and federal water standards, water conservation and community education. Staff is available to assist should you have any questions or concerns about your water and can be reached at (209) 538-5732.

Sincerely,

Jeremy Damas
Public Works Director
City of Ceres



Water Source

Where Our Water comes from and how we protect it...

In Ceres, all of our drinking water is drawn from groundwater supplies deep within the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater aquifer Turlock Subbasin from 12 individual groundwater wells owned and operated exclusively by the City. Additionally, the system has two storage tanks with a total storage capacity of 3.8 million gallons respectively.

An aquifer is an underground layer of rock or sand that is filled with water. Aquifers must be refilled or “recharged” with non-polluted water to remain healthy and available for use. This recharge is accomplished through the natural percolation of rain and snow runoff through soil infiltration.

This water is disinfected and distributed into the water system through approximately 154 miles of water distribution lines. In order to maintain a high degree of quality water, Division staff continually monitors the disinfection process, making necessary adjustments. In 2017 alone 4,344 water quality tests were performed in order to properly monitor the quality within our distribution system. Through this continuous process, the Water Division ensures that all drinking water delivered to you, our customer, is safe and meets regulatory requirements.

Last year, Ceres pumped 2.1 million gallons of drinking water for its residential and commercial users; which averages about 5.8 million gallons of water each day.

As part of the Water Division, on-going water quality program, the Division runs a routine year-round flushing program. Flushing protects all water within the system by clearing out the buildup of naturally-occurring sediments within the system that can cause discoloration, taste and odor problems. Flushing is a critical part of the hydrant maintenance program which ensures adequate water flow is available for firefighters.



Cross Connections

A Cross Connection is a link between a consumer's drinkable water and potentially contaminated water line. If there is a change in the pressure near a cross connection, water can flow backward into your home's plumbing and into your fresh water supply. This is known as backflow and it can pose serious risks. Due to the potential hazard cross connection can pose to you and the water system, the City actively enforces annual testing compliance of the hundreds of existing backflow prevention assemblies located throughout the City.

Source Water Assessment The City of Ceres drinking water source assessment & the vulnerability summary was updated in 2017 with the addition of the new well in Riverview Park. If you would like to review these reports, please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732 to schedule an appointment to review these documents.

Partnerships At the local and state level...

The City has partnered with neighboring City of Turlock & Turlock Irrigation District to form the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority (SRWA) to develop a future potable water supply plan from Turlock Irrigation District. This alliance is noteworthy because the amount of groundwater in storage in each basin is dependent on the precipitation, recharge and the total extraction of water from all the wells within the system. The groundwater management plan is being designed for the political, institutional, legal and technical specifics of the basin, which can help adjacent agencies, maintain the quality and quantity of the groundwater supply. This alliance will help the City plan additional programs that will lead to more efficient management.



Local agencies within the Turlock Groundwater Basin have been working together on groundwater management issues since 1994. In 2014 Governor Brown signed the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) which went into effect January 1st, 2015. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was adopted in September of 2015, by the City of Ceres stating that the City will coordinate groundwater management activities with the Turlock Groundwater Basin Association (TGBA) for the purpose of developing a basin-wide groundwater management plan to meet compliance with the SGMA.

In October of 2016, the City adopted a Joint Powers Agency (JPA) to become a Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) for a portion of the Turlock Subbasin. This will allow the City to collaborate with other GSAs within the basin to develop, adopt and implement a single Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As required in the SGMA, the City of Ceres and all basins designated as high or medium priority and subject to critical conditions of overdraft shall be managed within a Groundwater Sustainable Agency (GSA) by June 30, 2017. The City has met this requirement and is working on the adoption of a Groundwater Sustainable Plan (GSP) by the December 2020 deadline.

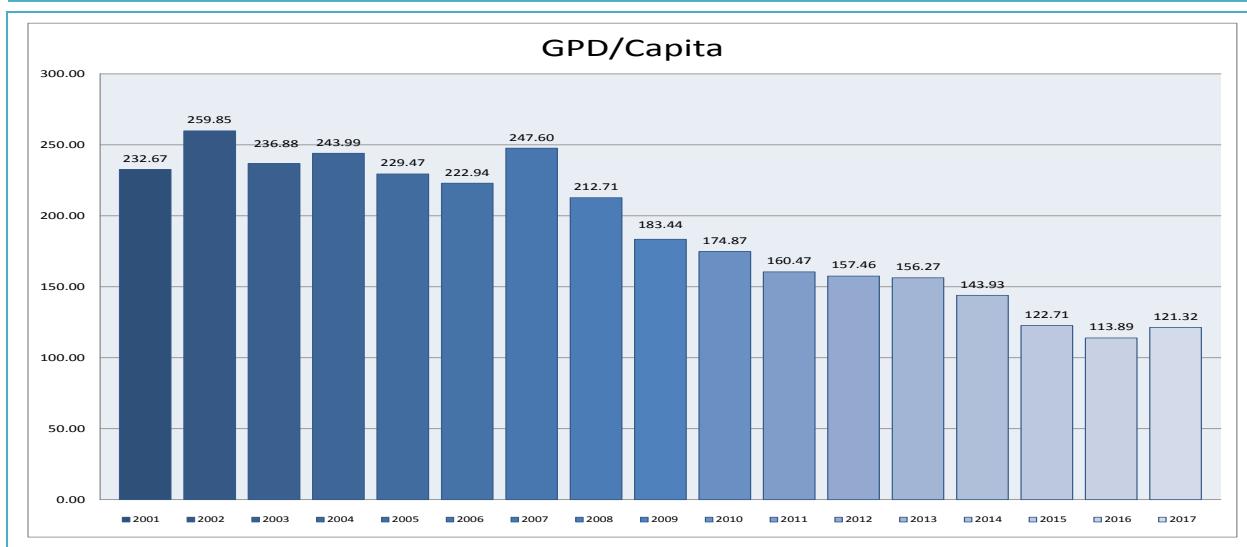
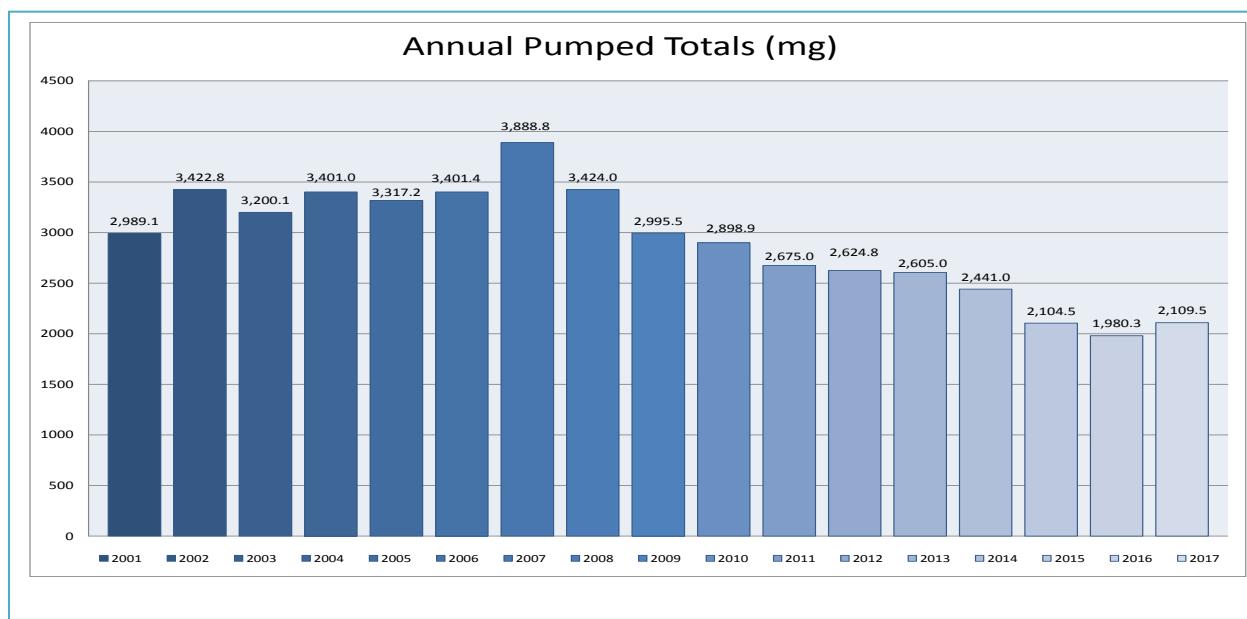


The City continues to be committed to water conservation and our residents; making every effort to efficiently utilize our produced water supply. As a city we have made great progress in reducing our gallons per capita, keeping us on track to meet the water reduction goals set in our 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. For instance, in 2015 the City surpassed its updated reduction goal of 202 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) with a total of 123 GPCD; which is a remarkable 39% difference. The updated 2020 reduction goal is set at 180 GPCD. Nevertheless, as we continue to monitor our water levels we know there is more work to be done on the local and state level to secure and sustain a reliable water source for all Californians. For a complete list of water restrictions, programs and rebates the City of Ceres offers our residents, please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources>. For conservation tips and information at the state level please visit the Save our Water website at <http://saveourwater.com/>.

Water supply and demand...

As the surge in water demands increase due to growth in population and economic development; the stresses on the available water supplies increase. Drought conditions and climate change have also had adverse effects on available water supply, quality and devastating effects on the state and the valley's agricultural economies. To meet these challenges the City has taken extensive measures to address these circumstances. Such as, an increased focus on water conservation efforts to assist in meeting future demands while tackling water quality issues.

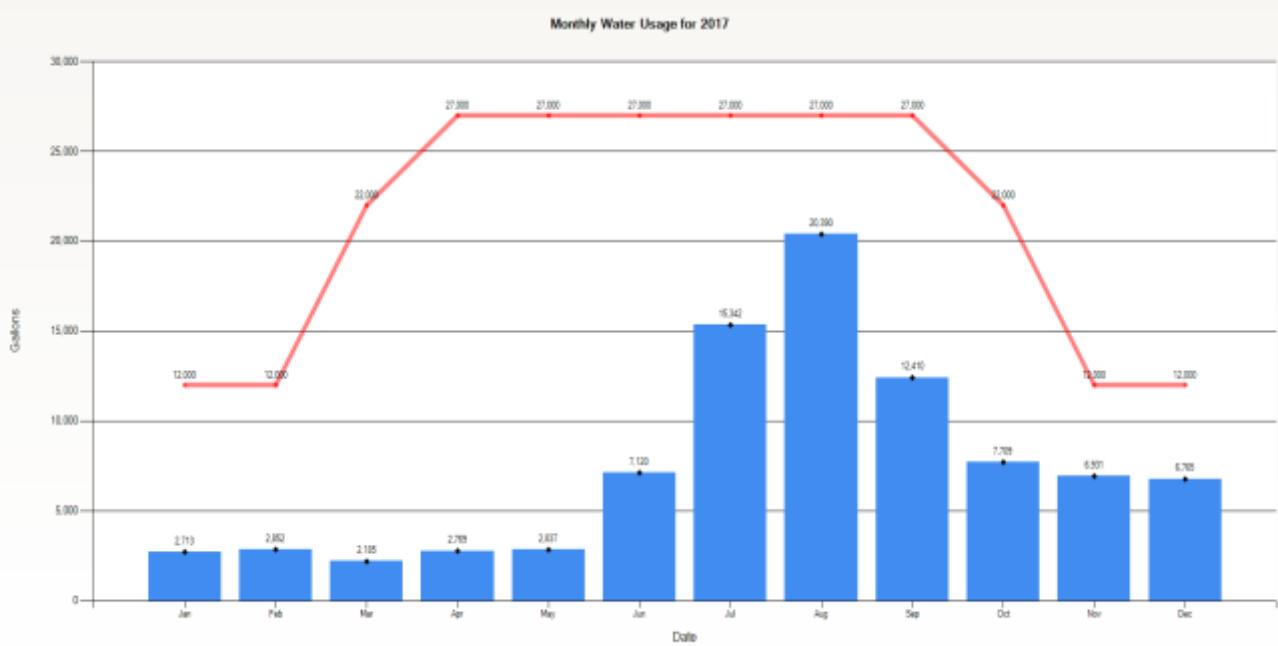
In 2017, the City pumped 2,109.5 million gallons (mg) with a pumping capacity of 10,492 gallons per minute averaging 5.779 mg daily. The gallons per day per capita usage in 2017 was 121.32; which is a reduction of 51% from 2007 at 247.60 million gallons as shown below.



City of Ceres Water Meter Portal....

Current technology offered by the City includes an online database titled the City of Ceres Water Meter Portal; which was successfully implemented in 2011. This personalized data base enables Ceres residents the ability to view and monitor their own water consumption. Once residents are in the portal they have a variety of tools available to them that include; usage reports, high consumption alerts, leak alerts via email or text message, ability to view water usage targets, and a side by side comparison option. The portal is live and updated daily with the previous day's usage and allows the resident to view their water usage on an hourly, daily, monthly and yearly base.

The portal serves as a great tool and educator to help promote accountability and the reduction of water usage. The chart below displays the usage for a residential account during the 2017 calendar year. The City currently has 18% of Ceres water customers signed up for the portal and encourage all of our residents with access to a computer and or a smart phone to utilize their free portal account. To create your portal account residents need a valid email address and their account number listed on their utility bill. The user name and password is created by the resident. To foster the most relevant information within our region the portal continues to be updated to promote water conservation and can be accessed via the internet at the following link: <http://meterportal.ci.ceres.ca.us/>



Water Conservation

Year around watering schedule...

Drought Stage II

Although the Governor has lifted the Emergency Regulation on water conservation for the majority of the state, groundwater systems such as ours are still impacted. With the drought still in effect for our water system it is important to remember that the next drought could be right around the corner and that water conservation is a way of life.



As shown in the model of California in 2017 only 1% of the state was currently in the severe drought stage. However, currently 22% of the state is now classified as being in the severe drought stage as of March 2018. With that in mind, the City's stage II of the drought preparedness resolution remains in effect.

These restrictions include a reduced outdoor watering schedule of only two days a week. In addition, to emphasize the importance of water conservation, City officials implemented water usage targets that went into effect on June 1st, 2015 that are still in place. The current targets are set for a family of four, if you have more people in the home please contact the City at (209) 538-5732 and request a water audit. For your reference the current watering schedule, increased fees structure, and water usage targets are listed below; please make the necessary changes to your account. To report Water Wasters, request free assistance with setting of your irrigation timers, or water audit questions please call the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.



	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
No watering is allowed between 12:00 p.m. (noon) to 7:00 p.m.	Odd Address	No watering allowed		Odd Address	No watering allowed	No watering allowed	
			Even Address				Even Address

Odd addresses end in 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 Even addresses end in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8

Penalty Structure for Water Waste / Water Usage Targets

- 1st offense is a Warning
- 2nd offense is a \$20 fine
- 3rd offense is a \$100 fine
- 4th offense is a \$250 fine
- 5th offense is a \$500 fine
- All subsequent citations within one calendar year from the warning are \$500 each.

- January & February 12,000 gals per month
- March 22,000 gals for the month
- April thru September 27,000 gals per month
- October 22,000 gals for the month
- November & December 12,000 gals per month
- No changes will be made to your targets without a completed water audit.

Water Conservation

Rebates and programs...

The City is committed to partnering with our residents in meeting our mandated water conservation goal of 13% and is appreciative for all the water conservation efforts to date.



To aid in meeting our reduction goal, Senate Bill X7-7 the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan and Senate Bill 407 the City has amplified its efforts to partner with our residents by increasing our programs and rebates. Water conservation is a mindset that we all can embrace! Please review the current programs below:

- **Dishwasher:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the energy star label and utilizes 4.25 gallons or less per cycle for standard models and 3.50 gallons per cycle for compact models.
- **Smart Irrigation Controller:** Rebate of \$50.00 dollars for the replacement of a standard model with a model that displays the water sense label and modifies the irrigation schedule based on evapotranspiration.
- **Toilet:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the water sense label and produces 1.6 gallons per flush or less.
- **Washing Machine:** Rebate of \$75.00 dollars for the replacement of an inefficient model with a model that displays the energy star label and uses no more than 4.5 gallons of water per cubic foot of space.
- **Turf Replacement:** Rebate of \$1.00 dollar for every square foot of lawn removed and replaced with low to drought tolerant landscape up to 500 square feet.
- **Usage targets & water audits:** The Public Works Water Conservation Program offers free residential water audits to potentially increase monthly usage targets by accounting for the number of residents in the home, square footage and swimming pools.
 - As a valued participant City staff will recommend water savings options, including possible leaks and other water waste. Residents will also receive water saving equipment including low-flow shower heads, faucet aerators and other free items to help promote long lasting behavior & infrastructure change. To schedule a water audit please contact the Public Works office at (209) 538-5732.



During the 2017 calendar year the City granted 120 rebates to our residents. If you are interested in additional information on the City's rebate programs please visit the City of Ceres Water Conservation website at <http://www.ci.ceres.ca.us/201/Resources>.

Conservation Tips:

Checking for leaks around your house can save you MONEY...

Water Conservation measures are an important first step in protecting and conserving our water supply. Such measures not only save the water supply, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Thankfully, saving water is easier than you might think. A few simple changes done every day can make a big difference.



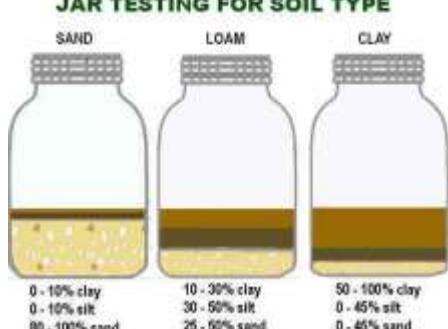
- ✓ Fix faucet and shower head leaks that can waste up to 180 gallons of water per day by replacing worn washers.
- ✓ Turn off the water while you brush your teeth to save 4 gallons of water a minute which adds up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
- ✓ By retrofitting your showerhead with 1.75 gallons per minute model you can save up to 20% in your bathroom water usage and heating bill.
- ✓ Check toilets for leaks by putting food coloring into your toilet tank. If color appears without flushing in your bowl after several minutes, you have a leak and should replace your toilet flapper as soon as possible.

According to the EPA nearly 50% of water used for irrigation is wasted due to evaporation, wind, or runoff from inefficient watering. Follow these simple instructions to ensure your lawn and garden receives adequate water without wasting our community's precious water resources.

- ✓ By sweeping your driveway & sidewalk you can save up to 100 gallons.
- ✓ Turn your landscape irrigation controller off during winter months allowing rain to water your lawn and surrounding plants.
- ✓ Keep turf grass between the height of 2½ - 3" to promote root growth.
- ✓ Replace damaged sprinkler valves and heads to reduce water waste.
- ✓ Check direction of sprinklers to ensure you are only watering lawn area.
- ✓ Aerate your lawn, use mulch and bark around plants, shrubs and trees to help reduce evaporation and alleviate weed growth.
- ✓ When using a water hose utilize a positive shut off nozzle.
- ✓ Lawns only need 1 inch of water per week; by taking the "Tuna Can Test" you can measure the efficiency of your irrigation system. For your reference please visit the website below to see how to conduct a "Tuna Can Test" on an irrigation system.



JAR TESTING FOR SOIL TYPE

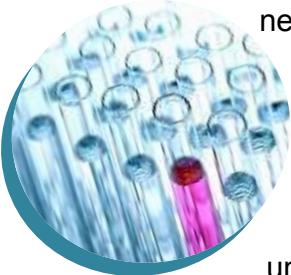


- ✓ Apply the right amount of water for your soil to absorb. Good soil is the secret to healthy lawns and plants. You can check your soil type by performing a jar test. For your reference please visit the website below to get information on how to conduct a soil type test.

<http://www.todayshomeowner.com/diy-soil-texture-test-for-your-yard/>

Message from EPA...

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. **Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants** in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as individuals 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/>.



Disinfection of drinking water was one of the major public health advances in the 20th century. Disinfection reduces waterborne disease epidemics caused by pathogenic bacteria and viruses, and it remains an essential part of our drinking water treatment today. Chlorine disinfection which is added to your drinking water at the source of supply (groundwater well) has almost completely eliminated the risks of microbial waterborne diseases. The "residual" chlorine helps to prevent the growth of bacteria in the pipes that carry drinking water from the source into your home. However, chlorine can react with naturally-occurring materials in the water to form unintended chemical byproducts, called disinfection byproducts (DBPs), which may pose health risks. It is important to provide protection from these microbial pathogens while simultaneously ensuring decreasing health risks from disinfection byproducts. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires the USEPA to develop rules to achieve these goals.

Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) are the most common and most studied disinfection byproducts (DBPs), found in drinking water treated with chlorine. In 2002, the EPA lowered the total THMs maximum annual average level to 80 parts per billion & added HAAs to the list of regulated chemicals in drinking water. The drinking water in our City complies with Stage 1 and Stage 2 Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts Rules.

In order to ensure your tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribed regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Contaminants that may be present in source water **BEFORE** we treat it include:

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes & petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Community Corner...

Before you dig... Did you know?

Have you ever walked along a street and noticed painted lines of all different colors marked about in no particular pattern and wondered what it is this used for? Well, that's a good question and one the City is often asked.



What you are looking at is actually a very important color code that utilities use to identify the location of their buried facilities. These colors are important as they identify the type of facility such as electric lines, water lines, gas lines, and the direction that they run. Knowing the type and location of underground lines in advance of digging helps protect workers and property owners during excavations. It also helps prevent costly damages and service interruptions to these critical utilities.

Bottle vs. Tap

If you are looking for ways to save money, make the smart choice of drinking tap water instead of bottled water. Tap water is regulated by the EPA unlike bottled water. Bottled water is generally made from the same sources as tap water.

Bottled water costs up to 1,000% more than your tap water.

Add to the environmental cost of the plastic, manufacturing, distribution and disposal of all those bottles and we think you'll agree; tap water can save you money and it is the environmentally responsible thing to do!



If you plan on doing any excavation on your property (i.e. planting trees, etc.) please contact **USA North 811 call before you dig at 811**. This single call will connect you to the center which in turn will notify all of the utility providers in your area. Upon receiving notice, they will then mark their facilities around your property at no cost to you.

Clearances... Did you Know?

That clearance around City water infrastructures such as water meters and fire hydrants is critical for ensuring the safety of emergency workers, citizens and staff. When these features are obstructed valuable time is lost on gaining access instead of concentrating on the emergency at hand. With over 1,800 fire hydrants & 11,600 water meters throughout the City we need your help to keep these facilities free from obstructions and ready for use.



What's in our water...

The table on page 12 lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2017 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. We routinely perform additional monitoring for contaminants that could pose health concerns. As water travels through the aquifer over geological formations, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Lead & Copper

Since 1993, the City has been required to sample tap water from older homes every three years. Lead and copper are rarely found in source water, but can enter tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Some older homes have lead & copper pipes, fixtures and solder. All water is corrosive to metal plumbing materials to some degree, resulting in the leaching of lead & copper into the water. Elevated levels of lead & copper can result in health problems. In 2017, the drinking water in 31 homes throughout the service area was tested for lead and copper contamination. The results are as follows:

Compound	Limit	90 th Percentile
Lead	0.015 AL	<1.0 µg/l
Copper	1.3 AL	0.0155 µg/l

In addition, the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water, in collaboration with the California Department of Education, has taken the initiative to begin free lead monitoring in schools for public, private, and charter schools (K-12). In 2017, the City received a formal request from the Ceres Unified School District to test 20 schools within our City for lead. The results showed that there were no exceedances found. All formal written requests must be submitted by 11/01/2019.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA lowered the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for arsenic from 50 parts per billion (ppb) to 10 ppb in 2006. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. In 2017, the highest Arsenic result found in the City's water supply was 9.9 ug/L. The current monitoring requirement for the City is to perform weekly monitoring on Arsenic for a monthly average. Contamination of a drinking water source by arsenic can result from either natural or human activities. Arsenic is an element that occurs naturally in rocks, soil, water, air, plants, and animals. For instance, volcanic activity, the erosion of rocks and minerals, and forest fires are natural sources that can release arsenic into the environment. Although about 90% of the arsenic used by industry in the United States is currently used for wood preservative purposes, arsenic is also used in paints, drugs, dyes, soaps, metals and semi-conductors. Agricultural applications, mining, and smelting also contribute to arsenic releases.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above the MCL level of 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of blood to carry oxygen in infants, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider. In 2017, the highest Nitrate result found in the City water supply was 9.9 mg/L with an average of 6.16 mg/L.

