2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Naval Air Station North Island and Naval Amphibious Base Report Date: 08 May 2017

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 - December 31, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water treated from the City of San Diego's Alvarado Filtration Plant

Name & general location of source(s): The City of San Diego receives water from local sources, and the region's imported water system that is a blend of Colorado River and State Water Project surface water. The source water assessment is available.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: SWA: The Source Water Assessment identifies activities to which water sources are considered "most vulnerable." The City of San Diego's annual Drinking Water Quality Report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. In 2016, as in years past, your tap water met all state and federal drinking water health standards (primary standards for treating and monitoring water).To request a summary of the assessments, contact Mr. John Locke at (619) 545-1127.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The Navy does not hold regularly scheduled meetings on water issues.

For more information, contact: John Locke Phone: (619) 545-1127

The remainder of this report is divided into two sections (A and B) and includes water quality testing conducted by the Navy at Naval Base Coronado and the City of San Diego Alvarado Treatment plant.

Section A - 2016 U.S. Navy Water Quality Testing at Naval Base Coronado

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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).

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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)

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)

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 by-products 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.

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. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (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 *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	August 2014	20	3.82	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	August 2014	20	0.369	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – 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**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2 samples/ quarter	24.0	17.0 – 33.0	80	[N/A]	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	2 samples/ quarter	12.0	0.5 – 10.0	60	[N/A]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	2016	1.64	1.10 – 4.59	[4.0] as Cl_2	[4.0] As Cl_2	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. NASNI NAB 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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.

Section B – 2016 City of San Diego Annual Water Quality Report to Consecutive System Agencies

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA -- 2016

PRIMARY STANDARDS (MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS)

CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.3	0.2 - 0.3	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	0.4	0.3 - 0.5	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (treatment-related)	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.7	0.5 - 0.8	0.7	0.6 - 0.7	0.4	0.3 - 0.6	0.7	0.6 - 0.9	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.1	0.11	ND - 0.14	0.13	0.11 - 0.14	0.10	ND - 0.14	0.13	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Note: Optimal Fluoride Level as established by US Dept. of Health and Human Services and California Waterboards Division of Drinking Water is 0.7 ppm.

RADIOACTIVE PARAMETERS	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR^		OTAY^				
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	3	ND	n/a	3.3	n/a	6.4	n/a	ND	ND - 5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50*	(0)	4	ND	n/a	5.7	n/a	ND	n/a	5	5 - 5	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	2.1	n/a	2.4	n/a	1.8	n/a	2	1 - 2	Erosion of natural deposits

* DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. ^Monitoring required every three years (Gross Alpha and Beta data for Otay from 2015; Uranium data for Otay and Miramar from 2014)

MICROBIOLOGICAL	UNITS	MCL	MCLG	DDW DLR	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					AVERAGE	RANGE*	
Total Coliform Bacteria (b) State Total Coliform Rule	/100mL	< 5% Positive	0	n/a	0.3%	0 - 0.7%	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule	/100mL	TT	n/a	n/a	0.3%	0 - 0.7%	Naturally present in the environment

*Based on Monthly Percentages of Positive Total Coliform samples

TURBIDITY	UNITS	MCL	PHG		CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS			MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO	MIRAMAR	OTAY		
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1 NTU	n/a	----	Max Level Found = 0.12	Max Level Found = 0.09	Max Level Found = 0.09	Max Level Found = 0.09	Soil runoff
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	n/a	----	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	100% of samples ≤ 0.3	Soil runoff

LEAD AND COPPER STUDY	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	DDW DLR	SAMPLES TAKEN FROM CUSTOMER TAPS				MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					90th PERCENTILE CONCENTRATION	SAMPLING SITES	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.49	54	1	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5	ND	54	1	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

Note: Monitoring mandated every three years. Most recent monitoring conducted in 2014.
In addition to the EPA Lead and Copper study, the City of San Diego analyzed 64 samples from our three drinking water treatment plants in 2016. All results were below the DLR.

2016 SDCWA Special Lead and Copper Monitoring

LEAD AND COPPER STUDY	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	DDW DLR	SAMPLES TAKEN FROM CUSTOMER TAPS						MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					Sampled: May/June 2016		Sampled: September 2016		SAMPLING SITES	NUMBER EXCEEDING AL	VIOLATION
					AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.29	ND -0.074	0.24	ND -0.52	21	0	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	21	0	NO	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

DETECTED DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

					CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DDW DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Bromate*	ppb	10	0.1	5 / 1***	ND	ND - 8.5	ND	ND - ND	n/a	n/a	4.2****	ND - 9.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorate**	ppb	NL=800 PPB		20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	71.8 - 201	51	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorite**	ppm	1	0.05	0.02	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.26	0.07 - 0.46	n/a	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC]	ppm	TT	n/a	0.3	2.5	2.1 - 3.6	2.5	2.2 - 2.8	3.0	1.8 - 6.4	2.5	2.2 - 2.7	Various natural and manmade sources

*Required for Alvarado, Miramar, and Skinner **Required for Otay *** City of San Diego DLR = 5, Skinner DLR = 1 ****Highest Running Annual Average ^^Distribution System-wide

	UNITS	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	CSD MDL (DLR)	CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM			MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Disinfectant Residual[Chloramines as Cl_2]	ppm	[4][A]	[4]	0.1	Distribution system average[2] = 2.0	Range[2] = ND - 3.8	----	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment. CSD MDL= 0.2
Chlorite[1]	ppm	1	0.05	(-0.02)	Distribution system average[2] = 0.19	Range[2] = ND - 0.32	----	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids [HAA5]	ppb	60[B]	n/a	----	Maximum LRAA = 13	Range[2] = 1.7- 16.8	Violation - NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	ppb	80[B]	n/a	----	Maximum LRAA = 53	Range[2] = 6.4 - 68.3	Violation - NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

[1] Chlorite monitoring required only in the Southern section of the distribution system.
[2] Range and average are based upon individual 2016 sample results.
[A] Compliance is determined by the distribution system average.
[B] Total Trihalomethane and HAA5 compliance is based on quarterly Locational Running Annual Averages (LRAA)

DETECTED REGULATED CCR PARAMETERS WITH SECONDARY MCLs

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
	UNITS	CA SMCL	CSD MDL (DLR)	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Chloride	ppm	500	0.5	106	94.2 - 110	106	99.3 - 108	127	96.8 - 166	103	102 - 104	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	CU	15	1	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 4	ND	ND - 2	2	1 - 2	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Odor - Threshold	OU	3	(1)	ND	ND - 1	ND	ND - 1	1	1 - 2	3	n/a	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	n/a	975	907 - 1060	984	823 - 1070	1010	923 -1110	998	965 - 1030	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	(0.5)	207	154 - 249	232	194 - 250	194	129 - 242	234	229 - 238	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	10	597	538 - 667	624	544 - 668	618	590 - 650	624	615 - 632	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

OTHER PARAMATERS THAT MAY BE OF INTEREST

					CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT	
					ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY			
	UNITS	MCL	PHG	CSD MDL	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	20	94.8	80.7 - 99.5	95.8	82.6 - 102	103	89.9 - 122	102	101 - 104
Total Hardness	ppm	n/a	n/a	10	272	245 - 311	284	248 - 308	273	259 - 299	284	274 - 294
Total Hardness	gr/Gal	n/a	n/a	0.6	15.9	14.3 - 18.2	16.6	14.5 - 18.0	15.9	15.1 - 17.5	16.6	16.0 - 17.2
Alkalinity - Total as $CaCO_3$	ppm	n/a	n/a	10	127	118 - 133	121	109 - 133	134	108 - 170	122	118 - 125
pH	pH	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.02	7.44 - 8.23	8.10	7.55 - 8.46	8.14	6.84 - 8.45	8.1	8.1 - 8.2
Ammonia as Nitrogen	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.03	0.75	0.17 - 1.2	0.74	0.18 - 1.8	0.81	0.28 - 1.9	n/a	n/a

DETECTED UNREGULATED PARAMETERS

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						MWD SKINNER TREATMENT PLANT	
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY			
	UNITS	NOTIFICATION LEVEL	DDW DLR	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE
Boron	ppm	1	0.1	0.14	0.11 - 0.15	0.15	0.14 - 0.16	0.16	0.15 - 0.17	0.14	n/a

UCMR3 STUDY

				CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS						CITY OF SAN DIEGO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
				ALVARADO		MIRAMAR		OTAY				
UCMR3 PARAMETERS	UNITS		UCMR3 MRL	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	AVERAGE	RANGE	
Bromochloromethane	ppb	----	0.06	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 0.07	n/a	n/a	Fire extinguishers; pesticide solvent
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	ppb	----	0.08	ND	ND - 0.16	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - ND	n/a	n/a	Refrigerant
Chlorate	ppb	----	20	ND	ND - ND	ND	ND - 25	165	140 - 200	81	0 - 160	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chromium-6	ppb	----	0.03	0.09	0.08 - 0.11	0.16	0.03 - 0.36	0.04	ND - 0.09	0.06	ND - 0.11	Naturally-occurring metal;steel; chrome plating
Molybdenum	ppb	----	1	3.6	3.2 - 4.0	3.9	3.4 - 4.2	3.0	2.8 - 3.3	3.7	2.7 - 4.7	Naturally-occurring element; in ores and plants
Strontium	ppb	----	0.3	630	550 - 710	843	750 - 920	548	500 - 660	749	490 - 940	Naturally-occurring element
Vanadium	ppb	----	0.2	ND	ND - 0.25	ND	ND - 0.26	ND	ND - ND	0.29	ND - 0.84	Naturally-occurring metal; used as a catalyst

Note: UCMR3 samples were collected in 2013 and 2014

ADDITIONAL PHYSICAL, MINERAL, AND METAL CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	Units	CITY OF SAN DIEGO TREATMENT PLANTS								
		ALVARADO			MIRAMAR			OTAY		
		MIN	AVG	MAX	MIN	AVG	MAX	MIN	AVG	MAX
2-Methylisoborneol	ppt (ng/L)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.3	ND	ND	ND
Aggressiveness Index	----	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.0	12.4	12.7
Bicarbonate (as HCO3)	ppm	143	154	161	132	147	161	131	161	204
Bromide	ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0	0.17
Calcium (Ca)	ppm	52.4	63.8	74.8	52.5	67.9	74.4	47.6	61.7	74.0
Calcium Hardness (CaCO3)	ppm	131	159	187	146	173	186	119	154	185
Carbonate (as CO3)	ppm	0	0.23	2.0	0	0.18	1.5	0	0.84	2.8
Dissolved Organic Carbon*	ppm	2.2	2.6	4.1	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.2	6.1
Langelier Index at Source Temp.	----	0.23	0.46	0.61	0.25	0.51	0.67	0.23	0.59	0.93
Magnesium (Mg)	ppm	21.0	23.7	27.9	21.0	23.5	26.6	19.5	24.5	31.0
Phosphorus, Total	ppm	ND	0.019	0.046	ND	0.037	0.194	ND	0.019	0.058
Potassium (K)	ppm	4.63	5.05	5.47	4.58	4.81	5.05	4.32	4.98	5.98
Ryzner Aggressive Index	----	6.86	7.09	7.37	6.79	7.02	7.39	6.54	6.95	7.31
Silica	ppm	6.79	8.26	9.60	6.77	7.68	8.44	4.73	7.50	10.0
SUVA*	L/mg-m	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4
Total Nitrogen	ppm	0.31	0.77	0.92	0.55	0.73	0.88	0.72	0.90	1.13

***** Results from untreated water

NON-DETECTECTED PARAMETERS IN THE DRINKING WATER

PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR	PARAMETER	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	DDW DLR
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Endrin*	ppb	2	0.3	0.1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)*	ppb	200	1000	0.5	Escherichia Coli	/100 ml	n/a	0	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane*	ppb	1	0.1	0.5	Equilin#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)*	ppb	5	0.3	0.5	Estrone#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)*#	ppb	5	3	0.5	Ethyl Benzene*	ppb	300	300	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)*	ppb	6	10	0.5	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)*	ppt	50	10	20
1,1-Dichloropropene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Ethyl-tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE)	ppb	n/a	n/a	3
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Fluorene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5
1,2,3-Trichloropropane(TCP)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.005	Geosmin	ppt	n/a	n/a	n/a
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene*	ppb	5	5	0.5	Giardia	Cysts/L	n/a	n/a	n/a
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Glyphosate*	ppb	700	900	25
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB)*	ppb	600	600	0.5	Heptachlor*	ppt	10	8	10
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)*	ppt	500	400	500	Heptachlor Epoxide*	ppt	10	6	10
1,2-Dichloropropane*	ppb	5	0.5	0.5	Hexachlorobenzene*	ppb	1	0.03	0.5
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Hexachlorobutadiene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
1,3-Butadiene#	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.1	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene*	ppb	50	2	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-DCB)	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	10	0.02	1
1,3-Dichloropropane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	ppb	n/a	n/a	10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)*	ppb	5	6	0.5	Iron	ppb	300	n/a	100
1,4-Dioxane#	ppb	n/a	n/a	1	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
16-alpha-hydroxyestradiol (estriol)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Lead(Pb)*	ppb	15^	0.2	5
17-alpha-ethynylestradiol (ethinyl estradiol)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Lindane (gamma-BHC)*	ppt	200	32	200
17-beta-estradiol#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Manganese+	ppb	50	n/a	20
2,2-Dichloropropane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	MBAS (Foaming Agents)+	ppb	500	n/a	n/a
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD (Dioxin)	ppq	30	0.05	5	MCPA	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
2,4,5-T	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	MCPP	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
2,4,5-TP (SILVEX)*	ppb	50	3	1	Mercury*	ppb	2	1.2	1
2,4-D*	ppb	70	20	10	meta,para xylenes	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
2,4-DB	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Methiocarb	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
2-Chlorotoluene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Methomyl	ppb	n/a	n/a	2
3,5-Dichlorobenzoic Acid	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Methoxychlor*	ppb	30	0.09	10
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	ppb	n/a	n/a	3	Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)*+	ppb	13	13	3
4-androstene-3,17-dione#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Molinate (ORDRAM)*	ppb	20	1	2
4-Chlorotoluene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Monochlorobenzene (Chlorobenzene)*	ppb	70	70	0.5
4-Nitrophenol	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Naphthalene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Acenaphthylene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	n-Butylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Acifluorfen	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Nickel*	ppb	100	12	10
Alachlor (ALANEX)*	ppb	2	4	1	Nitrate (as Nitrate)*	ppm	45	45	2
Aldicarb (TEMIK)	ppb	n/a	n/a	3	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)*	ppm	10	10	0.4
Aldicarb Sulfone	ppb	n/a	n/a	4	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)*	ppm	1	1	0.4
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	ppb	n/a	n/a	3	n-Propylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Aldrin	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.075	Oxamyl (Vydate)*	ppb	50	26	20
Aluminum	ppb	1000	600	50	o-Xylene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Anthracene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Paraquat	ppb	n/a	n/a	20
Antimony*	ppb	6	1	6	PCB-1016 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Arsenic*	ppb	10	0.004	2	PCB-1221 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Atrazine (AATREX)*	ppb	1	0.15	0.5	PCB-1232 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Baygon	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	PCB-1242 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Bentazon (BASAGRAN)*	ppb	18	200	2	PCB-1248 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Benzene*	ppb	1	0.15	0.5	PCB-1254 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	PCB-1260 (as DCB)	ppb	0.5	n/a	0.5
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)*	ppb	1	0.3	0.2
Benzo (ghi) Perylene	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	Perchlorate*	ppb	6	1	4
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Benzo(a)pyrene*	ppt	200	7	100	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Benzyl Butyl Phthalate	ppb	n/a	n/a	10	Perfluorohexandsulfonic Acid (PFHxS)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Beryllium*	ppb	4	1	1	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bromobenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cadmium*	ppb	5	0.04	1	Phenanthrene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5
Carbaryl (Sevin)	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Phosphate, Ortho (as PO4)	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a
Carbofuran (FURADAN)*	ppb	18	0.7	5	Picloram*	ppb	500	166	1
Carbon Tetrachloride*	ppt	500	100	500	p-Isopropyltoluene	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chloramben	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	Propachlor	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Chlordane*	ppt	100	30	100	Pyrene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5
Chloroethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Combined Radium (226+228)	pCi/L	5	(0)	n/a
Chloromethane#	ppb	n/a	na	0.5	sec-Butylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Chromium (total)	ppb	50	(100)	10	Selenium*	ppb	50	30	5
Chrysene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Silver+	ppb	100	n/a	10
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)*	ppb	6	100	0.5	Simazine (PRINCEP)*	ppb	4	4	1
cis-1,3-dichloropropene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Styrene*	ppb	100	0.5	0.5
Cobalt#	ppb	n/a	n/a	1	tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	ppb	n/a	n/a	3
Copper*+	ppm	1.3^	0.3	0.05	tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	ppb	n/a	n/a	2

Cryptosporidium (untreated water)	ooCysts/L	n/a	n/a	n/a	tert-Butylbenzene	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5
Cyanide*	ppb	150	150	100	Testosterone#	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dalapon*	ppb	200	790	10	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)*	ppb	5	0.06	0.5
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate*	ppb	400	200	5	Thallium*	ppb	2	0.1	1
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)*	ppb	4	12	3	Thiobencarb (BOLERO)*+	ppb	70	42	1
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Toluene*	ppb	150	150	0.5
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)*	ppt	200	1.7	10	Total 1,3-Dichloropropene*	ppt	500	200	500
Dibromomethane	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Total PCBs*	ppt	500	90	500
Dicamba (BANVEL)	ppb	n/a	n/a	1.5	Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.5	Total Xylenes (m,p and o)*	ppm	1.75	1.8	n/a
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)*	ppb	5	4	0.5	Toxaphene*	ppb	3	0.03	1
Dichlorprop	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (t-1,2-DCE)*	ppb	10	60	0.5
Dieldrin	ppb	n/a	n/a	0.02	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Diethylphthalate	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Trichloroethylene (TCE)*	ppb	5	1.7	0.5
Diisopropyl Ether (DIPE)	ppb	n/a	n/a	3	Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON 11)*	ppb	150	1300	5
Dimethyl phthalate	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (FREON 113)*	ppb	1200	4000	10
di-n-Butylphthalate	ppb	n/a	n/a	5	Trifluralin	ppb	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dinoseb (DNBP)*	ppb	7	14	2	Vanadium	ppb	n/a	n/a	3
Diquat*	ppb	20	6	4	Vinyl Chloride (VC)*	ppt	500	50	500
Endothall*	ppb	100	94	45	Zinc+	ppm	5	n/a	0

Note: All of the contaminants listed in this table were analyzed for, but not detected, in the drinking water in 2016.

Primary (*) or Secondary Contaminants (+)

(#) EPA UCMR3 samples collected in 2013 and 2014