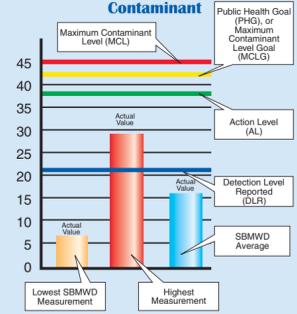


How to Read the Charts

TYPE OF STANDARD

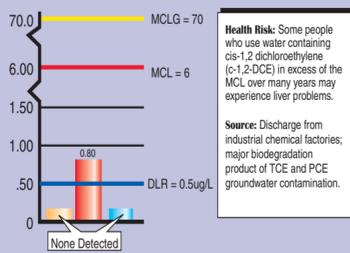
Contaminant



PRIMARY STANDARD

cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE)

Regulated Organic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well/GAC Treatment Effluent



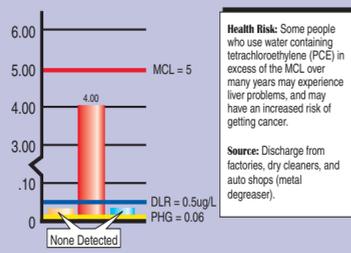
Health Risk: Some people who use water containing cis-1,2 dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.

Source: Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Regulated Organic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well/GAC Treatment Effluent



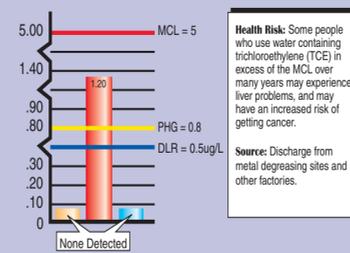
Health Risk: Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene (PCE) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser).

PRIMARY STANDARD

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Regulated Organic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well/GAC Treatment Effluent



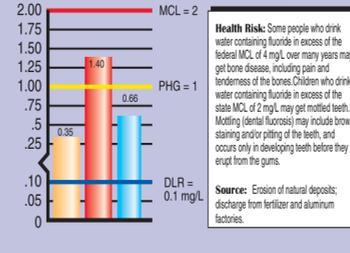
Health Risk: Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene (TCE) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Fluoride

Regulated Inorganic Contaminant
(measured as parts per million (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



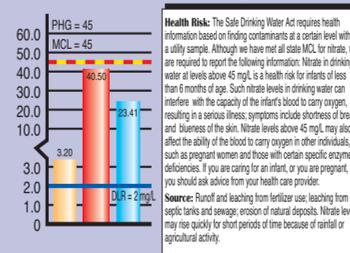
Health Risk: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone diseases including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth. Mottling (dental fluorosis) may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Nitrate as NO₃

Regulated Inorganic Contaminant
(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2004 - Source Well Monitoring



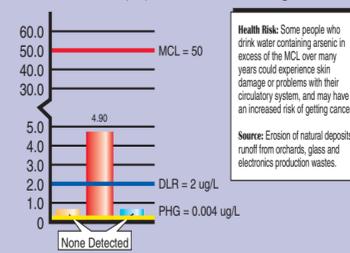
Health Risk: The Safe Drinking Water Act requires health information based on finding contaminants at a certain level within a utility sample. Although we have met all state MCL for nitrate, we are required to report the following information: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Source: Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Arsenic

Regulated Inorganic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



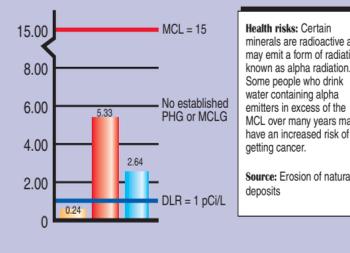
Health Risk: Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from oceans, glass and electronics production wastes.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Gross Alpha

Radionuclides
(measured as pCi/L)
Test Date 2001-2004 - Source Well Monitoring



Health risks: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Terms to Know
Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards: California Department of Health Services standards that govern the maximum levels of contaminants allowed in your drinking water, to assure no adverse health effects.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: Secondary Drinking Water Standards shall not be exceeded in the water supplied to the public because these constituents may adversely affect the taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level: 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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 level of disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Detection Level Reported (DLR): Detection limit for purposes of reporting. The designated minimum level at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from monitoring required by Title 22, Chapter 15, shall be reported to the DSHS.

