Table 1 - Ord Community Source Water Monitoring

Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Year Tested	Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 Average	Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS — Health Related Standards							
Inorganic Chemicals							
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	2003	0.24	0.24	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (NO_3)	ppm	45	n/a	2003	8.95	0.70 - 3.88	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Chemicals (a)							
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ppb	5	0.8	2003	N.D.	ND - 0.78	Discharge from metal degreasing.
Radioactivity:							
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	n/a	2001	2.82	ND - 9.42	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	50	n/a	2001	5.43	2.39 - 8.94	Decay of natural deposits.
Radium-226	pCi/L	5 for Ra226+Ra228	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 0.62	Erosion of natural deposits.
Strontium-90	pCi/L	8	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 1.47	Decay of natural deposits.
Tritium	pCi/L	20,000	n/a	2001	N.D.	ND - 1240	Decay of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS — Aesthetic Standards							
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	2003	97.7	85.0 - 120	Runoff- leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	n/a	2003	684	638 - 720	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	2003	64.3	55.0 - 77.0	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	n/a	2003	430	390 - 470	Naturally occurring minerals and metals.
pH	Units	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	2003	7.60	7.60	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Color	Units	15	n/a	2003	3.67	3.00 - 5.00	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	3	n/a	2003	1.67	1.00 - 3.00	Naturally-occurring materials.
Turbidity	NTU	5	n/a	2003	0.15	0.10 - 0.20	Soil runoff.
Other Contaminants — No Established Standards							
Alkalinity	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	118	97 - 140	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Calcium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	61	53 - 68	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Magnesium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	21	20 - 22	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Potassium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	3.0	2.9 - 3.1	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	45	40 - 48	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Hardness (b)	ppm	n/a	n/a	2003	238	215 - 256	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Radon 222	pCi/L	n/a	n/a	2000	362	320 - 388	Naturally-occurring gas also found in soil, outdoor air, indoor air.
Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) — No Established Standards							
Boron	ppb	1000 (AL)	n/a	2003	119	97 - 140	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium-VI	ppb	n/a	n/a	2001	3.0	2 - 5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Chromium Cr-VI Screen	ppb	n/a	n/a	2003	3.3	2.0 - 5.0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	ppb	50 (AL)	n/a	2003	7.98	6.7 - 9.0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Please refer to the definitions on the opposite side of this report to better understand these tables.

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Water quality of the Ord Community water system is thoroughly monitored. Testing results revealed that very few of the more than 100 constituents were found in the water supply. Those that were detected were well below the levels allowed by State and Federal standards.

The following Tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent constituent testing. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The California Department of Health Services requires that some contaminants be monitored less often because their concentrations are not expected to change from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 2 - Ord Community Distribution System Monitoring

PRIMARY STANDARDS — Health Related Standards

Microbiological Quality	MCL	(MCLG)	Number of Positive Samples in 2003	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	1-positive per month	(0)	1-positive sample each in Sept. & Nov. Total Samples Tested = 266	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead & Copper Indoor Tap Water Samples	Units	AL	PHG	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	90th Percentile Detected	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	15	2	2002	32	0 of 32	2.4	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.17	2002	32	0 of 32	0.38	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant - Disinfection By-products	Units	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	ppb	80	n/a	2003	8.90	6.50 - 11.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	60	n/a	2003	0.95	ND - 1.50	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual Running Average (MRDL as Cl_2)	ppm	[4.0]	[4]	2003	0.70	0.06 - 1.95	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Others	**Units**	**MCL**	**(MCLG)**	**Year**	**Average**	**Range**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Asbestos	MFL	7	(7)	1998	0.20	0.20	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains

Footnotes:

(a) Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) were not detected in the blended water samples collected quarterly from the Sand Tank reservoir that services the Ord Community distribution system.

(b) Hardness of 238 ppm = 14 grains/gallon

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services require that all water suppliers provide their customers the following information about drinking water.

Educational Information

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Ord Community's water is treated according to Department of Health Services regulations, which establish limits for contaminants in bottled water (the

(continued under Table 3)

Table 3 - Contaminants NOT Detected

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards

Microbiological Quality in Distribution System

Fecal Coliform was Not Detected in all of 266 Samples Tested in 2003.

Organic Chemicals Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's) (Tested in 2003)	**Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)** (Tested in 2001)
Bromodichloromethane	Alachlor
Bromoform	Atrazine (AAtrex)
Chloroform	Bentazon (Basagran)
Dibromochloromethane	Benzo(a)pyrene
Total Trihalomethanes	Carbofuran (Furadan)
Benzene	Chlordane
Carbon Tetrachloride	2,4,-D
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Dalapon
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	Dinoseb
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Diquat
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Endothall
Dichloromethane	Endrin
1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
1,3-Dichloropropene	Glyphosate
Ethyl Benzene	Heptachlor
Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Heptachlor Epoxide
Monochlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene
Styrene	Hexachloropentadiene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	Methoxychlor
Toluene	Molinate (Ordram)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Oxamyl
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	Pentachlorophenol
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	Picloram
Trichlofluoromethane (Freon 11)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Trichlorofluoroethane (Freon 113)	Simazine (Princep)
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	Thiobencarb (Bolero)
Xylenes (Total)	Toxaphene
	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)

Inorganic Chemicals Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 (Tested in 2003)

Aluminum	Cyanide
Antimony	Lead
Arsenic	Mercury
Barium	Nickel
Beryllium	Nitrite (as Nitrogen)
Cadmium	Selenium
Chromium (Total)	Thallium

SECONDARY STANDARDS- Aesthetic Standards (Tested in 2002)

Copper	MBAS, Foaming Agents
Iron	Silver
Manganese	Zinc

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Not Detected in Ord Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31. (Tested in 2001 & 2002)

Perchlorate (ClO4-)	Acetochlor
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	DCPA mono & di-acid degradate
Ethyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE)	4,4'-DDE
Tert-Amyl - Methyl Ether (TAME)	EPTC (Ethyldipropylthiocarbamate)
Tert Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	Molinate
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) - Tested 2002	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)
2, 4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	Nitrobenzene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	Terbacil

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION *(continued from under Table 2)*

can pick-up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that, may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Note for the Immuno-compromised

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.

Definitions

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

Public Health Goal (PHG) = The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) = The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) = The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) = MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirement, and water treatment requirement.

UCMR = Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule

n/a = Not applicable

ND = Not detectable at testing limit

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL = million fibers per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter