

Table 1 - Ord Community Source Water Monitoring

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Year Tested	Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31		Typical Source of Contaminant
					Average	Range	
PRIMARY STANDARDS — Health Related Standards							
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2002	0.29	0.17 - 0.51	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (NO ₃)	ppm	45	n/a	2002	8.92	1.42 - 19.7	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Chemicals (a)							
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	0.8	2002	N.D.	ND - 0.81	Discharge from metal degreasing.
Radioactivity:							
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	n/a	2001	2.82	ND - 9.42	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	n/a	2001	5.43	2.39 - 8.94	Decay of natural deposits.
Radium-226	pCi/L	5 for Ra226+Ra228	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 0.62	Erosion of natural deposits.
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 1.47	Decay of natural deposits.
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 1240	Decay of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards							
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	2002	93.2	57.5 - 89.0	Runoff- leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	n/a	2002	692	498 - 1040	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	2002	59.6	38.9 - 77.0	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	n/a	2002	410	370 - 450	Naturally occurring minerals and metals.
pH	Units	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	2002	7.29	7.05 - 7.60	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Color	Units	15	n/a	2002	0.24	ND - 10	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	n/a	2002	0.67	ND - 2	Naturally-occurring materials.
Turbidity	NTU	5	n/a	2002	0.31	ND - 4	Soil runoff.
Other Contaminants — No Established Standards							
Alkalinity	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	115	97 - 133	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Calcium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	60	50 - 69	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Magnesium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	19	18 - 20	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	42	39 - 45	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Potassium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	3.1	2.9 - 3.2	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Hardness (b)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2002	230	199 - 254	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Radon 222	pCi/L	n/a	n/a	2000	362	320 - 388	Naturally-occurring gas also found in soil, outdoor air, indoor air.
Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) — No Established Standards							
Boron	ppb	1000 (AL)	n/a	2001	106	81 - 130	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium-VI	ppb	n/a	n/a	2001	3.0	2 - 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium Cr-VI Screen	ppb	n/a	n/a	2002	2.3	ND - 4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	ppb	50 (AL)	n/a	2001	7.98	6.7 - 9.0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Please refer to the definitions on the opposite side of this report to better understand these tables.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Water quality of the Ord Community water system is thoroughly monitored. Testing results revealed that very few of more than 100 constituents were found in the water supply. Those that were detected were well below the levels allowed by State and Federal standards.

The following Tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent constituent testing. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The California Department of Health Services requires that some contaminants be monitored less often because their concentrations are not expected to change from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 2 - Ord Community Distribution System Monitoring

PRIMARY STANDARDS — Health Related Standards								
Microbiological Quality	MCL		(MCLG)	Number of Positive Samples in 2002			Typical Source of Contaminant	
Total Coliform	1-positive per month		(0)	1-positive out of 263 samples tested			Naturally present in the environment.	
Lead & Copper Indoor Tap Water Samples				Year	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	90th Percentile Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Units	AL	PHG	Tested				
	Lead	ppb	15	2	2002	32	0 of 32	
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	2002	32	0 of 32	0.38	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Disinfection By-products Monitoring				PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
	Units	MCL (MRDL)						
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	100		n/a	2002	7.48	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's)	ppb	(60)		n/a	2002	0.40	ND - 1.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Others	Units	MCL	(MCLG)	Year	Average	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Asbestos	MFL	7	(7)	1998	0.20	0.20	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains	

Footnotes:

- (a) Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) were not detected in the blended water sample collected in February 2003 from the Sand Tank reservoir that services the Ord Community distribution system.
- (b) Hardness of 203 ppm = 13 grains/gallon

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services require that all water suppliers provide their customers the following information about drinking water.

Educational Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and California Department of Health Services (DHS) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DHS regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include

rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. Contaminants that can be picked up in the water flow include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally oc-
(continued under Table 3)

Table 3 - Contaminants NOT Detected

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards

Microbiological Quality in Distribution System

Fecal Coliform (Tested in 2002) Zero positive out of 263 samples

Organic Chemicals Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) (Tested in 2002)	Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) (Tested in 2001)
Bromodichloromethane	Alachlor
Bromoform	Atrazine (AAtrex)
Chloroform	Bentazon (Basagran)
Dibromochloromethane	Benzo(a)pyrene
Total Trihalomethanes	Carbofuran (Furadan)
Benzene	Chlordane
Carbon Tetrachloride	2,4,-D
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Dalapon
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	Dinoseb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Diquat
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Endothall
Dichloromethane	Endrin
1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
1,3-Dichloropropene	Glyphosate
Ethyl Benzene	Heptachlor
Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Heptachlor Epoxide
Monochlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene
Styrene	Hexachloropentadiene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Methoxychlor
Toluene	Molinate (Ordram)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Oxamyl
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Pentachlorophenol
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	Picloram
Trichlofluoromethane (Freon 11)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Trichlorofluoroethane (Freon 113)	Simazine (Princep)
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	Thiobencarb (Bolero)
Xylenes (Total)	Toxaphene
	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Inorganic Chemicals Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 (Tested in 2002)

Aluminum	Cyanide
Antimony	Lead
Arsenic	Mercury
Barium	Nickel
Beryllium	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)
Cadmium	Selenium
Chromium (Total)	Thallium

SECONDARY STANDARDS- Aesthetic Standards (Tested in 2002)

Copper	MBAS, Foaming Agents
Iron	Silver
Manganese	Zinc

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31. (Tested in 2001)

Perchlorate (ClO4-)	Acetochlor
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	DCPA mono & di-acid degradate
Ethyl tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE)	4,4'-DDE
Tert-Amyl - Methyl Ether (TAME)	EPTC (Ethyldipropylthiocarbamate)
Tert Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	Molinate
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) - Tested 2002	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)
2, 4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	Nitrobenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	Terbacil

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION (continued from under Table 1)

curing or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial and 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, as well as gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production or mining activities.

A Note to the Immune-compromised

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy or organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. People in these categories 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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

Definitions

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Public Health Goal (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) = MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirement, and water treatment requirement.

UCMR = Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule

n/a = Not applicable

ND = Not detectable at testing limit

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL = million fibers per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter