INTRODUCTION

Lincoln Avenue Water Company (Lincoln Avenue) is committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is provided to you annually. It includes information describing where your drinking water comes from, the constituents found in your drinking water and how the water quality compares with the regulatory standards. We are proud to report that during 2019, the drinking water provided by Lincoln Avenue met or surpassed all Federal and State drinking water standards. We remain dedicated to providing you with a reliable supply of high quality drinking water.

Lincoln Avenue, a mutual water company, serves approximately 16,000 people in the northwest region of Altadena, an unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. As a mutual water company, the shareholders are its customers that are served by its distribution system. The General Manager oversees the company's operations and reports to a five person Board of Directors that meets monthly at the company offices located at 564 West Harriet Street, Altadena, California 91001. For more information, you may contact Ms. Jennifer Betancourt Torres, General Manager, at 626-798-9101, extension 213.

WHERE DOES MY DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

In 2019, Lincoln Avenue distributed approximately 2,015 acre-feet of water to its customers. This is amounts to about 657 million gallons. One acre-foot is enough water to cover one acre of land, one foot deep with water, or approximately 325,900 gallons. Eighty-four percent of the water came from two wells pumping from the Raymond groundwater basin. Four percent of the total was purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), a regional wholesaler of imported surface water. This water is a blend of Colorado River water delivered through MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct and surface water from Northern California delivered through the State of California Water Project Aqueduct. MWD's water is filtered and disinfected at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. The remaining twelve percent of Lincoln Avenue's water came from local surface water in Millard Canyon. Just like MWD, Lincoln Avenue must filter and disinfect its local surface water source in Millard Canyon. The Millard Canyon treatment facility meets the same stringent water quality standards as MWD's treatment plant. Chlorine disinfectant is added to all water served by Lincoln Avenue to kill microorganisms and prevent re-growth of bacteria in storage reservoirs and distribution pipelines.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

In accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, an assessment of the groundwater sources for Lincoln Avenue was completed in May 2002. The purpose of the drinking water source assessment is to promote source water protection by identifying types of activities in the proximity of the drinking water sources which could pose a threat to the water quality. The assessment concluded that Lincoln Avenue's groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities or facilities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: gasoline stations, dry cleaners, automobile repair shops, high density housing and parking lots. In addition, the groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activity or facility not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: recreational area-surface water source. Furthermore, an assessment of Lincoln Avenue's surface water source was completed in October 2000. The assessment concluded that Lincoln Avenue's surface water source is considered vulnerable to the following activity or facility associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: recreation and low density septic system use. In addition, the surface water source is considered vulnerable to historic mining operations, for which no associated contaminant has been detected. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Lincoln Avenue Water Company at 564 West Harriet Street, Altadena, California 91001. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting our office at (626) 798-9101.

Every five years, MWD is required by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to examine possible sources of drinking water contamination in its State Water Project and Colorado River source waters. The most recent watershed sanitary surveys of MWD's source water supplies from the Colorado River was updated in 2015 and the State Water Project was updated in 2016. Water from the Colorado River is considered to be most vulnerable to contamination from recreation, urban/stormwater runoff, increasing urbanization in the watershed, and wastewater. Water supplies from Northern California's State Water Project are most vulnerable to contamination from urban/stormwater runoff, wildlife, agriculture, recreation, and wastewater. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) also requires MWD to complete one Source Water Assessment (SWA) that utilizes information collected in the watershed sanitary surveys. MWD completed its SWA in December 2002. The SWA is used to evaluate the vulnerability of water sources to contamination and helps determine whether more protective measures are needed. A copy of the most recent summary of either Watershed Sanitary Survey or the SWA can be obtained by calling MWD at (800) CALL-MWD.

WHAT ARE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water standards established by USEPA and DDW set limits for substances that may affect consumer health or aesthetic qualities of drinking water. 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 PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible.

- **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 contaminants.
- Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard:** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Notification Level (NL): An advisory level which, if exceeded, requires the drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e. city council, county board of supervisors).

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY GOAL?

In addition to mandatory water quality standards, 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 the following 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 USEPA.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water 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.

WHAT CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCES OF DRINKING 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**, 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- 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 applications, and septic systems.

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).

WHAT IS IN MY DRINKING WATER?

As in past years, the Water Quality Charts compare the quality of your tap water to State and Federal drinking water standards. The water quality charts list all the regulated drinking water contaminants and other contaminants of interest, including unregulated contaminants requiring monitoring, that were **detected** during the 2019 calendar year or from the results of the most recent testing done in accordance with the monitoring regulations. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. More than 100 regulated contaminants have been tested that **were not detected** in drinking water delivered by Lincoln Avenue; the list of non-detected contaminants is not included in the chart.

Most contaminants detected in our groundwater and surface water sources occur in your drinking water from erosion of natural deposits in soils. However, several detected contaminants are present in tap water as the result of the treatment process itself, corrosion of plumbing fixtures, or from industrial discharges:

• Aluminum in the MWD treated surface water comes from a treatment chemical used to assist in the removal of soil particles and microorganisms.

- **Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids** are organic chemicals that form when chlorine is added to disinfect the water. These chemicals are monitored in the distribution system.
- **Nitrate in groundwater** could come from fertilizers or leakage from old septic tanks. Nitrate in your drinking water may have exceeded one-half the MCL in 2019, but it was never greater than the MCL. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.
- **Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical** that is used in solid rocket propellants, fireworks, explosives and flares, which originated from past discharges at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), the known perchlorate plume site. Levels of perchlorate detected in our wells in May 2004 exceeded the then DDW Notification Level of 6 micrograms per liter (µg/L). In June of 2004, Lincoln Avenue's customers were notified that water from these wells would not be delivered to them and the wells would remain off-line. In July of 2004, Lincoln Avenue completed the installation of an Ion Exchange treatment system to remove perchlorate from our well water to a non-detectable level. The system is now working in tandem with our existing Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) System to remove volatile organic contaminants in our well water. With this arrangement, Lincoln Avenue provides safe drinking water to its customers.
- The groundwater pumped by our two wells contains several volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), including Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC), Tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and Trichloroethylene (TCE). The untreated groundwater exceeds the MCL for CTC. In order to use this important component of our total water supply, in 1992, we constructed a GAC treatment plant for the removal of the VOCs. A condition of our permit to operate this plant states that the treatment process must remove all the VOCs to non-detectable levels. PCE, CTC and TCE in the treated water of the GAC treatment plant were monitored on a weekly basis and no VOCs were detected in the fully-treated water during 2019.

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 home plumbing. Lincoln Avenue 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 Hot Line or at https://www.epa.gov/lead.

Groundwater is protected from many infectious organisms, such as the parasite *Cryptosporidium*, by the natural filtration action of water percolating through soils. Current conventional surface water treatment methods remove most *Cryptosporidium* organisms when they are present, but 100 percent elimination cannot be guaranteed. MWD has detected *Cryptosporidium* in some areas of their watershed but has never detected the organism in their treated water. There is no evidence that *Cryptosporidium* has entered the Lincoln Avenue water supply. However, **some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.** Immunocompromised 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER FLUORIDATION

"Community water fluoridation helps us meet [health] goals; as it is one of the most cost-effective, equitable, and safe measures communities can take to prevent tooth decay and improve oral health." **U.S. Surgeon General**

In November 2007, MWD joined a majority of the nation's public water suppliers by adding fluoride to drinking water in order to prevent tooth decay. In line with recommendations from DDW, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, MWD began adjusting the natural fluoride level in imported water, which ranges from 0.1 part per million (ppm) to 0.3 ppm. MWD was in compliance with all provisions of the State's fluoridation system requirements. Fluoride levels in drinking water are limited under California state regulations at a maximum dosage of 2 ppm.

Lincoln Avenue does not add additional fluoride to the local water delivered to you because fluoride occurs naturally in groundwater. As shown on the water quality table, the average fluoride concentration in Lincoln Avenue's groundwater is 0.74 ppm.

Fluoride has been added to U.S. drinking water supplies since 1945. Of the 50 largest cities in the U.S., 43 fluoridate their drinking water. There are many places to go for additional information about the fluoridation of drinking water. They include:

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <u>https://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/index.html</u> American Water Works Association: <u>www.awwa.org</u> State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water: <u>http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml</u>

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TREATED SURFACE WATER										
Chemical	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Average Amount	Range of Detections	MCL Violation?	Most Recent Tests	Typical Source of Contaminant			
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Health Rela	ted Standards	6							
Organic Chemicals										
Toluene (ppb)	150	150	0.6	0.6	No	2019	Discharge from petroleum and chemical refineries			
Inorganic Chemicals										
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	0.12	ND - 0.11	No	2019	Water treatment process residue			
Bromate (ppb)	10	0.1	1.9	ND - 8.1	No	2019	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection			
Fluoride (ppm) Nitrate (ppm as N)	2 10	1 10	0.7	0.6 - 0.9 0.5	No No	2019 2019	Treatment additive for dental health			
Secondary Drinking Water Standa		-			INO	2019	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use			
Aluminum (ppb)	200	600	120	ND - 110	No	2019	Water treatment process residue			
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	50	46 - 55	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Color (Color Units)	15	n/a	ND	ND - 1	No	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials			
Iron (ppb)	300	n/a	240	240	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	n/a	1	1	No	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials			
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	1,600	n/a	470	440 - 500	No	2019	Substances that form ions in water			
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	73	65 - 81	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	n/a	270	240 - 290	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Unregulated Chemicals Requiring	Monitoring									
Hardness (ppm as CaCO3)	Not Regulated	n/a	110	100 - 120	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Sodium (ppm)	Not Regulated	n/a	50	46 - 54	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level;										
PHG = California Public Health Goal;							per centimeter			
Turbidity - combine			Treatment	Turbi		TT	Typical Source of Contaminant			
Metropolitan Water District Weym	outh Filtration	Plant	Technique	Measure	ements	Violation?				
 Highest single turbidity measure 			0.3 NTU	0.0		No	Soil Runoff			
 Percentage of samples less than Turbidity is a measure of the cloudines 			95%	100		No	Soil Runoff			
LINCO		E WATER (PHG or	COMPANY Average	Range of	ANYON SU MCL	JRFACE W Most Recent	ATER TREATMENT PLANT			
Gnemical	WICL	(MCLG)	Amount	Detections	Violation?	Tests	Typical Source of Contaminant			
Primary Drinking Water Standards	Health Rela	ted Standards	3							
	00	0.40	5.0	50	N.	0010	Encies of actival description			
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	5.9	5.9	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits			
Inorganic Chemicals Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	<0.05	ND - 0.12	No	Monthly	Water treatment process residue; erosion of natural deposits			
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2.8	2.8	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	1.4	0.79 - 1.8	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Secondary Drinking Water Standa	1									
Aluminum (ppb)	200 500	600 p/o	<50	ND - 120	No	Monthly 2010	Water treatment process residue; erosion of natural deposits			
Chloride (ppm) Color (Color Units)	500 15	n/a n/a	9.4 7.5	9.4 7.5	No No	2019 2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits Naturally-occurring organic materials			
Odor (threshold odor number)	3	n/a	1.5	1	No	2019	Naturally-occurring organic materials			
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	28	28	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1,600	n/a	420	420	No	2019	Substances that form ions in water			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1,000	n/a	250	250	No	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Turbidity (NTU) Unregulated Chemicals Requiring	5 Monitoring	n/a	0.1	0.1	No	2019	Soil run-off			
Hardness (ppm as CaCO3)	Not regulated	n/a	196	196	n/a	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
Sodium (ppm)	Not regulated		190	190	n/a	2019	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits			
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level;	MCLG = Federa	I MCL Goal; n/	a = not applicabl	le; pCi/L = picoC	uries per liter; I	ND = not detecte	ed; < = average is below the			
detection limit for purposes of reportin µmho/cm = micromhos per centimete	0 ().	nephelometric 1	urbidity units; PI	HG = California P	ublic Health G	oal; ppb = parts	s-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million;			
Turbidity - combined filter effluent		Treatment			TT		Typical Source of Contaminant			
		Technique			Violations?					
 Highest single turbidity measurement Percentage of samples less than 0.3 NTU 		1 NTU 95%	0.32 97%		No No		Soil run-off Soil run-off			
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudines Millard Canyon Surface Water Treatm	ent Plant treated	water is a good	l indication of eff	fective filtration.	Filtration is call	ed a "treatment				

Gene Apple Particle (pCA) 15 (1) 5.44 3.87.76 No 2018 Emcore of natural deposits more gains (Commode) -	LINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY GROUNDWATER QUALITY											
Phrane Profile Standards Nume Other Standards Cores Appla Profile (Cr(1) 10 (1) 5.44 2.88 2011 Encode of adural deposits. Cores Appla Profile (Cr(1) 10 0.40 7.44 3.88 2011 Encode of adural deposits. Arrent: (g2) 10 0.74 0.84 7.64 No 2011 Encode of adural deposits. Fluided (print) 2 1 0.74 0.84 7.65 No 2011 Encode of adural deposits. Fluided (print) 5.00 11 0.74 No 2018 Encode of adural deposits. Standard (print) 5.00 10 0.42 41 40 2018 Encode of adural deposits. Standard (print) 5.00 100 11 No 2018 Encode of adural deposits. Standard (print) 5.00 100 11 No 2018 Encode of adural deposits. Standard (print) 5.00 11 100 2018 Encode of adural deposits. Tota	Chemical	MCL					Recent	Typical Source of Contaminant				
Gene Apple Particle (pCA) 15 (1) 5.44 3.87.76 No 2018 Emcore of natural deposits more gains (Commode) -	Primary Drinking Water Standards	Health Rela	ted Standard	S			10303					
Unsum (pCA) 20 0.43 7.4 7.8 No 2018 Free or Analy deposite Areacic (pp) 10 0.504 4.2 ND - 24 ND - 241 Number (pp) 2 1 Areacic (pp) 10 0.504 6.86-07 No 2018 Fraction of natural deposite Minde (ppn) 0.0 5.3 4.7-5.5 No Monthly Rund Ford (headed) from Antural deposite Color (threshold dot number) 5.0 n.6 100 No 2018 Erroson of natural deposite Color (threshold dot number) 5.0 n.6 100 0.0 1000 100 <td>Radiologicals</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Radiologicals											
Image (CA) 20 0.43 7.4 7.8 No 2018 Errore of haural deposite Ansenic (pd) 10 0.004 4.2 ND - 2.4 No 2018 Errore of haural deposite Ansenic (pd) 10 0.014 4.7 5.3 NO 2018 Errore of haural deposite Over the point 5.3 4.7 5.3 NO 2018 Errore of haural deposite Over the point 5.00 n/4 4.3 4.7 No 2018 Errore of haural deposite Column (pd) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (•	15	(0)	5.48	3.88 - 7.95	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits				
Ansame (pph) 10 0.0.04 -0.2 ND - 2.4 No. 2018 Reserved for large from subtract deposits Name (ppm) 2 1 0.74 0.86 0.75 No. Marrently Marrent	, , ,	20				No	2018	· · ·				
Hundle (prim) 2 1 0.74 0.84 0.801 Election in mutual adpoints Nitreti (prim as N) 10 10 5.3 47.5 S No Months M	Inorganic Chemicals											
Name (pp: a.s. N) 10 10 15.3 4.7.5 No Membry Rundmark elevating from fertilizer use Chick (pp: m) 500 r/n 4.3 4.4 No 2018 Enclose matural deposits Order (threshold our number) 3 r/n 1 1 No 2018 Enclose matural deposits Specific Conducting (pmin) 500 r/n 600 - 670 No 2018 Enclose of natural deposits System (pmin) 5.00 r/n 600 - 670 No 2018 Enclose of natural deposits Total Devolved Socies (pmin) 5.000 r/n 621 - 227 - 244 No 2018 Enclose of natural deposits Sociam (pmin) Not Regulated r/n 201 227 - 244 No 2018 Enclose of natural deposits Participacital Contains Participacital Regulated Rink r/n 2013 Enclose of natural deposits Participacital Contains Participacital Rink r/n 2013 Enclose of natural deposits Mole (propin participacital Rink Regulated Rink Resociam ParticipaR	Arsenic (ppb)		0.004									
Carbonic (prom) Standardize Additional (Standardize) Main (Stand												
Other topen 500 rh 43 43 No 2018 Encode number (manual deposits) Oper (threshold on number) 1.000 rh 670 660-670 No 2018 Statuse St			-			No	Monthly	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use				
Oddr (Treehold dorf runner) 3 n'a 1 No 2018 Naturely-occurring organic materialis Suttle (ppm) 1.000 n'a 680 680 No 2018 Exclusion or naturalia Exclu			1									
Specific Conductance (unhulow) 1.500 n/a 670 660 670 No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Total Disadved Solida (pm) 1.000 n/a 420 410 + 420 No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Hardmack (pm and Cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hardmack (pm and Cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hardmack (pm and Cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hordmack (pm and Cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hordmack (pm and cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hordmack (pm and cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hordmack (pm and cardon) No 2018 Envision of natural deposits Envision of natural deposits Hordmack (pm and cardon) No Average Amount Range of Dolections Most Recent Tosts												
Suffact (ppm) 500 n²a 69 86 90 No 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Undig Discoved Solits (ppm) 1.000 n²a 420 410 - 420 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Satura (ppm) No 2018 Erosion of natural deposits 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Satura (ppm) No 2018 Erosion of natural deposits 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Mole Maintegent No 2018 Erosion of natural deposits 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Mole Mole Mole Cold: na var applicable, ND on deposits 2018 Erosion of natural deposits Pipe satz servalition; ppm = parts-pervalition;	, ,											
Trade Descrived Solving (pm) 1,00 no 2018 Encision of natural deposits Hardpridied Chemicals Rounding Monitoring no 201 277-294 No 2018 Encision of natural deposits Sociam (grow) No Regulated no 28 20-30 No 2018 Encision of natural deposits Pipe parts pro-Finitory No 2018 Encision of natural deposits Encision of natural deposits Pipe parts pro-Finitory No 2018 Encision of natural deposits Encision of natural deposits Pipe parts pro-Finitory No 2018 Encision of natural deposits Pipe parts pro-Finitory No 2018 Unregulated Chemicals MCL PHG or (MCL G) Average Amount Range of Detections Most Recent Tests Bornis (pp) n'a n'a 13 ND - 50 2018 Adaptance (zbron' (pp) n'a n'a 1,000 2018 2018 Margenese (pb) n'a 1,00 Average Amount Range of Detections Most Recent Tests Bornid Call												
Unregisted Chemicals Requires Non 2018 Ension of natural deposits Sotum (pom) Not Regulated nin 28 30 2018 Ension of natural deposits MCL<												
Instrumes (pm as GaC03) Not Regulated (m / 23 n/a 23 757-264 No 2118 Erceited instrum deposits (model of mature deposits) MGL - Maximum Contaminant Level, MCLG = Federal MCLG (See), m/a a not applicable, ND - not detected, pCLL = productives per URS - California Public Health Geal; ppb parts-generaling, mathematics PM - Not detected in Min for purposes of reporting (DLR). LINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY TREATED SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER QUALITY Most Recent Tests Monitoring in Mark MCL (M - PHG of (MCL G) Average Amount (MCL G) Range of Detections Most Recent Tests Monitoring in Mark (MCLG) = Federal MCL Geal, PHG - California Public Health Geal; ppb = parts-per-billion, SMCL = Secondary MCL Most Recent Tests Monitor (arguing det only Minitor Group Nature) n/a 1.3 ND - 0.4 2018 Molitor (arguing det only Minitor Group Nature) n/a 4.04 ND - 0.4 2018 Marganese (rsp)1 ^(m) n/a 1.400 1.400 2018 2018 Molitor (arguing det only Minitor Group Nature) model (rsp)1 1.400 2018 2018 Total Orbitic (arguing monitoring) n/a 4.01 1.400 2018 2018												
Sodium (pm) No Regarder No 2018 Election of matural deposits MCL Mode Mode Sodium (Loss) Sodium (L			n/a	261	257 - 264	No	2018	Frosion of natural deposits				
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Lavel; MCLG = Reserve MCL Goal; materials MCL = functions purposes MCL = functions purposes MCL = functions purposes MCL = functions purposes Most Recent Tests Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring MCL (MCLG) PHG or (MCLG) Average Amount no na Range of Detections Most Recent Tests Bornide (pb)* n/a n/a 13 ND - 50 2018 Marganese (pb)* n/a -0.4 ND - 0.45 ND - 0.45 Marganese (pb)* 0 n/a -0.46 ND - 10.4 ND - 10.4 ND		- ×										
Puble Pattersper-Nallion: pmp a partersper-Nallion: pmp andresper-Nallion: pmp andresper-Na				-			1					
Check MCL (MCL 0) MCL (MCL 0) MCL (MCL 0) MCL (MCL 0) Marge Amount 0 Range of Detections 0 Most Recent Tests 0 Bronder(pb)* na na na 1 ND - 0 2018 Bronder(pb)* na na 10 100 - 0.0 2018 Bronder(pb)* na na 100 2018 2018 Margenes (pb)* na na 100 2018 2018 Motor and manut Level, MCL Scatt, PHG = Calfornia Public Healt Gause pp = parts-per-billion; SMCL = Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Motor and market Level MCL Caset, PHG = Calfornia Public Healt Gause pp = parts-per-billion; SMCL = Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Motor and market Level MCL Caset, PHG = Calfornia Public Healt Gause pp = parts-per-billion; SMCL = Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Secondary MCL Total Trindomethanes (pb) MCL M (RD C) NP (RD C) Range of Detection in Motor and Motor a	ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-p							- ,				
Requiring Monitoring MCL (MCL.G) Average Automit Name Autoget December Model Bormide (ppb)* n/a n/a 13 ND -50 2018 Mangenese (ppb)* n/a n/a 1.700 1.400 - 2.000 2018 Mangenese (ppb)* n/a n/a 1.700 1.400 - 2.000 2018 Mode L Maximum Parts-per-Million; SMCL = Secondary MCL 2018 2018 * Montoning required for only Millard Caryon raw water * Factorian Parts-per-Million; SMCL = Secondary March * Average * Mangenese is equiring monitoring. ELINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY Total Trata/methanes (ppb) MCL * March Most march Total Trata/methanes (ppb) No Average Molt march Total Trata/methanes Total Trata/methane Total Trata/methane <t< td=""><td colspan="12"></td></t<>												
Requiring Monitoring (MCLG) V Image: Complex State	Unregulated Chemicals	MCI	PHG or	Average	Amount	Range of	Detections	Most Recent Tests				
Manganese (pp)** SNCL = 50 n/a < 0.4 ND - 0.45 2018 Total Organic Carbon (pp)* n/a 1.700 1.400 - 2.000 2018 MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = Federal MCL Goal; PMG = California Public Health Goal; ppB = parts-per-billion; SMCL = Secondary MCL 3018 * Monitoring required for only Milard Canyon raw water ** ** ** * Manganese is required monitoring. * * Typical Source of Contaminant Canyon raw water * Manganese is required monitoring. * * * * Typical Source of Contaminant Canyon raw water * Manganese is required monitoring. * * MCL or (MRDLG) * PHG or (MRDLG) * * MOLt or Topical Source of Contaminant Canyon raw water * Total Trinatomethranes (ppb)* 80 n/a 46 ND - 138 No Counterly Byproducts of chorine disinfection * Halacoentic Addis (ppb)* 60 n/a 4.0 ND - 5 No Quarterly Byproducts of chorine disinfection * Gala Chorine Residual (ppm)* 1.0 n/a -0.1 ND - 5	Requiring Monitoring	moe	(MCLG)	Average Amount		Range of	Betteetions					
Total Tribulomatic Sation (ppb)* main 1700 1400-2000 2018 MGL = Maximum Containant Level; MGLG = Federal MGL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; ppb = parts-per-billion; SMGL = Secondary MGL Montoing required for only Millard Caryon raw water ** Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 pb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 pb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. INICCLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY Chemical MCL or (MRDL) PHG or (MRDL) Average Amount Range of Detections Most Trests Total Tribulomethanes (ppb) 80 n/a 46 ND - 104 No Quarterly Byroducts of chorine disinfection Haloacetic Acids (ppb) 60 n/a 45 ND - 104 No Quarterly Byroducts of chorine disinfection Total Tribulomethanes (ppb) 60 n/a 45 ND - 104 No Quarterly Byroducts of chorine disinfection Total Tribulomethanes (ppb) 60 n/a 45 ND - 5 No Monthy Naturally-occurring organic materials Total Tribulomethanes (ppb) 10 n/a 1 No Accord No Quarterly Byroducts of chorine disinfection Tot	Bromide (ppb) *	n/a	n/a	13								
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, MCL G = Federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; PpB = parts-per-billion; SMCL = Secondary MCL * Monitoring required for only Millard Carryon raw water **** *** Manganeses is required with a secondary standard of 50 ppb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 ppb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. *** MCL or (MRDL) PHG or (MRDLG) Average Amount Range of Amount MCL violation? Topical Source of Contaminant Tests Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) 80 n/a 46 ND -104 No Quarterly Byproducts of chlorine disinfection Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) 80 n/a 46 ND -104 No Quarterly Byproducts of chlorine disinfection Total Chlorine Residual (pm) (4) 1.1 0.3 - 2.2 No Workity Naturally-occurring organic materials Color (color units) ^{**} 15 n/a -3 ND - 5 No Monthy Naturally-occurring organic materials Color (color units) ^{**} 1 -2 No Monthy Naturally-occurring organic materials Color (color units) ^{**} 1 -2 No Monthy Naturally-occurring o	• • • •											
* Monitoring required for only Millard Caryon raw water ** Manganese is regulated with a secondary standard of 50 pb but was not detected, based on the detection limit for purposes of reporting of 20 pb. Manganese was included as part of the unregulated chemicals requiring monitoring. LINCOLN AVENUE WATER COMPANY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY Chemical MCL or (MRDLG) ACL or OPANY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER QUALITY Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) 80 n/a 46 ND -104 No Quartery Byproducts of choine disinfection Tatal Choine Residual (ppm) 40 (4) 1.1 0.3 - 2.2 No Weekly Diriking water disinfection Color (dolor number) 5 n/a 43 ND - 5 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials Color (dolor number) 5 n/a 40.1 ND - 8 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials Color (dolor number) 5 n/a 40.1 ND - 8 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials Turbicity (NTU) 5 n/a 40.1 ND - 8 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials Turbicity (NTU) 5 N/a 40.1 ND - 8 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials Turbicity (NTU) 7 No Monthly Naturally-occurring organic materials NTU = explendentic turbidy number (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (Soci //a = nd splendent) < = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDLG = Ma	•	1		,								
ChemicalMCL or (MRDL)PHG or (MRDLG)Average AmountRange of DetectionsMCL Violation?Recent TestsTypical Source of ContaminantTotal Trihatomethanes (ppb)80n/a46ND - 104NoQuarterlyByproducts of chlorine disinfectionHaloscetic Acids (ppb)60n/a45ND - 136NoQuarterlyByproducts of chlorine disinfectionTotal Trihatomethanes (ppb)60n/a45ND - 56NoWeeklyDrinking water disinfectantCodor (clor units)"15n/a-3ND - 6NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsOdor (threshold odor number)"3n/a11 - 2NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsCodr (clor units)"5n/a<0.1ND - 0.8NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsOdor (threshold odor number)"3n/a11 - 2NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsTurbidity (NTU)"5n/a<0.1ND - 0.8NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsTurbidity (NTU)" <td< th=""><th></th><th>equiring monitorin</th><th>ng.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></td<>		equiring monitorin	ng.									
ChemicalMCL or (MRDL)PHG or (MRDLG)Average AmountRange of DetectionsMCL Violation?Recent TestsTypical Source of ContaminantTotal Trihatomethanes (ppb)80n/a46ND - 104NoQuarterlyByproducts of chlorine disinfectionHaloscetic Acids (ppb)60n/a45ND - 136NoQuarterlyByproducts of chlorine disinfectionTotal Trihatomethanes (ppb)60n/a45ND - 56NoWeeklyDrinking water disinfectantCodor (clor units)"15n/a-3ND - 6NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsOdor (threshold odor number)"3n/a11 - 2NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsCodr (clor units)"5n/a<0.1							Most					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) 80 n/a 46 ND - 104 No Quarterly Byproducts of chlorine disinfection Halacaetic Acids (ppb) 60 n/a 45 ND - 136 No Quarterly Byproducts of chlorine disinfection Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (4) (4) 1.1 0.3 - 2.2 No Weeky Drinking water disinfectant Color (color units) 15 n/a <3	Chemical						Recent	Typical Source of Contaminant				
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) 60 n/a 45 ND - 136 No Quarterly Byproducts of chlorine disinfection Total Chlorine Residual (ppm) (4) (4) 1.1 0.3 - 2.2 No Weekly Drinking water disinfection Color (color units)" 15 n/a <3	Total Tribalomethanes (pph)*	80	n/a	46	ND - 104	No		Byproducts of chlorine disinfection				
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)(4)(4)1.1 $0.3 - 2.2$ NoWeeklyDrinking water disinfectantColor (color units)15n/a<3							· · · ·					
Oddr (threshold odor number)"3n/a11 - 2NoMonthlyNaturally-occurring organic materialsTurbidity (NTU)"5n/a<0.1		(4)	(4)	1.1	0.3 - 2.2	No	Weekly	Drinking water disinfectant				
Turbidity (NTU)" 5 n/a <0.1 ND - 0.8 No Monthly Soil run-off Regulated with a primary MCL; "Regulated with a secondary MCL; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-billion; pm = parts-per-billion; MCL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; Gal; ND = not detected; NU = nephelometric turbidity units; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; < = average is below the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR)	Color (color units)**		n/a	<3	ND - 5	No	Monthly	Naturally-occurring organic materials				
Regulated with a primary MCL; "Regulated with a secondary MCL: NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; ppb = parts-per-billion; ppm = parts-per-million; MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; ND = not detected; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; < a verage is below the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) Four locations in the distribution system are tested quarterly for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids; thirteen locations are tested monthly for color, and turbidity. In addition, thirteen locations are tested weekly for coliform bacteria and chlorine residual. Action Level (AL) PHG 90th Percentile Value Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites Tested Violation? Typical Source of Contaminant Lead (Copper Action Level (AL) PHG 90th Percentile Value Sites Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites Tested Violation? Typical Source of Contaminant Lead (ppb) 15 0.2 ND 1/45 No Corrosion of household plumbing Copper (ppm) 1.3 0.3 0.26 0/45 No Corrosion of household plumbing Achemical Which if exceed the AL in a subsequent resampling. Copper was detected in thirty-one samples; however, none of the results exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of Achemical binch if exceed do in more th							· · ·					
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; MD = not detected; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; PHG = California Public Health Goal; n/a = not applicable; < = average is below the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR)		I		I								
Lead / CopperAction Level (AL)PHGPercentile ValueSifes Exceeding AL/ Number of Sites TestedAL Violation?Typical Source of ContaminantLead (ppb)150.2ND1/45NoCorrosion of household plumbingCopper (ppm)1.30.30.260/45NoCorrosion of household plumbingEvery three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap.The most recent set of samples was collected in 2019. Lead was detected in two samples; one result exceeded the AL a subsequent resampling. Copper was detected in thirty-one samples; however, none of the results exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of A chemical which if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2019, no school sites submitted requests to be sampled for lead.Unregulated Chemicals Requiring MonitoringMCLPHG or (MCLG)Average AmountRange of DetectionsMost Recent TestsHaloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)n/an/a1.31.32019Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)n/an/a2.52.52019	MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; NTU = nephelometric turbidity units; P Four locations in the distribution system	MRDL = Maximu HG = California I m are tested qua	um Residual Di Public Health G rterly for Total	sinfectant Level; oal; n/a = not ap Frihalomethanes	MRDLG = Maxir oplicable; < = ave and Haloacetic A	mum Residual I rage is below tl Acids; thirteen I	Disinfectant Lev he detection lim	rel Goal; ND = not detected; it for purposes of reporting (DLR)				
Copper (ppm)1.30.30.260/45NoCorrosion of household plumbingEvery three years, at least 30 residences are tested for lead and copper at-the-tap.The most recent set of samples was collected in 2019. Lead was detected in two samples; one result exceeded the AL but the result did not exceed the AL in a subsequent resampling. Copper was detected in thirty-one samples; however, none of the results exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of A chemical which if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.Unregulated Chemicals Requiring MonitoringMCLPHG or (MCLG)Average AmountRange of DetectionsMost Recent TestsHaloacetic acids (HAA6) (ppb)n/an/a1.31.32019Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)n/an/a2.52.52019	Lead / Copper		PHG	Percentile	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Typical Source of Contaminant				
Unregulated Chemicals MCL PHG or (MCLG) Average Amount Range of Detections Most Recent Tests Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb) n/a n/a 1.3 1.3 2019 Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb) n/a n/a 1.87 1.87 2019 Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb) n/a n/a 2.5 2.5 2019	Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	ND			No	Corrosion of household plumbing				
but the result did not exceed the AL in a subsequent resampling. Copper was detected in thirty-one samples; however, none of the results exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration of A chemical which if exceeded in more than 10 percent of the samples, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. In 2019, no school sites submitted requests to be sampled for lead. Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb) n/a n/a 1.3 1.3 1.3 0019 Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb) n/a n/a 1.4 1.87 1.87 2019 Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb) n/a n/a 2.5 2.5 2019								· · ·				
Requiring MonitoringMCLMCLGAverage AmountRange of DetectionsMost Recent TestsHaloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)n/an/a1.31.32019Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb)n/an/a1.871.872019Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb)n/an/a2.52.52019		a subsequent res	ampling. Coppe	er was detected	in thirty-one sam	ples; however,	none of the res	ults exceeded the AL. A regulatory action level is the concentration o				
Haloacetic acids (HAA6Br) (ppb) n/a n/a 1.87 1.87 2019 Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb) n/a n/a 2.5 2.5 2019												
Haloacetic acids (HAA9) (ppb) n/a n/a 2.5 2.5 2019	n 2019, no school sites submitted requ Unregulated Chemicals	ests to be samp	ed for lead. PHG or				· ·					
	n 2019, no school sites submitted requ Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring	ests to be samp MCL	ed for lead. PHG or (MCLG)	Average	e Amount	Range of	Detections	Most Recent Tests				
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; MCLG = Federal MCL Goal; PHG = California Public Health Goal; ppb = parts-per-billion	n 2019, no school sites submitted requ Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	ed for lead. PHG or (MCLG) n/a	Average 1	e Amount 1.3 .87	Range of	Detections 1.3 .87	Most Recent Tests 2019				