



2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Informe Anual de
Calidad del Agua
2023

CITY OF VERNON 2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Since 1991, California water utilities have been providing information on water served to its consumers. This report is a snapshot of the drinking water quality that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, how it is tested, what is in it, and how it compares with state and federal limits. We strive to keep you informed about the quality of your water and to provide a reliable and economical supply that meets all regulatory requirements.

Where Does My Tap Water Come From?



Your drinking water comes from one source: groundwater that the City of Vernon (City) pumps from local, deep wells in the Central Groundwater Basin. This water source supplies our service area shown on the adjacent map. The quality of our groundwater supplies is presented in this report.

How is My Drinking Water Tested?

Your drinking water is tested by certified professional water system operators and certified laboratories to ensure its safety. The City's drinking water is routinely tested from wells and distribution system pipes for bacterial, radiological, and chemical constituents. The chart in this report shows the average and range of concentrations of the constituents tested in your drinking water during year 2023 or from the most recent tests. The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) allows some constituents to be tested less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of our data, although representative, is more than one year old. The chart lists all the constituents

detected in your drinking water that have federal and state drinking water standards. Detected unregulated constituents of interest are also included. We are proud to report that during 2023, the drinking water provided by the City to your home or business met or surpassed all federal and state primary drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

What Are Water Quality Standards?

The chart in this report shows the following types of water quality standards:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **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 pathogens.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

What is a Water Quality Goal?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and DDW have set voluntary water quality goals for some contaminants. Water quality goals are often set at such low levels that they are not achievable in practice and are not directly measurable. Nevertheless, these goals provide useful guideposts and direction for water management practices. The chart in this report includes three types of water quality goals:

- **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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **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.

How Do I Read the Water Quality Table?

Although we test for over 100 substances, regulations require us to report only those detected in your water. The first column of the water quality table lists substances detected in your water. The next columns list the average concentrations and range of concentrations found in your drinking water. Following are columns that list the MCL and PHG or MCLG, if appropriate. The last column describes the likely sources of these substances found in drinking water.

To review the quality of your drinking water, compare the highest concentration and the MCL. Check for substances greater than the MCL. Exceedance of a primary MCL does not usually constitute an immediate health threat, rather, it requires testing the source water more frequently for a short duration. If test results show that the water continues to exceed the MCL, the water must be treated to meet drinking water standards, or the source must be removed from service. The City does not need any additional water treatment to comply with primary drinking water standards. The City distributes water that has been disinfected with sodium hypochlorite to prevent bacterial growth in distribution pipes.

Secondary MCLs are standards intended for cosmetic or aesthetic considerations. Exceedance of a secondary MCL does not pose a health threat. The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in two wells in 2023. A survey of the City's 863 billed water customers in 2007 resulted in a 76 percent participation rate and 542 votes (63 percent) for "no treatment" of the City's water to remove iron and manganese. Given these findings, DDW waived the City from compliance with the secondary MCLs for iron and manganese for a period of nine years, ending August 29, 2016. Throughout the waiver period, iron and manganese levels in active groundwater sources were equivalent to or better than they had been preceding the waiver period. Furthermore, the secondary MCL for iron was not exceeded on a running annual average basis at any active source during the waiver period. Given these findings, DDW has renewed the waiver for a period of nine years, ending August 29, 2025. The iron and manganese secondary MCLs are set to protect against unpleasant effects such as color, taste, odor, and staining of laundry/plumbing fixtures. An iron or manganese secondary MCL exceedance does not pose a health risk.

Why Do I See So Much Coverage in the News About the Quality Of Tap Water?

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, including 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline 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 DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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). You can also get more information on tap water by logging on to these helpful web sites:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> (USEPA's drinking water web site)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (DDW web site).

Should I Take Additional Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as people with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. The USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on

appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection of *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead in Tap Water

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 plumbing. The City 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: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Source Water Assessment

The City conducted an assessment of its groundwater supplies in 2002. Groundwater supplies are considered most vulnerable to metal plating/finishing/fabricating, automobile repair shops, automobile gasoline stations, cement/concrete plants, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, irrigated crops, fleet/truck/bus terminals, food processing, furniture repair/manufacturing, hardware/lumber/parts stores, lumber processing and manufacturing, motor pools, office buildings/complexes, photograph processing/printing, plastics/synthetics producers, schools, sewer collection systems, water supply wells, wood/pulp/paper processing and mills, landfills/dumps, railroad yards/maintenance/fueling areas, utility stations-maintenance areas, and electrical/electronic manufacturing. You may request a copy of the assessment from Mrs. Joanna Moreno at (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

How Can I Participate in Decisions On Water Issues That Affect Me?

The public is welcome to attend City Council meetings the first and third Tuesday of each month at 9 a.m. at City Hall in the Council Chambers, 4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue.

How Do I Contact My Water Agency If I Have Any Questions About Water Quality?

If you have specific questions about your tap water quality, please contact Mrs. Joanna Moreno at (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

Visit us on the website www.cityofvernon.org

- **Meta de Nivel Máximo de Desinfectante Residual (MRDLG, en inglés):** El nivel de un desinfectante bajo el cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MRDLGs no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.
- **Meta de Salud Pública (PHG, en inglés):** El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable bajo el cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los PHGs son establecidos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.

¿Cómo Interpreto la Tabla de Calidad del Agua?

Aunque analizamos más de 100 sustancias, las normas nos requieren que reportemos solo aquellas que se encuentran en su agua. La primera columna en la tabla de calidad de agua enumera las sustancias detectadas en su agua. Las siguientes columnas enumeran las concentraciones promedio y el rango de concentraciones que fueron detectadas en su agua potable. Las siguientes son columnas que enumeran el MCL y PHG o MCLG, si corresponden. La última columna describe las probables fuentes de estas sustancias que se encuentran en el agua potable.

Para revisar la calidad de su agua potable, compare la concentración más alta y el MCL. Revise si hay sustancias que superan el MCL. Superación de un MCL primario generalmente no constituye una amenaza inmediata para la salud, más bien, se requiere analizar la fuente de agua con mayor frecuencia durante un periodo breve. Si los resultados muestran que el agua continúa excediendo el MCL, el agua debe ser tratada para cumplir con las normas de agua potable o la fuente debe ser retirada del servicio. La Ciudad no necesita ningún tratamiento de agua adicional para cumplir con las normas primarias de agua potable. La Ciudad distribuye agua que ha sido desinfectada con hipoclorito de sodio para prevenir el crecimiento de bacterias en las tuberías de distribución.

Los MCL secundarios son normas destinadas a consideraciones cosméticas o estéticas. Superación de un MCL secundario no representa una amenaza para la salud. El MCL secundario de manganeso fue superado en dos pozos en 2023. Una encuesta de los 863 clientes de agua de la Ciudad en 2007 resultó en una tasa de participación del 76 por ciento y 542 votos (63 por ciento) a favor de "no tratar" el agua de la Ciudad para eliminar hierro y manganeso. Tomando en cuenta estos resultados, el DDW eximió a la Ciudad de Vernon del cumplimiento de los MCL secundarios para hierro y manganeso por un período de nueve años que finalizó el 29 de agosto del 2016. Durante todo el periodo de exención, los niveles de hierro y manganeso en las fuentes activas de agua subterránea fueron equivalentes o mejores que antes del periodo de exención. Además, el MCL secundario de hierro no fue superado en base de promedio anual corriente en ninguna fuente activa durante el periodo de exención. Dado estos hallazgos, el DDW ha renovado la exención por un periodo de nueve años que finaliza el 29 de agosto de 2025. Los MCL secundarios de hierro y manganeso se establecen para proteger en contra de los efectos desagradables como el color, sabor, olor y manchas en la ropa y en los accesorios de plomería. Superación del MCL secundario de hierro o manganeso no representa un riesgo para la salud.

¿Por Qué Hay Tanta Publicidad Sobre La Calidad Del Agua Potable?

Las fuentes del agua potable (tanto agua de la llave como agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales, y pozos. Al pasar el agua por las superficies de la tierra o subterráneas, disuelve minerales naturales y, en algunas ocasiones, material radioactivo, y puede levantar sustancias generadas por la presencia de animales o por actividades humanas.

Los contaminantes que pueden existir en las fuentes de agua incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos, incluyendo virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones agrícolas ganaderas, y de la vida silvestre;
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, como las sales y los metales, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultar de la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de gas natural y petróleo, minería o agricultura;
- Pesticidas y herbicidas, los cuales pueden provenir de varias fuentes tales como la agricultura, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, y usos residenciales;
- Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos volátiles y sintéticos que son subproductos de procesos industriales y de la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de las estaciones de gasolina, la escorrentía de aguas pluviales urbanas, aplicaciones agrícolas y sistemas sépticos;
- Contaminantes radioactivos, los cuales pueden ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas natural y actividades mineras.

Con fin de asegurar que el agua de la llave sea segura para beber, la USEPA y el DDW prescriben regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua suministrada por los sistemas públicos de agua. El U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA, en inglés) y la ley de California también establecen límites para los contaminantes en el agua embotellada que deben proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

Se puede esperar razonablemente que toda el agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, contenga al menos cantidades pequeñas de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Para más información acerca de los contaminantes y posibles efectos a la salud favor de llamar a la USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline al teléfono (1-800-426-4791). También puede obtener más información sobre el agua potable ingresando a estos útiles sitios web:

- <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water> (página web de USEPA)
- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml (página web de DDW).

¿Debería Tomar Otras Precauciones?

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua potable que la población general. Las personas inmunocomprometidas, tal como las personas que estén en tratamiento por medio de quimioterapia cancerosa, personas que tienen órganos trasplantados, personas con VIH/SIDA u otros trastornos inmunológicos, algunas personas de edad avanzada, y los bebés pueden ser particularmente susceptibles a contraer infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con sus proveedores de salud médica sobre el agua potable. Las pautas de la USEPA/Centers for Disease Control sobre los medios apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección de Cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbianos están disponibles llamando a la USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Acerca del Plomo en el Agua de la Llave

Si está presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar serios problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. El plomo en el agua potable proviene principalmente de materiales y componentes relacionados con las líneas de servicio y la plomería. La Ciudad de Vernon es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando su agua potable no ha sido usada durante varias horas, usted puede reducir la exposición potencial al plomo dejando correr el agua de la llave durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de usar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa el plomo en el agua, se puede analizar su agua potable. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, los métodos de prueba y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar la exposición al plomo está disponible llamando a la USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline o dirigiéndose a: <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Evaluación de la Fuente de Agua

La Ciudad de Vernon realizó una evaluación de sus suministros de aguas subterráneas en el 2002. Los suministros de aguas subterráneas se consideran más vulnerable al enchapado, acabado, y fabricación de metal; a talleres automotrices; estaciones de gasolina; plantas de cemento y concreto; al procesamiento y almacenamiento de productos químicos y petróleo; a cultivos irrigados; terminales de flotas, camiones y autobuses; al procesamiento de alimentos; la reparación y fabricación de muebles; a tiendas de ferretería, madera, y partes; al procesamiento y fabricación de madera; a estacionamientos; complejos y edificios de oficina; al procesamiento e impresión de fotografías; a productores de plásticos y sintéticos; escuelas; sistemas de recolección de alcantarillado; pozos de agua; fábricas y procesamiento de madera, pulpa, y papel; vertederos y basureros; patios y áreas de mantenimiento y abastecimiento de combustible ferroviarios; estaciones y áreas de mantenimiento de utilidades; y a la fabricación de productos eléctricos y electrónicos. Una copia de la evaluación puede ser obtenida llamando a la Sra. Joanna Moreno al (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

¿Cómo Puedo Participar en las Decisiones Sobre Asuntos Acerca del Agua Que Me Puedan Afectar?

Se le invita al público a asistir a las reuniones del Concejo Municipal el primer y tercer martes de cada mes a las 9:00 a.m. en el Palacio Municipal en la sala del Concejo, 4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue.

¿Cómo Me Comunico Con Mi Agencia de Agua Si Tengo Preguntas Sobre La Calidad Del Agua?

Si usted tiene preguntas específicas sobre la calidad del agua potable, comuníquese con la Sra. Joanna Moreno al (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

Visítenos en el sitio web www.cityofvernon.org

CITY OF VERNON 2023 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Results are from the most recent testing performed in accordance with state and federal drinking water regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

CONSTITUENTS AND UNITS	GROUNDWATER		MCL	(MCLG) or PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
ORGANIC CHEMICALS Tested in 2023					
Trichloroethylene (µg/l)	<0.5	ND - 1.5	5	1.7	Industrial wastes and discharges
INORGANIC CHEMICALS Tested in 2021 to 2023					
Fluoride (mg/l) - naturally-occurring	0.36	0.28 - 0.40	2	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	<0.4	ND - 0.78	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage
RADIOLOGICALS Tested in 2015 to 2023					
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	<3	ND - 9.1	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	<1	ND - 1.3	5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/l)	2.4	ND - 9.2	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

PRIMARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - MANDATED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

MICROBIALS Tested Weekly	HIGHEST NUMBER OF DETECTIONS	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS Tested Quarterly					
AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	Health Goal	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
Trihalomethanes-TTHMS (µg/l) (b)	22	ND - 25	80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/l) (b)	4.1	ND - 5.1	60	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL Tested Weekly					
AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	Health Goal	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
Total Chlorine Residual (mg/l) (b)	0.64	0.11 - 1.9	4.0 (c)	4.0 (d)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
LEAD AND COPPER AT-THE-TAP Tested in 2023					
90th PERCENTILE LEVEL	# OF SITES ABOVE THE AL	MCL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER	
Copper (mg/l)	0.47 (e)	0	1.3 AL	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (µg/l)	ND (e)	0	15 AL	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED AT THE SOURCE - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

MINERALS AND METALS Tested in 2021 to 2023	GROUNDWATER		MCL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Chloride (mg/l)	50	33 - 81	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (color units)	3	ND - 10	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Conductivity (µmhos/cm)	690	580 - 960	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water
Iron (µg/l)	240	ND - 1,400	300	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/l) (f)	100	18 - 100	50	-	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	100	75 - 170	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	430	360 - 620	1,000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.36	ND - 0.95	5	-	Soil runoff

SECONDARY STANDARDS MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - FOR AESTHETIC PURPOSES

GENERAL PHYSICALS Tested in 2023	AVERAGE	RANGE	MCL	Health Goal	TYPICAL SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Color (color units)	2	ND - 30	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (threshold odor number)	1	1 - 2	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	0.31	ND - 4.7	5	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials

CHEMICALS OF ADDITIONAL INTEREST

UNREGULATED CHEMICALS Tested in 2021 to 2023	GROUNDWATER		PHG (MCLG)		
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
Alkalinity (mg/l as CaCO3)	210	190 - 270	-		
Calcium (mg/l)	69	56 - 100	-		
Magnesium (mg/l)	17	13 - 25	-		
Manganese (µg/l) (g)	51	19 - 96	SMCL=50		
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ng/l)	<4	ND - 4.3	-		
pH (standard unit)	7.7	7.5 - 8	-		
Potassium (mg/l)	4.1	3.5 - 4.8	-		
Sodium (mg/l)	50	40 - 59	-		
Total Hardness (mg/l as CaCO3)	240	190 - 360	-		
UNREGULATED CHEMICALS Tested in 2020	DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM		PHG (MCLG)		
	AVERAGE	RANGE			
	Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (µg/l)	0.22		ND - 0.64	-
	Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (µg/l)	0.26		ND - 0.81	-
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (µg/l)	0.26	ND - 0.81	-		

FOOTNOTES/ACRONYMS

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat for E. coli.

(b) Running annual average used to calculate MCL compliance.

(c) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

(d) Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

(e) 90th percentile from the most recent sampling at selected customer taps. Thirty (30) sites are tested every 3 years.

(f) The secondary MCL for manganese was exceeded in 2023. A manganese secondary MCL exceedance does not pose a health risk.

(g) Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring.

AL = Action Level; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level;
MCLG = MCL Goal; SMCL = Secondary MCL
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = MRDL Goal
ND = constituent not detected at the reporting limit
NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; PHG = Public Health Goal

mg/l = milligrams per liter or parts per million (equivalent to 1 drop in 42 gallons)
µg/l = micrograms per liter or parts per billion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000 gallons)
ng/l = nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (equivalent to 1 drop in 42,000,000 gallons)
pCi/l = picoCuries per liter; µmhos/cm = micromhos per centimeter
"<" means the constituent was detected but the average of the test results is less than the reporting limit required by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.