What's in our water continued...

1.2.3-Trichloropropane (TCP)

TCP, or 1,2,3-trichloropropane, which was an impurity in soil fumigants used from the 1950's to the 1980's, has been detected in some of the wells used to supply your drinking water. In 2017 TCP was unregulated; however the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCP of 5 ppt that went into effect on January 1st, 2018. The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report will present that data in comparison to the newly adopted MCL and detection levels. The average TCP level detected in the City water supply in 2017 was 34 ppt. Some people who drink water containing TCP in excess of the PHG over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The City is examining TCP treatment alternatives.



Gross Alpha / Uranium

Approximately 80% of our exposure to radioactivity is natural and another 20% is from manmade sources, although more frequent use of diagnostic imaging involving radiation (x-rays, CT scans) is increasing exposure from this source. We are exposed to naturally occurring radiation for example from radon gas emanating from rocks and soil, and cosmic radiation from space. We also carry small amounts of potassium-40 in our bodies from the foods containing potassium. In 2017, the highest Gross Alpha result found in the City water supply was 13.6 mg/L with an average of 7.00 mg/L.

Definitions Used in this report and in the water quality table...

(AL) Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (or MCLGs) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

(ND) Non-Detected: Not detected by laboratory analysis.

(PHG) Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

(PPM) Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

(PPB) Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l).

(PPT) Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter: A measure of radioactivity.

Primary Standards: Federal drinking water regulations for substances that are health related. Water suppliers must meet all primary drinking water standards.

Secondary Standards: Federal drinking water measurements for substances that do not have an impact on health. These reflect aesthetic qualities such as taste, odor and appearance. These standards are recommendations, not mandates.

(TT) Treatment Technique: a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Chemical	MCL (Legal Limit)	PHG (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiologicals							
Total Coliform Bacteria	5.00%	0	0.004	0 to 1	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
Radiologicals							
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	15	0	7	0 to 13.6	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0	6.1	0 to 13	2017	No	Decay of man-made or natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic (ug/L)	10	4	5.98	3.7 to 9.9	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (BA) (ug/L)	1000	2000	111.64	56 to 210	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (mg/l)	2	1	0.06	0.05 to 0.08	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	1	0.02	1.95	1.1 to 3.4*	2017	No	Discharge from factories, tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refactory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits *There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on Sept. 11, 2017.
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	10	10	6.47	0 to 9.9	2017	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Selenium (ug/L)	50	30,000	3.1	0 to 3.7	2017	No	Agriculture runoff and sewage
Organic Chemicals							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ug/L)	0.2	1.7	<0.010	<0.010 to <0.010	2017	No	Soil Runoff
Trichloroethane (PCE) (ug/L)	5	0.06	5.16	0 to 7.3	2017	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
Secondary Regulated Chemicals							
Chloride (mg/L)	600	n/a	106.79	18 to 250	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Color (color units)	15	n/a	1	1 to 1	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (µg/L)	50	n/a	31	19 to 40	2017	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (odor units)	3	n/a	0.33	0 to 4	2017	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	n/a	18.73	4.3 to 43	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1500	n/a	495.83	350 to 760	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU Units)	5	n/a	0.19	0.016 to 0.24	2017	No	Soil Runoff
PH (PH Units)	6 to 8	n/a	8.08	7.79 to 8.34	2017	No	Physical measure of water acidity
Unregulated Chemicals							
Total Alkalinity as COC3 (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	178.33	140 to 270	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	174.17	76 to 350	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	n/a	n/a	94.92	48 to 160	2017	No	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) (ppt)	NL 5	0.7	34	5 to 100*	2017	No	Historical application of soil fumigants *See section what's in our water (TCP) for more details
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	80	n/a	4.31	0 to 8	2017	No	By-product of water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L)	60	n/a	26.24	8.9 to 68	2017	No	By-product of water disinfection
Disinfection							
Chlorine Residual	4	4	0.48	0 to 1.5	2017	No	Used to disinfect drinking water

