Table 1 - Source Wells & Desalination Plant Monitoring

Detected Contaminants	Unit	Year Tested	Source Well Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 Average	Source Well Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 Range	Desalination Plant Product Water Average	Desalination Plant Product Water Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards									
Inorganic Chemicals:									
Aluminum	ppm	2001	ND	ND - 0.053	ND	ND	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	ppb	2001	4.3	ND - 8.0	ND	ND	50	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	ppb	2001	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5.36	50	(50)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	ppm	2001	0.16	ND - 0.32	ND	ND	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactivity (a)									
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	2001	2.54	ND - 6.70	(a)	(a)	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards									
Chloride	ppm	2001	72	43 - 127	93	68 - 154	500	n/a	Runoff- leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	2001	620	407 - 854	425	357 - 793	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	2001	50	20 - 74	6.21	4.41 - 11.0	500	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	2001	365	310 - 410	226	158 - 329	1000	n/a	Naturally occurring minerals and metals
pH	Units	2001	8.08	7.56 - 8.78	8.22	7.37 - 8.53	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Color	Units	2001	0.74	ND - 10	3.50	3.00 - 5.00	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	2001	2.39	ND - 12	1.25	ND - 3.00	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring materials
Turbidity	NTU	2001	0.41	ND - 5.47	1.14	0.11 - 4.59	5	n/a	Soil run-off.
Other Contaminants - No Established Standards									
Alkalinity	ppm	2001	133	100 - 149	58.9	56.0 - 63.4	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Calcium	ppm	2001	24	4.2 - 38	25.0	23.0 - 27.0	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Magnesium	ppm	2001	7.75	0.60 - 17	3.58	3.20 - 3.90	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	2001	94	76 - 130	56.3	51.2 - 59.0	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Potassium	ppm	2001	2.95	2.30 - 3.70	2.4	2.26 - 2.50	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Hardness (b)	ppm	2001	91	12 - 165	77.1	73.0 - 83.0	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Radon 222	pCi/L	2000	701	208 - 1408	(c)	(c)	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring gas also found in soil, outdoor air, indoor air.
Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) - No Established Standards									
Boron	ppb	2001	108	84.0 - 180	425	384 - 470	1000 (AL)	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium-VI Total Cr Screen	ppb	2001	1.13	ND - 5.0	ND	ND	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	ppb	2001	4.51	ND - 9.20	ND	ND	50 (AL)	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

Footnotes

(a) Average Gross Alpha Activity, desalination plant seawater intake well, tested in 2001 = 2.49 pCi/L, is below the MCL. It ranges from 1.15 to 4.91 pCi/L.
(b) Hardness, groundwater sources = 91 ppm = 5.4 grains/gallon; Hardness, desalination product water = 77.1 ppm = 4.6 grains/gallon
(c) Not required to test for Radon level in the desalination plant product water.

General Information on Drinking Water

Water quality is thoroughly monitored by the Marina Coast Water District. The results of our testing revealed that very few of the more than 100 constituents we tested for were found in your water. Those that were detected were well below the levels allowed by State and Federal standards.

The enclosed Tables 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 California Department of Health Services requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants 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 - Distribution System Monitoring

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards

Microbiological	Number of Positive Samples in 2001	MCL	(MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	1-positive out of 268 samples tested	1-positive per month	(0)	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead & Copper Customer's Indoor Tap Water Samples	Unit	Year Tested	No. of Samples Collected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	90th Percentile Detected	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper	ppm	2001	30	None	0.15	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-products	Unit	Year Tested	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	2001	2.99	ND - 7.6	100	n/a	By-product of chlorination of drinking water.

Chemicals in the News

To inform you about important water quality issues, the following information has been included:

ARSENIC The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted the lower arsenic standard in drinking water of 10 parts per billion effective January 23, 2006. While the District's water supply meets the new USEPA standard, it does contain low levels of "naturally-occurring" arsenic. The USEPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The USEPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) The USEPA and the State adopted regulations to monitor for unregulated chemicals in drinking water. Chromium-VI, one of the UCMR's, generated a lot of publicity. These chemicals are"unregulated"in that they lack drinking water standards, also called maximum contaminant level (MCL). The purpose of monitoring for unregulated chemicals is to provide data to support the USEPA's and State's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these chemicals in the future for the protection of public health.You can find the test results for the UCMR's in Table 1 and Table 3. Since total chromium has never been detected in the District's water supply sources, the State allows us to screen for chromium-VI, by analyzing for total chromium at a detection level (DLR) of 1 µg/L, which is ten times lower than the regulated total chromium's DLR of 10 µg/L. Total chromium was not detected at the lower DLR from the District's deep wells #10, # 11, and #12. Only Well #9, which is used less than 1 percent as a source of water, revealed a low level of total chromium and will be analyzed further for chromium-VI in 2002.

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

Table 3 - Constituents Tested But Not Detected in 2001

PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards

Microbiological Quality in Distribution System (d)

Fecal Coliform 268 Samples Tested	No Positive Sample

Lead & Copper in Distribution System

Lead in Customer's Indoor Tap Water Samples	Not Detected from 30 Sample Sites

Organic Chemicals in Source Well Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 (e)

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC's)		Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's)	
Bromodichloromethane	ND	Alachlor	ND
Bromoform	ND	Atrazine (AAtrex)	ND
Chloroform	ND	Bentazon (Basagran)	ND
Dibromochloromethane	ND	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	ND	Carbofuran (Furadan)	ND
Benzene	ND	Chlordane	ND
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND	2,4,-D	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	Dalapon	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-DCB)	ND	Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	ND	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	ND	Diethylhexylphthalate (DEHP)	ND
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	ND	Dinoseb	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	Diquat	ND
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	Endothall	ND
Dichloromethane	ND	Endrin	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	ND
1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	Glyphosate	ND
Ethyl Benzene	ND	Heptachlor	ND
Methyl-Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	ND	Heptachlor Epoxide	ND
Monochlorobenzene	ND	Hexachlorobenzene	ND
Styrene	ND	Hexachloropentadiene	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	Lindane (gamma-BHC)	ND
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ND	Methoxychlor	ND
Toluene	ND	Molinate (Ordram)	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	Oxamyl	ND
1,1,1,-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	ND	Pentachlorophenol	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	ND	Picloram	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	ND	Polychlorinated Biphenyls	ND
Trichlofluoromethane (Freon 11)	ND	Simazine (Princep)	ND
Trichlorofluoroethane (Freon 113)	ND	Thiobencarb (Bolero)	ND
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	ND	Toxaphene	ND
Xylenes	ND	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	ND
		2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND

Inorganic Chemicals	Source Well Nos. 9,10,11,12	Desalination Plant Product Water
Antimony	ND	ND
Asbestos (1994)	ND	NR (f)
Barium	ND	ND
Beryllium	ND	ND
Cadmium	ND	ND
Chromium	ND	ND
Cyanide (2000)	ND	ND
Lead (in source water)	ND	ND
Mercury	ND	ND
Nickel	ND	ND
Nitrate (as Nitrate, NO_3)	ND	ND
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ND	ND
Selenium	ND	ND
Thallium	ND	ND

SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standard

Copper (in source water)	ND	ND
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	ND	ND
Iron	ND	ND
Manganese	ND	ND
Silver	ND	ND
Zinc	ND	ND

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR) (g)

Perchlorate (ClO4-)	ND
Dichlordifluoromethane (Freon 12)	ND
Ethyl tertiary Butyl Ether (ETBE)	ND
tert-Amyl - Methyl Ether (TAME)	ND
tert Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	ND
1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	ND @ 50 ng/L, DLR
2, 4-Dinitrotoluene (2,4-DNT)	ND
2,6-Dinitrotoluene (2,6-DNT)	ND
Acetochlor	ND
Sum of DCPA mono- and di-acid degradate	ND
4,4'-DDE	ND
EPTC (Ethyldipropylthiocarbamate)	ND
Molinate	ND
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether	ND
Nitrobenzene	ND
Terbacil	ND

Footnotes:

(d) Microbiological tests were also conducted monthly for the desalination plant intake well and weekly for the product water in 2001. Total and fecal coliforms were not detected in the product water.

(e) Volatile Organic Chemicals were not detected in the desalination plant seawater intake well in 2001. Synthetic Organic Chemicals were not detected in 1999.

(f) NR = Not Required to test.

(g) Unregulated chemicals in the desalination plant seawater intake well and product water will be tested in 2002.

RADON The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency proposed to set a drinking water standard for radon that could range from 300 to 4000 pCi/L (pico Curies per liter). Although the regulation has not been finalized, The District's water sources were tested for radon in 2000. The results range from 208 to 1408 pCi/L.

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Breathing air containing radon may increase the risk of lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 pCi/L. The best way to reduce the overall risk from radon is to reduce radon levels in indoor air.

For additional information, call the USEPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON.

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.

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

TON = Threshold Odor Number

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter