Table 1 - Source Water Monitoring

Detected Contaminants	Unit	Year Tested	Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Health Related Standards							
Inorganic Chemicals:							
Fluoride	ppm	2001	0.27	0.26 -0.27	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	2001	9.09	4.0 - 15.4	45	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactivity							
Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	2001	2.82	ND - 9.42	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity	pCi/L	2001	5.43	2.39 - 8.94	50	n/a	Decay of natural deposits.
Radium-226	pCi/L	2001	N.D.	ND - 0.62	5 for Ra226+Ra228	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Strontium-90	pCi/L	2001	N.D.	ND - 1.47	8	n/a	Decay of natural deposits.
Tritium	pCi/L	2001	N.D.	ND - 1,240	20,000	n/a	Decay of natural deposits.
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Chloride	ppm	2001	95.0	78.0 - 127	500	n/a	Runoff- leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	2001	601	543 - 657	1,600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate	ppm	2001	63.3	53.0 - 75.0	500	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	2001	423	380 - 470	1,000	n/a	Naturally occurring minerals and metals.
pH	Units	2001	7.40	7.40	6.5 - 8.5	n/a	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Foaming Agents (MBAS) *(a)*	ppb	2001	20	ND - 50	500	n/a	Municipal and industrial waste discharges.
Color	Units	2001	2.0	ND - 3.0	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Odor Threshold	TON	2001	1.33	1.0 - 2.0	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring materials.
Other Contaminants - No Established Standards							
Alkalinity	ppm	2001	116	96 - 137	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring minerals.
Calcium	ppm	2001	62	52 - 73	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Magnesium	ppm	2001	19	18 - 20	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Sodium	ppm	2001	40	36 - 43	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Potassium	ppm	2001	2.97	2.9 - 3.0	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Hardness (b)	ppm	2001	233	204 - 264	n/a	n/a	Naturally-occurring mineral.
Radon 222	pCi/L	2000	362	320 - 388	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	106	81 - 130	1,000 (AL)	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium-VI	ppb	2001	3	2 - 5	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.
Vanadium	ppb	2001	7.98	6.7 - 9.0	50 (AL)	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

Footnotes

(a) MBAS are methylene blue active substances or surfactants found mainly from discharge of household laundering and cleaning activities.

(b) Hardness of 233 ppm = 13.9 grains/gallon

General Information on Drinking Water

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

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 (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	ppb	1999	32	0 of 32	6.44	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	ppm	1999	32	1 of 32	0.831	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	4.18	1.60 - 8.10	100	n/a	By-product of chlorination of drinking water.

Others	Unit	Year	Average	Range	MCL	(MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Asbestos	MFL	1998	0.20	0.20	7	(7)	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains

Chemicals in the News

The District wants to inform you about important water quality issues, so we have included the following information:

Arsenic

The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) adopted the lower arsenic standard in drinking water of 10 parts per billion effective January 23, 2006. Arsenic was not detected in the former Fort Ord water supply sources in 2001.

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

The USEPA and the State adopted regulations to monitor for unregulated chemicals in drinking water. 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 Tables 1 and 3 in this report.

Low levels of hexavalent chromium or chromium-VI, one of the UCMR's, were detected in the former Fort Ord water supply sources. There is no current Federal or State standard for chromium-VI, but there is a limit for total chromium, which is 50 µg/L. Total chromium was not detected in the former Fort Ord water sources in 2001.

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

Fecal Coliform	No Positive Sample out of 268 samples tested.

Source Well Nos. 29, 30, 31 Monitoring

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 (Total)	ND	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	ND

Inorganic Chemicals	
Aluminum	ND
Antimony	ND
Arsenic	ND
Barium	ND
Beryllium	ND
Cadmium	ND
Chromium (Total)	ND
Cyanide	ND
Lead (in source water)	ND
Mercury	ND
Nickel	ND
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ND
Selenium	ND
Thallium	ND

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Copper (source water)	ND
Iron	ND
Manganese	ND
Silver	ND
Zinc	ND
Turbidity	ND

Unregulated Chemicals Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

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 @ 500 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

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 former Fort Ord's water supply sources were tested for radon in 2000. The results range from 320 to 388 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