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

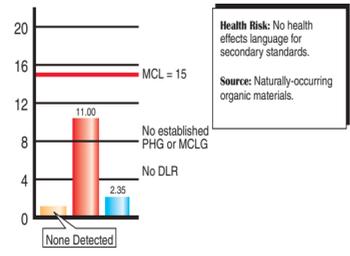
- Important Definitions**
- **SBMWD Average:** System Numerical Average
 - **NS:** No Standard established
 - **PPMs:** mg/L, parts per million, or milligrams per liter
 - **PPBs:** ug/L, parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
 - **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
 - **micro:** 1/1000th
 - **mhos:** Basic unit of conductance.
 - **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Note: One part per million is the equivalent of 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet in a full bathtub of water (approximately 50 gallons). One part per billion is equivalent to 1/2 of a dissolved aspirin tablet in 1,000 bathtubs of water (approximately 50,000 gallons).

SECONDARY STANDARD

Color

Aesthetics
(measured as units)
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



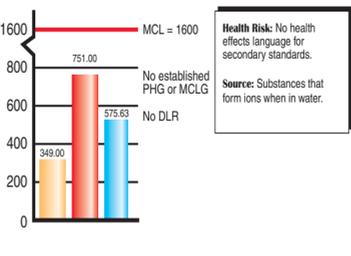
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Naturally-occurring organic materials.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Specific Conductance

Aesthetics
(measured as micromhos)
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



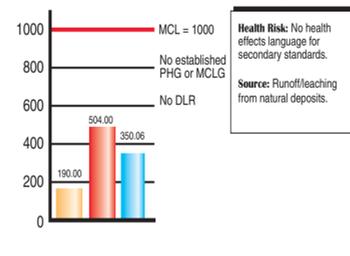
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Substances that form ions when in water.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Total Dissolved Solids

Aesthetics
(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



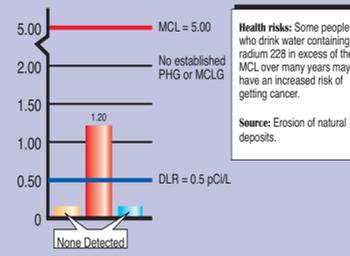
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Radium 228

Radionuclides
(measured as pCi/L)
Test Date 2004 - Source Well Monitoring



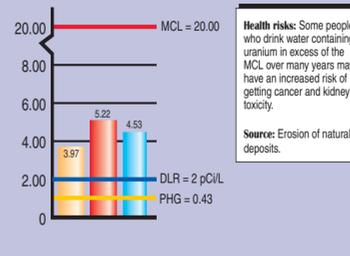
Health risks: Some people who drink water containing radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits.

PRIMARY STANDARD

Uranium

Radionuclides
(measured as pCi/L)
Test Date 2002 - Source Well Monitoring



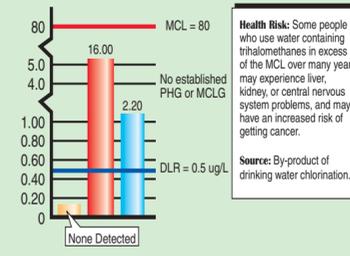
Health risks: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Source: Erosion of natural deposits.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Trihalomethanes (THM)

Organic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2004 - Distribution System Monitoring



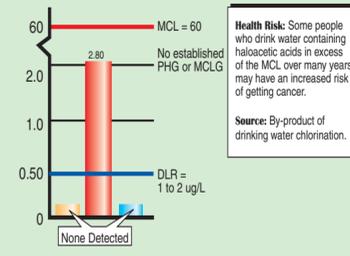
Health Risk: Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Organic Contaminant
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2004 - Distribution System Monitoring



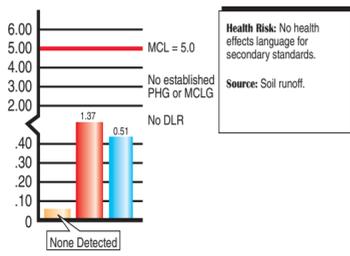
Health Risk: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Source: By-product of drinking water chlorination.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Turbidity (NTU)

Aesthetics
(measured as NTU)
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



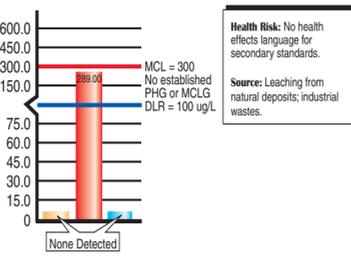
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Soil runoff.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Iron

Aesthetics
(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



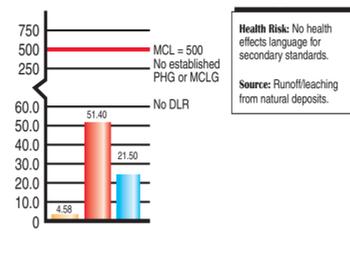
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Chloride

Aesthetics
(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



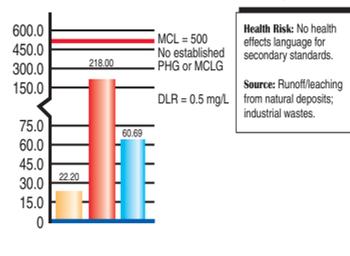
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Sulfate

Aesthetics
(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



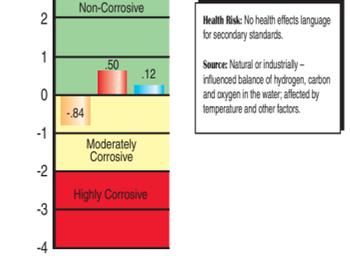
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

SECONDARY STANDARD

Corrosivity Guide

Aesthetics
(measured as Non-Corrosive)
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



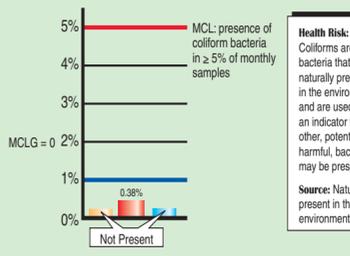
Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water, affected by temperature and other factors.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING

Total Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants
(measured as present/absent)
Test Date 2004 - Distribution System Monitoring



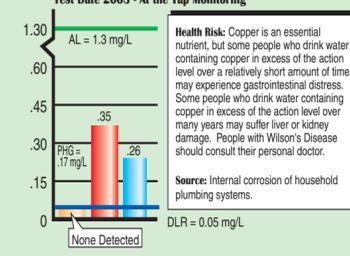
Health Risk: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Source: Naturally present in the environment.

AT THE TAP MONITORING

Copper

90th Percentile, Action Level (AL) = 1.3 mg/L
50 sites were tested and 4 sites exceeded this AL.
(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2003 - At the Tap Monitoring



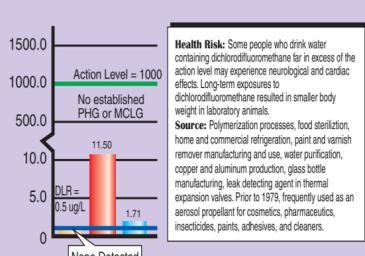
Health Risk: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Source: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well/GAC Treatment Effluent



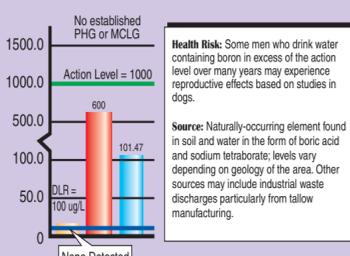
Health Risk: Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the action level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long term exposure to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals.

Source: Polymerization processes, food sterilization, home and commercial refrigeration, paint and varnish remover manufacturing and use, water purification, copper and aluminum production, glass bottle manufacturing, leak detecting agent in thermal expansion valves. Prior to 1979, frequently used as an aerosol propellant for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, insecticides, paints, adhesives, and cleaners.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Boron

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



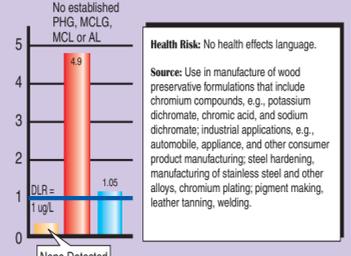
Health Risk: Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects based on studies in dogs.

Source: Naturally-occurring element found in soil and water in the form of boric acid and sodium tetraborate; levels vary depending on geology of the area. Other sources may include industrial waste discharges particularly from tallow manufacturing.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Chromium, Hexavalent (CrVI)

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



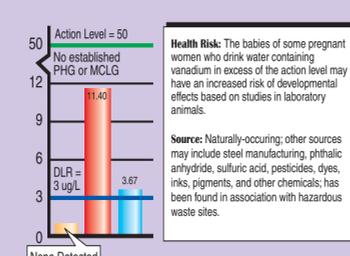
Health Risk: No health effects language.

Source: Use in manufacture of wood preservative formulations that include chromium compounds, e.g., potassium dichromate, chromic acid, and sodium dichromate; industrial applications, e.g., automobile, appliance, and other consumer product manufacturing; steel hardening, manufacturing of stainless steel and other alloys, chromium plating; pigment making, leather tanning, welding.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Vanadium

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



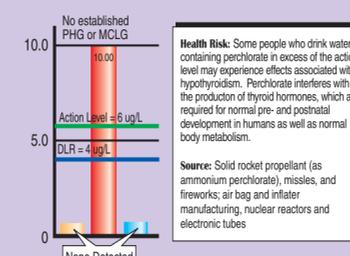
Health Risk: The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects based on studies in laboratory animals.

Source: Naturally-occurring; other sources may include steel manufacturing, phthalic anhydride, sulfuric acid, pesticides, dyes, inks, pigments, and other chemicals; has been found in association with hazardous waste sites.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Perchlorate

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



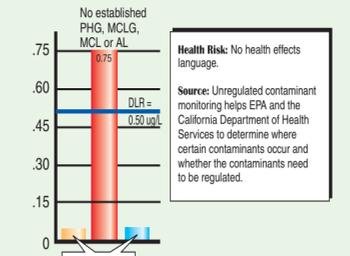
Health Risk: Some people who drink water containing perchlorate in excess of the action level may experience effects associated with hypothyroidism. Perchlorate interferes with the production of thyroid hormones, which are required for normal pre- and postnatal development in humans as well as normal body metabolism.

Source: Solid rocket propellant (as ammonium perchlorate), missiles, and fireworks; air bag and inflator manufacturing, nuclear reactors and electronic tubes.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Dibromomethane

(measured as parts per billion (ug/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well/GAC Treatment Effluent



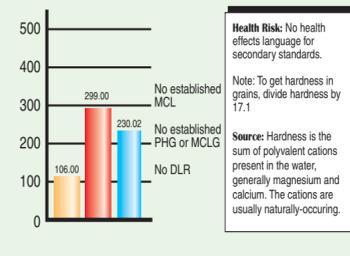
Health Risk: No health effects language.

Source: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Hardness (as CaCO₃)

(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

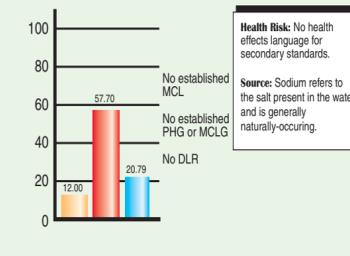
Note: To get hardness in grains, divide hardness by 17.1.

Source: Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally-occurring.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Sodium

(measured as parts per million (mg/L))
Test Date 2002/03/04 - Source Well Monitoring



Health Risk: No health effects language for secondary standards.

Source: Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring.