

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	valid until 12-31-2008	1.3	1.3	0.262	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	NA	0	15	4.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant and Disinfection By-	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2007	19	18.5 - 18.5	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2007	47	46.7 - 46.7	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic**	1-16-2008	9.1	5 - 9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	1-23-2008	0.144	0.144 - 0.144	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine†	2007	1.51	0.22 - 1.51	NA	4	MRDL	N	Disinfection Treatment Additive
Fluoride	3-9-2008	1.5	0.7 - 1.5	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Sodium	2005	10.5	NA	NA	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring

† Free Residual

* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

** While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

P* Potential violation; one that is likely to occur in the near future once the system has sampled for four quarters

Lead and Copper

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.