

2002 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: MEADOWLARK RANCHES MUTUAL WATER CO. Report Date: 2-15-03

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, 2002.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Well WATER

Name & location of source(s): Well #2 SANTA YNEZ RIVER
Well #3 WHITE OAK
Well #4 SANTA YNEZ RIVER

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: To be completed by Environmental Health Services and will appear on the 2003 consumer Confidence Report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: _____

For more information, contact STEVE HARDER Phone: (805) 688-8901

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 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).

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 which a water system must follow.

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

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.

- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.05	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	4/01	39.0	—	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4/01	480	—	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

Attachment #2: Information to provide for detected chemicals

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measure ment	MCL	PIIG	MCLG	Major origins in drinking water
Microbiological Contaminants								
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND		PPM	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environm
2. Fecal coliform and E.coli	N	ND		PPM	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	N/A	0	Human and animal waste
3. Turbidity	N	NA		NTU	TT	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants								
4. Beta Activity, Gross	N	NA		pCi/L	50	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha Activity, Gross	N	<1.0		pCi/L	15	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 & 228 (total)	N	NA		pCi/L	5	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
7. Strontium 90	N	NA		pCi/L	8	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man made deposits
8. Tritium	N	NA		pCi/L	20,000	N/A	N/A	Decay of natural and man made deposits
9. Uranium	N	NA		pCi/L	20	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Aluminum	N			ppm <50	1	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
11. Antimony	N			ppb <6	6	20	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic solder
12. Arsenic	N			ppb <2	50	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
13. Asbestos	N			MFL NA	7	N/A	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
14. Barium	N			ppm <100	1	N/A	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

15. Beryllium	N		ppb	4	N/A	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical aerospace, and defense industries
16. Cadmium	N		ppb	5	.07	N/A	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
17. Chromium	N		ppb	50	2.5	N/A	Discharge from steel and pulp mill and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
18. Copper	N		ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
19. Cyanide	NA		ppb	200	150	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
20. Fluoride	N		ppm	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tee discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Lead	N		ppb	AL=15	2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
22. Mercury (inorganic)	N		ppb	2	1.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
23. Nickel			ppb	100	N/A	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
24. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N		ppm	10	10	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

25. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N		ppm	1	1	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
26. Selenium	N		ppb	50	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
27. Thallium	N		ppb	2	0.1	N/A	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

28. 2,4-D		ND	ppb	70	70	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. 2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		ND	ppb	50	N/A	50	Residue of banned herbicide
30. Acrylamide		ND		TT	N/A	0	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
31. Alachlor		ND	ppb	2	4	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
32. Atrazine		ND	ppb	3	0.15	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
33. Bentazone		ND	ppb	18	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses

34. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)		ND		ppt	200	4	N/A	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution ma
35. Carbofuran		ND		ppb	18	N/A	40	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineya
36. Chlordane		ND		ppt	100	30	N/A	Residue of banned insecticides
37. Dalapon		ND		ppb	200	790	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on rights- of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
38. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate		ND		ppb	400	N/A	400	Discharge from chemical factories
39. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate		ND		ppb	4	12	N/A	Discharge from rubber and chemi- factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
40. Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)		ND		ppt	200	1.7	N/A	Banned nematocide that may still present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use o: soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
41. Dinoseb		ND		ppb	7	14	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
42. Diquat		ND		ppb	20	N/A	20	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
43. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]		ND		picogra ms/l	30	N/A	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
44. Endothall		ND		ppb	100	580	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; deflia
45. Endrin		ND		ppb	2	1.8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
46. Epichlorohydrin		ND			TT	N/A	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals
47. Ethylene dibromide (EDB)		ND		ppt	50	N/A	0	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
48. Glyphosate		ND		ppb	700	1000	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
49. Heptachlor		ND		ppt	10	8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide
50. Heptachlor epoxide		ND		ppt	10	6	N/A	Breakdown of heptachlor
51. Hexachlorobenzene		ND		ppb	1	N/A	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories and byproduct of chlorination reactions i wastewater
52. Hexachlorocyclo- pentadiene		ND		ppb	50	50	N/A	Discharge from chemical factories
53. Lindane		ND		ppt	200	32	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
54. Methoxychlor		ND		ppb	40	30	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
55. Molinate		ND		ppb	20	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
56. (Oxamyl [Vydate])		ND		ppb	200	50	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes

57. PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
58. Pentachlorophenol		ND		ppb	1	0.4	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories
59. Picloram		ND		ppb	500	500	N/A	Herbicide runoff
60. Simazine		ND		ppb	4	N/A	4	Herbicide runoff
61. Thiobencarb		ND		ppb	70	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
62. Toxaphene		ND		ppb	3	N/A	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

Volatile Organic Contaminants

63. Benzene		ND		ppb	1	N/A	0	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
64. Carbon tetrachloride		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	600	600	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	5	6	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
67. 1,1 - Dichloroethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	N/A	Extraction and degreasing solvent, used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
68. 1,2 - Dichloroethane		ND		ppt	500	400	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
69. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	6	10	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
70. cis-1,2-dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	6	N/A	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
71. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene		ND		ppb	10	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
72. Dichloromethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	0	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane		ND		ppb	5	0.5	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
74. 1,3 - Dichloropropene		ND		ppt	500	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
75. Ethylbenzene		ND		ppb	700	300	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
76. Monochlorobenzene		ND		ppb	70	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and drycleaning facilities
77. Styrene		ND		ppb	100	N/A	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
78. 1,1,2,2 - Tetrachloroethane		ND		ppb	1	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
79. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)		ND		ppb	5	N/A	0	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)

80. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene		ND		ppb	70	5	N/A	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
81. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane		ND		ppb	200	N/A	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
82. 1,1,2 - Trichloroethane		ND		ppb	5	N/A	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
83. Trichlorofluoromethane		ND		ppb	150	700	N/A	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
84. 1,1,2 - Trichloro 1,2,2- trifluoroethane		ND		ppm	1.2	4	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing site and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant
85. Trichloroethylene (TCE)		ND		ppb	5	.8	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
86. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]		ND		ppb	100	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
87. Toluene		ND		ppb	150	150	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
88. Vinyl Chloride		ND		ppt	500	N/A	0	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
89. Xylenes		ND		ppm	1.75	1.8	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

Table #3 - List of detected contaminants

The contaminants listed below were detected in our water supply during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in micrograms per liter (ug/l) unless otherwise indicated. Micrograms per liter are equivalent to parts per billion (ppb). The symbol "<" means less than. The letters "ND" mean that no detectable level of this chemical was found in the samples taken

Chemical or Constituent	Date of Test	Level Detected	MCL	Major origins in drinking water
		ND		

Section #4: Additional information on our water sources:



All 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).”

Section # 6: Description of Violations and Actions Taken in Response to Violations

NA



ATTACHMENT 1 – 2002 CCR

Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead and Radon

- (A) **Nitrate:** For systems which detect nitrates at levels above 23 mg/l, but below the MCL, the following language is REQUIRED:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm 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.”

If a utility cannot demonstrate to the Department with at least five years of the most current monitoring data that its nitrate levels are stable, it must also add the following language to the preceding statement on nitrate: *“Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.”*

- (B) **Arsenic:** For systems which detect arsenic at levels above 5 ppb up to 10 ppb, the following language is REQUIRED:

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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 other circulatory problems.

For systems which detect arsenic at levels above 10 ppb up to 50 ppb, the following language is REQUIRED:

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.

- (C) **Lead:** For systems which detect lead above the action level (15 ppb) in more than 5%, but fewer than 10%, of homes sampled (if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the AL, include the standard explanation for an AL exceedance) the following language is REQUIRED:

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 flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- (D) **Radon:** Systems that have performed any monitoring for radon that indicates that radon may be present in the finished water must include the results of the monitoring and an explanation of the significance of the results. The following language may be used:

We constantly monitor the water supply for various contaminants. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in _____ out of _____ samples tested. There is no federal

regulation for radon levels in drinking water. Exposure over a long period of time to air transmitting radon may cause adverse health effects.

Special Language for Surface Water Systems

For surface water systems which do not have adequate filtration or disinfection equipment processes or which had a failure of such equipment processes that constitutes a violation, including failures of the turbidity performance standard, filtration avoidance criteria, *Giardia* and virus removal and inactivation requirements, and disinfection residual requirements in the distribution system, the following language is REQUIRED:

Inadequately treated water may contain organisms that can cause illness when consumed. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Any community water system serving 10,000 or more people that has a running annual average for total trihalomethanes compliance determined pursuant to section 64439 that exceeds 0.080 mg/L, but does not exceed the total trihalomethanes MCL of 0.100 mg/L, the following language is REQUIRED:

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.

ATTACHMENT 2

Information to Provide for Detected Chemicals & Constituents with PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS					
Contaminant	Unit Measure ment	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants					
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL (systems that collect less than 40 samples per month): No more than 1 positive sample (systems that collect more than 40 samples per month): More than 5.0% of monthly samples are positive		N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment
2. Fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	MCL : a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		N/A	0	Human and animal waste
3. Turbidity		TT	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Radioactive Contaminants					
4. Gross Beta Activity	pCi/L	50	N/A	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Strontium 90	pCi/L	8	N/A	0	Decay of natural and man made deposits
6. Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	N/A	0	Decay of natural and man made deposits
7. Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
8. Radium 226 & 228 (total)	pCi/L	5	N/A	0	Erosion of natural deposits
9. Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants					
10. Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
11. Antimony	ppb	6	20	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
12. Arsenic	ppb	50	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
13. Asbestos	MFL	7	N/A	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
14. Barium	ppm	1	N/A	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
15. Beryllium	ppb	4	N/A	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
16. Cadmium	ppb	5	.07	N/A	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
17. Chromium	ppb	50	N/A	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
18. Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	0.17	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
19. Cyanide	ppb	200	150	N/A	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
20. Fluoride	ppm	2	1	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
21. Lead	ppb	AL=15	2	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
22. Mercury (inorganic)	ppb	2	1.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
23. Nickel	ppb	100	12	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
24. Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃)	ppm	45	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
25. Nitrite (as nitrogen, N)	ppm	1	1	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
26. Selenium	ppb	50	N/A	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
27. Thallium	ppb	2	0.1	N/A	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides					
28. 2,4-D	ppb	70	70	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
29. 2,4,5-TP [Silvex]	ppb	50	N/A	50	Residue of banned herbicide
30. Acrylamide		TT	N/A	0	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
31. Alachlor	ppb	2	4	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
32. Atrazine	ppb	3	0.15	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
33. Bentazon	ppb	18	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses
34. Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	ppt	200	4	N/A	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains
35. Carbofuran	ppb	18	1.7	N/A	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards
36. Chlordane	ppt	100	30	N/A	Residue of banned insecticides
37. Dalapon	ppb	200	790	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance
38. Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	ppb	400	N/A	400	Discharge from chemical factories
39. Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppb	4	12	N/A	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides
40. Dibromochloropropene [DBCP]	ppt	200	1.7	N/A	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
41. Dinoseb	ppb	7	14	N/A	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits
42. Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	ppq (parts per quadrillion)	30	N/A	0	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; discharge from chemical factories
43. Diquat	ppb	20	15	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds
44. Endothall	ppb	100	580	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant
45. Endrin	ppb	2	1.8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide and rodenticide
46. Epichlorohydrin		TT	N/A	0	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals
47. Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	ppt	50	N/A	0	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
48. Glyphosate	ppb	700	1000	N/A	Runoff from herbicide use
49. Heptachlor	ppt	10	8	N/A	Residue of banned insecticide
50. Heptachlor epoxide	ppt	10	6	N/A	Breakdown of heptachlor
51. Hexachlorobenzene	ppb	1	N/A	0	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories and byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater
52. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ppb	50	50	N/A	Discharge from chemical factories
53. Lindane	ppt	200	32	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
54. Methoxychlor	ppb	40	30	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
55. Molinate [Ordram]	ppb	20	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
56. Oxamyl [Vydate]	ppb	200	50	N/A	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
57. PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]	ppt	500	N/A	0	Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals
58. Pentachlorophenol	ppb	1	0.4	N/A	Discharge from wood preserving factories
59. Picloram	ppb	500	500	N/A	Herbicide runoff
60. Simazine	ppb	4	4	4	Herbicide runoff
61. Thiobencarb	ppb	70	70	N/A	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
62. Toxaphene	ppb	3	N/A	0	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
63. Benzene	ppb	1	0.15	N/A	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
64. Carbon tetrachloride	ppt	500	100	N/A	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
65. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-DCB]	ppb	600	600	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
66. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-DCB]	ppb	5	6	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
67. 1,1-Dichloroethane	ppb	5	N/A	N/A	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay, and glass products; fumigant
68. 1,2-Dichloroethane	ppt	500	400	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
69. 1,1-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	10	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
70. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	6	N/A	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
71. trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ppb	10	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
72. Dichloromethane	ppb	5	4	N/A	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
73. 1,2-Dichloropropane	ppb	5	0.5	N/A	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
74. 1,3-Dichloropropene	ppt	500	200	N/A	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
75. Ethylbenzene	ppb	700	300	N/A	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
76. Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether	0.013	13	13	N/A	
77. Monochlorobenzene	ppb	70	N/A	100	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities
78. Styrene	ppb	100	N/A	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
79. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ppb	1	N/A	N/A	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
80. Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]	ppb	5	0.06	N/A	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
81. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ppb	70	5	N/A	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
82. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ppb	200	N/A	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
83. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ppb	5	N/A	3	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
84. Trichloroethylene [TCE]	ppb	5	.8	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
85. THMs [Total trihalomethanes]	ppb	100	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
86. Toluene	ppb	150	150	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
87. Trichlorofluoromethane	ppb	150	700	N/A	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
88. 1,1,2-Trichloro 1,2,2-trifluoroethane	ppm	1.2	4	N/A	Discharge from metal degreasing site and other factories; dry cleaning solvent; refrigerant
89. Vinyl Chloride	ppt	500	50	N/A	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
90. Xylenes	ppm	1.75	1.8	N/A	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

ATTACHMENT 3

<i>Information to Provide for Detected Chemicals with SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS</i>					
Contaminant	Unit Measure ment	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	ppb	200	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	Units	15 units	N/A	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	ppm	1.0	N/A	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Corrosivity	--	Non-corrosive	N/A	N/A	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Foaming Agents [MBAS]	ppb	500	N/A	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	ppb	300	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	ppb	50	N/A	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE]	ppb	5	N/A	N/A	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor--Threshold	Units	3 units	N/A	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	ppb	100	N/A	N/A	Industrial discharges
Thiobencarb	ppb	1	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicide
Turbidity	Units	5 units	N/A	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5.0	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	ppm	1000	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	micromhos	1600	N/A	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: There are no PHGs or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

ATTACHMENT 4

**Information to Provide for Detected Chemicals and Constituents
with No Maximum Contaminant Levels (i.e. Unregulated Chemicals)**

Monitoring Required by Section 64450, Chapter 15, Title 22, California Code of Regulations

Chemicals	Action Level (AL)	Health Effects Language (Optional)
Boron	1 ppm	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.
Chromium VI (Hexavalent chromium)	n/a	n/a
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	1 ppm	Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the action level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long-term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals.
Ethyl-tert-butyl ether (ETBE)	n/a	n/a
Perchlorate	4 ppb	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.
tert-Amyl-methyl ether (TAME)	n/a	n/a
tert-Butyl alcohol (TBA)	12 ppb	Some people who use water containing tert-butyl alcohol in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	5 ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals
Vanadium	50 ppb	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

NOTE: Detected chemical results must be included in the CCR, but inclusion of the action level and health effects language for levels above the action level is only recommended, not required

Background

The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act required the EPA to establish criteria for a monitoring program for unregulated contaminants and to publish a list of contaminants to be monitored. The EPA has revised the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, which includes requirements for a representative sample of small public water systems to monitor for contaminants on the list for which methods have been promulgated. Small system monitoring will be paid for by the EPA, including provisions for sampling equipment, and sample shipping, testing and analysis.

Information to Provide for Chemicals Detected under the Federal UCMR Contaminants

<p>List 1 - Assessment Monitoring</p> <p>A randomly selected sample of 800 small water systems will conduct Assessment Monitoring. The State Drinking Water Agency or the EPA will inform you if your system is selected.</p>	<p>2,4-dinitrotoluene 2,6-dinitrotoluene acetochlor DCPA mono-acid degradate DCPA di-acid degradate 4,4' - DDE EPTC Molinate MTBE Nitrobenzene Perchlorate terbacil</p>
<p>List 2 - Screening Survey</p> <p>A subset of the 800 small water systems selected to conduct Assessment Monitoring will also be required to participate in a Screening Survey. The State Drinking Water Agency or the EPA will inform you if your system is selected.</p>	<p>1,2-diphenylhydrazine 2-methyl-phenol 2,4-dichlorophenol 2,4-dinitrophenol 2,4,6-trichlorophenol alachlor ESA diazinon disulfoton diuron fonofos linuron nitrobenzene prometon RDX Terbufos <i>Aeromonas</i></p>

ATTACHMENT 5

Health Effects Language for CCR

(Constituents with Primary MCLs only - there is no standard health effects language specified for constituents with only secondary MCLs because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics)

1. **Total Coliform:** "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems."
2. **Fecal coliform/*E. coli*:** "Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems."
3. **Turbidity:** "Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches."
4. **Gross beta activity:** "Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation. Some people who drink water containing beta and photon emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
6. **Strontium-90:** "Some people who drink water containing strontium-90 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
7. **Tritium:** "Some people who drink water containing tritium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
5. **Gross alpha activity:** "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."
8. **Combined Radium 226/228:** "Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
9. **Uranium:** "Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
10. **Aluminum:** "Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects."
11. **Antimony:** "Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar."
12. **Arsenic:** "Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
13. **Asbestos:** "Some people who drink water containing asbestos in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps."
14. **Barium:** "Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure."
15. **Beryllium:** "Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions."
16. **Cadmium:** "Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage."
17. **Chromium:** "Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis."
18. **Copper:** "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."
19. **Cyanide:** "Some people who drink water containing cyanide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nerve damage or thyroid problems."

20. **Fluoride:** "Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, 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."
21. **Lead:** "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."
22. **Mercury:** "Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing."
23. **Nickel:** "Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects."
24. **Nitrate:** "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
25. **Nitrite:** "Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin."
26. **Selenium:** "Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems."
27. **Thallium:** "Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems."
28. **2,4-D:** "Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems."
29. **2,4,5-TP (Silvex):** "Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
30. **Acrylamide:** "Some people who drink water containing high levels of acrylamide over a long period of time may experience nervous system or blood problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
31. **Alachlor:** "Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
32. **Atrazine:** "Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties."
33. **Bentazon:** "Some people who drink water containing bentazon in excess of the MCL over many year may experience prostate and gastrointestinal effects."
34. **Benzo(a)pyrene [PAH]:** "Some people who use water containing benzo(a)pyrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
35. **Carbofuran:** "Some people who use water containing carbofuran in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood, or nervous or reproductive system problems."
36. **Chlordane:** "Some people who use water containing chlordane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
37. **Dalapon:** "Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes."
38. **Dibromochloropropane [DBCP]:** "Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
39. **Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate:** "Some people who drink water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience toxic effects such as weight loss, liver enlargement, or reproductive difficulties."
40. **Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate:** "Some people who use water containing di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems or reproductive difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
41. **Dinoseb:** "Some people who drink water containing dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
42. **Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD):** "Some people who use water containing dioxin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
43. **Diquat:** "Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts."

44. **Endothall:** "Some people who drink water containing endothall in excess of the MCL over many years may experience stomach or intestinal problems."
45. **Endrin:** "Some people who drink water containing endrin in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
46. **Epichlorohydrin:** "Some people who drink water containing high levels of epichlorohydrin over a long period of time may experience stomach problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
47. **Ethylene dibromide [EDB]:** "Some people who use water containing ethylene dibromide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, stomach, reproductive system, or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
48. **Glyphosate:** "Some people who drink water containing glyphosate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney problems or reproductive difficulties."
49. **Heptachlor:** "Some people who use water containing heptachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
50. **Heptachlor epoxide:** "Some people who use water containing heptachlor epoxide in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
51. **Hexachlorobenzene:** "Some people who drink water containing hexachlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, or adverse reproductive effects, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
52. **Hexachlorocyclopentadiene:** "Some people who use water containing hexachlorocyclopentadiene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or stomach problems."
53. **Lindane:** "Some people who drink water containing lindane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney or liver problems."
54. **Methoxychlor:** "Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties."
55. **Molinate [Ordram]:** "Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects."
56. **Oxamyl [Vydate]:** "Some people who drink water containing oxamyl in excess of the MCL over many years may experience slight nervous system effects."
57. **PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls]:** "Some people who drink water containing PCBs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience changes in their skin, thymus gland problems, immune deficiencies, or reproductive or nervous system difficulties, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
58. **Pentachlorophenol:** "Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
59. **Picloram:** "Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
60. **Simazine:** "Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems."
61. **Thiobencarb:** "Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects."
62. **Toxaphene:** "Some people who use water containing toxaphene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or thyroid problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
63. **Benzene:** "Some people who use water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
64. **Carbon Tetrachloride:** "Some people who use water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
65. **1,2-Dichlorobenzene [o-DCB]:** "Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
66. **1,4-Dichlorobenzene [p-DCB]:** "Some people who use water containing 1,4-dichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience anemia, liver, kidney, or spleen damage, or changes in their blood."
67. **1,1-Dichloroethane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system or respiratory problems."

68. **1,2-Dichloroethane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,2- dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
69. **1,1-Dichloroethylene:** "Some people who use water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
70. **cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene:** "Some people who use water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
71. **trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene:** "Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
72. **Dichloromethane:** "Some people who drink water containing dichloromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
73. **1,2-Dichloropropane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
74. **1,3-Dichloropropene:** "Some people who use water containing 1,3-dichloropropene in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
75. **Ethylbenzene:** "Some people who use water containing ethylbenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
76. **Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether:** "Some people who use water containing methyl-*tert*-butyl ether in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
77. **Monochlorobenzene:** "Some people who use water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems."
78. **Styrene:** "Some people who drink water containing styrene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or circulatory system problems."
79. **1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane:** "Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and nervous system problems."
80. **Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]:** "Some people who use water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
81. **1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene:** "Some people who use water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adrenal gland changes."
82. **1,1,1-Trichloroethane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, nervous system, or circulatory system problems."
83. **1,1,2-Trichloroethane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2- trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or immune system problems."
84. **Trichloroethylene [TCE]:** "Some people who use water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
85. **TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]:** "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."
86. **Toluene:** "Some people who use water containing toluene in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system, kidney, or liver problems."
87. **Trichlorofluoromethane:** "Some people who use water containing trichlorofluoromethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
88. **1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane:** "Some people who use water containing 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems."
89. **Vinyl Chloride:** "Some people who use water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer."
90. **Xylenes:** "Some people who use water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience nervous system damage."

ATTACHMENT 5

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: MEADOWLARK RANCHES MUTUAL WATER CO.

Water System Number: 0612

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed 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 Department of Health Services.

Certified by: Name STEVE HARDER
Title WATERMASTER
Phone Number (805) 688-8901 Date 2-15-03

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

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

_____ Posted the CCR on the Internet at www._____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised 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 (attach a list of locations)

_____ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

_____ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

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

_____ [For investor-owned utilities] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission