ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority

Water System Number: 3601145

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/30/2015 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Logan Olds

Signature: Logan Olds

Title: General Manager

Phone Number: (760) 246-8638 Date: 6/30/15

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Hand delivered to American Organics

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.vvwra.com
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places – VVWRA Administration and Operations Buildings
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority Report Date: June 29, 2015

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, 2014 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: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority – Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 2011 Shay Road, Victorville, CA 92394.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Our water comes from two wells drilled about 160 feet into an underground source of water. These wells are located not further than 50 feet north-west rear of the two story administration building at the wastewater treatment plant. Environmental Health Services of San Bernardino County completed our Source Water Assessment in December of 2002. Based on this assessment, our sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Lagoons/ liquid wastes and Sewer collection systems. A copy of the assessment may be obtained from VVWRA by phone at (760) 246-8638 or a copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Environmental Health Services, 385 N Arrowhead Ave., 2nd Floor, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0160.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Thursday of each month Board meetings are held at: 14343 Civic Dr. Victorville, CA 92392

For more information, contact: Logan Olds, General Manager Phone: (760) 246-8638

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

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.

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)

of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. **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, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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.

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	(0)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(0)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	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)	2013	5	15 (ppb)	1	(15) (ppb)	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2013	5	<0.35 (ppm)	0	1.3 (ppm)	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)	2014	94.5 (ppm)	97-98 (ppm)	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Hardness (ppm)	2014	130 (ppm)	130-130 (ppm)	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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**
Heterotrophic Plate Count bacteria (CFU/mL)	2014	8 (CFU/mL)	ND-49 (CFU/mL)	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2014	1.22 (pCi/L)	0.715-1.72 (pCi/L)	15 (pCi/L)	0.004 (pCi/L)	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.050-ND (ppm)	1 (ppm)	0.6 (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<6.0-ND (ppb)	6 (ppb)	20 (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	4.2 (ppb)	4.1-4.2 (ppb)	10 (ppb)	0.004 (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos (MFL)	2014	ND (MFL)	<0.20-ND (MFL)	7 (MFL)	7 (MFL)	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.100-ND (ppm)	1 (ppm)	2 (ppm)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	4 (ppb)	1 (ppb)	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	0.04 (ppb)	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	(100) (ppb)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.050-ND (ppm)	(1.3) (ppm)	0.3 (ppm)	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Cyanide (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<100-ND (ppb)	150 (ppb)	150 (ppb)	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.8 (ppm)	0.7-0.9 (ppm)	2.0 (ppm)	1 (ppm)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	10 (ppb)	0.02 (ppb)	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<5.0-ND (ppb)	(AL=15) (ppb)	0.2 (ppb)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	2 (ppb)	1.2 (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<10.0-ND (ppb)	100 (ppb)	12 (ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO_3) (ppm)	2014	41 (ppm)	36-44 (ppm)	45 (ppm)	45 (ppm)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.100-ND (ppm)	1 (ppm)	1 (ppm)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<4.0-ND (ppb)	6 (ppb)	6 (ppb)	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<5.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	30 (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	2 (ppb)	0.1 (ppb)	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

2,4-D (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<10-ND (ppb)	70 (ppb)	20 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex} (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	3 (ppb)	Residue of banned herbicide
Alachlor (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	2 (ppb)	4 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.5-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	0.15 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
Bentazon (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<2.0-ND (ppb)	18 (ppb)	200 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<100-ND (ppt)	200 (ppt)	7 (ppt)	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
Carbofuran (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<5.0-ND (ppb)	18 (ppb)	1.7 (ppb)	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
Chlordane (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<100-ND (ppt)	100 (ppt)	30 (ppt)	Residue of banned insecticide
Dalapon (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<10-ND (ppb)	200 (ppb)	790 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<5.0-ND (ppb)	400 (ppb)	200 (ppb)	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<2.0-ND (ppb)	4 (ppb)	12 (ppb)	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<10-ND (ppt)	200 (ppt)	1.7 (ppt)	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Dinoseb (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<2.0-ND (ppb)	7 (ppb)	14 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	2014	ND (ppq)	<5.0-ND (ppq)	30 (ppq)	0.05 (ppq)	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
Diquat (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<4.0-ND (ppb)	20 (ppb)	15 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
Endothall (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<45-ND (ppb)	100 (ppb)	94 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
Endrin (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.10-ND (ppb)	2 (ppb)	1.8 (ppb)	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<20.0-ND (ppt)	50 (ppt)	10 (ppt)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from

						grain and fruit crops
Glyphosate (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<25.0-ND (ppb)	700 (ppb)	900 (ppb)	Runoff from herbicide use
Heptachlor (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<10.0-ND (ppt)	10 (ppt)	8 (ppt)	Residue of banned insecticide
Heptachlor epoxide (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<10.0-ND (ppt)	10 (ppt)	6 (ppt)	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	0.03 (ppb)	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	2 (ppb)	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<200-ND (ppt)	200 (ppt)	32 (ppt)	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens
Methoxychlor (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<10.0-ND (ppb)	30 (ppb)	0.09 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock
Molinate (Ordram) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<2.0-ND (ppb)	20 (ppb)	1 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Oxamyl (Vydate) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<20.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	26 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes
PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	500 (ppb)	90 (ppb)	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.20-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	0.3 (ppb)	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses
Picloram (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	500 (ppb)	500 (ppb)	Herbicide runoff
Simazine (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	4 (ppb)	4 (ppb)	Herbicide runoff
Thiobencarb (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	70 (ppb)	70 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
Toxaphene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	3 (ppb)	0.03 (ppb)	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
Benzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	0.15 (ppb)	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<500-ND(ppt)	500 (ppt)	100 (ppt)	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	600 (ppb)	600 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	6 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	3 (ppb)	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<500-ND (ppt)	500 (ppt)	400 (ppt)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	6 (ppb)	10 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	6 (ppb)	100 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	10 (ppb)	60 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	4 (ppb)	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	0.5 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,3-Dichloropropene (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<500-ND (ppt)	500 (ppt)	200 (ppt)	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	300 (ppb)	300 (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<3.0-ND (ppb)	13 (ppb)	13 (ppb)	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharges from petroleum and chemical factories
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	70 (ppb)	70 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
Styrene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	100 (ppb)	0.5 (ppb)	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	0.1 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	0.06 (ppb)	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	5 (ppb)	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	200 (ppb)	1000 (ppb)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	0.3 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	1.7 (ppb)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	150 (ppb)	150 (ppb)	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<0.50-ND (ppb)	150 (ppb)	1300 (ppb)	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.010-ND (ppm)	1.2 (ppm)	4 (ppm)	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; drycleaning solvent; refrigerant
Vinyl chloride (ppt)	2014	ND (ppt)	<500-ND (ppt)	500 (ppt)	50 (ppt)	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Xylenes(ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.0005-ND (ppm)	1.750 (ppm)	1.8 (ppm)	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2014	6.2 (ppb)	5.7-6.7 (ppb)	80 (ppb)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2014	3.6 (ppb)	3.5-3.6 (ppb)	60 (ppb)	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<5.0-ND (ppb)	10 (ppb)	0.1 (ppb)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.70 (ppm)	0.003-2.33 (ppm)	[MRDL = 4.0 (as CL2)] (ppm)	[MRDLG = 4.0 (as CL2)] (ppm)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chlorite (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.02-ND (ppm)	1.0 (ppm)	0.05 (ppm)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (ppm)	2014	0.55 (ppm)	0.48-0.62 (ppm)	TT	N/A	Various natural and man-made sources

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<50.0-ND (ppb)	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color (Units)	2014	ND (Units)	<3.0-ND (Units)	15 (Units)	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.050-ND (ppm)	1.0 (ppm)	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<80.0-ND (ppb)	500 (ppb)	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	2014	55 (ppb)	<100-110 (ppb)	300 (ppb)	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<20.0-ND (ppb)	50 (ppb)	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<3.0-ND (ppb)	5 (ppb)	N/A	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor—Threshold (Units)	2014	ND (Units)	<1.0-ND (Units)	3 (Units)	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<10.0-ND (ppb)	100 (ppb)	N/A	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb (ppb)	2014	ND (ppb)	<1.0-ND (ppb)	1 (ppb)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity (Units)	2014	ND (Units)	<0.20-ND (Units)	5 (Units)	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	2014	ND (ppm)	<0.050-ND (ppm)	5 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2014	395 (ppm)	390 – 400 (ppm)	1000 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2014	695 (uS/cm)	690 – 700 (uS/cm)	1600 (uS/cm)	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2014	71 (ppm)	70-72 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	43.5 (ppm)	43 – 44 (ppm)	500 (ppm)	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Boron (ppm)	2014	0.210 (ppm)	0.210– 0.210 (ppm)	1.0 (ppm)	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.
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	800 (ppb)	790– 810 (ppb)	800 (ppb)	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	11 (ppb)	11 – 11 (ppb)	50 (ppb)	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.

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of 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 45 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.

Lead: Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	**Lead was detected from the upstairs administration building kitchen sink.**	**12/26/13**	**Removed from service.**	**Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.**

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption