

ATTACHMENT 6



Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Traver Water, LLC.

Water System Number: 5400553

The water system named above hereby certifies that its 2013 Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 03/25/14 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Gina Monroy, Signature: [Handwritten Signature], Title: Preparer, Phone Number: (559) 935-2300, Date: 03/27/14

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

[X] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Mailed out to all residents with the monthly Statement for April 1st, 2014.

[X] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- [ ] Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.
[ ] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
[ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
[ ] Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
Posted the CCR in public places
[ ] Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
[ ] Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

[ ] For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.

[ ] For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission



**2013 Consumer Confidence Report**  
**Traver Water Co. LLC. – System # 5400553**  
**P.O. Box 343, Coalinga, CA 93210-0343**  
**Phone (559) 935-2300 \* Fax (559) 935-1347**

APR 24 2014

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. There are three (3) ground water wells located in the community.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Matt Gomes with California Water Services at (559) 935-2300**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Traver Water Co. LLC routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Unless otherwise stated this table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.

#### **Discussion of Vulnerability**

A source assessment was conducted for the Traver Water LLC supply well in September 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Historic gas stations, Known Contaminant Plumes, Underground storage tanks – Confirmed leaking tanks. The activities to which the Traver Water LLC Water System is most vulnerable include historic leaking underground fuel storage tanks, chemical and petroleum storage, sewer lines and agricultural activity and drainage. The leaking tanks have been removed and replaced with approved double-walled containment and there is ongoing remediation at the site. A copy of the assessment may be viewed at the Traver Water LLC main office located at: 770 W. Elm, Coalinga, CA 93210. You may also request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Traver Water LLC @ 559-935-2300.

***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. Traver Water LLC 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.***



## 2013 Consumer Confidence Report \* Traver Water Company LLC – System # 5400553

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

### ***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 storm-water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides that** may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water 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.

## WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2013.

### Terms & abbreviations used below:

- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Most Probable Number (MPN)** – (bacterium) per 100 milliliters of sample.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Variations & Exemptions (V&E)** - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The Goal (MCLG)** is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Public Health Goal or (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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that additional of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.

Please call our office if you have questions.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



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Nos da gusto en presentarle a usted el Reporte Anual de la Calidad de Agua. Este reporte esta disenado para informarles tocante la calidad de su agua y los servicios que les entregamos todos los días. Nuestra meta es de constantemente proveerles el agua suficiente y segura para tomar. Queremos que comprendan los esfuerzos que hacemos continuamente para mejorar tratamientos y procesos para proteger nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos comprometidos en asegurarles la calidad de su agua. Hay tres pozos de agua localizados en nuestra comunidad.

Si usted tiene preguntas tocantes este reporte o concerniente a la utilidad de agua, por favor pongase en contacto con **California Water Services, Matt Gomes a (559) 935-2300.**

Toda la agua para tomar, incluyendo agua embotellada, se puede esperar que contenga aunque sea en cantidades pequenas, algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua posee un riesgo de salud. Mas informacion tocante contaminantes y efectos potenciales a su salud pueden ser obtenidos cuando llame a la linea directa de La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente (EPA), Agua Potable Segura al numero 1-800-426-4791.

Traver Water Co. LLC, rutinariamente vigila el agua para detectar contaminates en su agua de tomar, en acuerdo con las leyes Federales y Estatales. Este reporte ensena los resultados de vigilancia, del monitoreo del primero de Enero hasta el 31 de Diciembre, 2013. Toda agua para tomar, incluyedo la agua enbotellada se puede esperar que contenga pequenas cantidades de contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de estos contaminantes no necesariamente son un riesgo a su salud.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua de tomar que la poblacion en general. Personas Immuno-comprometidos como personas con cancer recibiendo quimoterapia, personas que an recibido transplantes de organos, personas con HIV/AIDS (SIDA) o otros desordenes imune en sus sistemas, algunas personas ancianas, y ninos (pequeños) pueden particularmente correr el riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben buscar el consejo de su medico al tomar de esta agua. Las lineas de giansa del EPA/CDC de terminos apropiados en hacer menos el riesgo de infeccion por cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos están disponibles por medio de la linea directa de comunicacion de La Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

**Para asegurar que la agua este segura para tomar,** La Agencia de Proteccion del Ambiente de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento Estatal de Servicios de Salud prescribe regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proveida por los sistemas de agua publica. Regulaciones del Departamento tambien establecen limites de contaminantes en la agua enbotellada para proveer la misma proteccion para la salud publica.

Las fuentes de agua de tomar (agua de llave y de botella) incluyen rios, lagos, arroyos, estanques, depositos de agua, fuentes, y pozos. A medida que el agua, viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o por debajo de ella, disuelve minerales naturales y en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede levantar sustancias que provienen por la presencia de animales or por actividad humana.

#### **La discusión de la vulnerabilidad**

Una evaluación de las fuentes se llevó a cabo para el suministro de agua, así Traver LLC en septiembre de 2002. La fuente se considera más vulnerables a las siguientes actividades no asociadas con ningún contaminantes detectados: gasolineras históricos, conocidos contaminantes Penachos, tanques de almacenamiento subteraneo - Confirmados los tanques con fugas. Las actividades a las que el Sistema de Agua Traver Water LLC es más vulnerable incluyen tanques históricos fugas subterráneas de almacenamiento de combustible, almacenamiento de productos químicos y petróleo, líneas de alcantarillado y de la actividad agrícola y el drenaje. Los tanques con fugas se han eliminado y reemplazado con aprobado contención de doble pared y no es remediación en curso en el sitio. Una copia de la evaluación puede ser visto en la oficina principal Traver Water LLC ubicada en: 770 W. Elm, Coalinga, CA 93210. También puede solicitar un resumen de la evaluación se enviará a usted por contacto con el agua Traver LLC @ 559-935-2300.

**Si estan presentes,** los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y niños. Plomo en agua potable es principalmente por materiales y componentes en líneas de servicio y plomería en casa. Traver Water Company LLC, es responsable de proporcionar con agua de alta calidad pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en sondear componentes. Cuando su agua ha estado asentada durante varies horas, puede minimizar el potencial de la exposición principal limpiando su llave de agua de 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted se preocupa por su aga prinsipal, puede pedir que su agua se probada,. La información de el plomo en el agua potable, Los Metados Probados, y los pasos que puede tomar para minimizar exposición está disponible en la Línea Directa Segura de Agua potable o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.



En esta tabla se encontrara terminos y abrevaciones que ala mejor no son conocidos. Para que usted mejor entienda estos terminos hemos proveeido las siguientes definiciones:

***Contaminantes que pudieran estar presentes en fuentes de agua incluyen:***

***Contaminantes microbios***, virus y bacteria, que puedan venir de plantas que tratan desperdicios, sistemas septicos, operaciones de animales de agricultura, y animales silvestres.

***Contaminantes No orgánicos***: sal y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o resultar de agua desechable industrial o domestica, produccion de aceite y gas, minas, o agricultura.

***Pesticidas y hervicidas***, que pudieran venir de una variedad de fuentes como agricultura, y uso residencial.

***Contaminantes quimicos organicos***: incluyendo quimicos organicos sinteticos y volatiles, que son productos proventos de procesos industriales y produccion de petroleo, y tambien pueden venir de estaciones de gas, aplicaciones de agricultura, y sistemas septicos.

***Contaminantes Radioactive***: que puedan ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resulted de produccion de aceite y gas y actividades de mina.

## LOS DATOS DE LA CALIDAD DE AGUA

***La tabla debajo indica todos los contaminantes del agua tomable que detectamos durante el año 2013.*** La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no necesariamente indican que la agua es un peligro a la salud. A menos que se indique de otra manera, la informacion en la tabla es de exámenes hechos del primero de Enero hasta el 31 de Diciembre 2013.

### Los términos y las abreviaciones usadas:

- ***N/A = No Aplicable***
- ***ND: no detectable en el límite de las pruebas***
- ***Principal estándar de agua tomable (PDWS):*** MCL's para contaminantes que afectan la salud en junta con requisitos de vigilia y reportaje, y requisitos de tratamiento del agua.
- ***Los Estándares (SDWS) Secundarios de Agua que Beben:*** MCL es para contaminantes que afecta el sabor, el olor, o la apariencia del agua que bebe. Contaminantes con SDWSs no afecta la salud en los niveles de MCL.
- ***Partes por millones (ppm):*** o Miligramos por litro (mg/l) - una parte por millón corresponde a un minuto en dos años o un solo pené (un centavo) en \$10,000.
- ***Partes por billón (ppb) o Microgramos por litro*** – una parte por billón corresponde en un minuto en 2,000 años, o un solo pené (un centavo) en \$10, 000,000.
- ***Picocuries por litro (pCi/L)*** – picocuries por litro – es una media de la radioactividad en el agua.
- ***Número más probable (MPN)*** – (bacterium) por 100 mililitros de una prueba.
- ***Nephelometric Turbidity Unidad (NTU)*** – nephelometric turbidity unidad es una mitad de la claridad de agua. Turbidity en exceso de 5 NTU es promedio notable a la persona.
- ***Variancias y Excepciones (V&E)*** – permiso del Estado o EPA para poder encontrarse un MCL o tratamiento técnico bajo ciertas condiciones.
- ***Regulatorio Acción Lévele (AL)*** la concentración del contaminante, por si se excede, puede necesitar tratamientos o otros requerimientos que tendrá que seguir el sistema de agua.
- ***Tratamiento Técnico (TT)*** – (lenguaje mandatorio) un tratamiento técnico es un proceso requerido con la intención en reducir el nivel de la contaminación en el agua para tomar.
- ***Máximo Contaminante Nivel*** – Lo Máximo que es Permitido (MCL) es el nivel más alto que es permitido en el agua para tomar. MCL's son puestos lo más cerca que se puede como sea factible usando el mejor tratamiento técnico que sea disponible.
- ***Máximo Contaminante Nivel Meta*** – El Meta (MCLG) es el nivel de contaminante en el agua para tomar de abajo en el cual no se sabe ni se espera un riesgo de salud. MCLG's *permitido por la margina de seguridad.*
- ***Publico Salud Nivel o (PHG)*** – La nivel de contaminación en el agua de abajo para tomar en lo cual no se sabe ni se espera un riesgo de salud. PHG's son puestos por la agencia de protección de sus alrededores de California
- ***Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDL):*** El nivel más alto de desinfectante en el agua potable permitan. No hay pruebas convincentes de que más de un desinfectante es necesaria para el control de contaminantes microbianos.
- ***Máximo de Desinfectante Residual Meta (MRDLG):*** El nivel de desinfectante de agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado a la salud. MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

Por favor llame a nuestra oficina se tiene preguntas.

Les pidimos a todos nuestros consumidores que nos ayuden a proteger nuestros recursos de agua, que es el corazon de nuestra comunidad, forma de vida y el futuro de nuestros hijos. Gracias!!



\* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month: No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2013	10	<0.1	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2013	10	<0.1	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2013	44	30-55	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2013	168	96-240	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2013	6.9	ND-22.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2013	9.74	3.5-27	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Arsenic (ppb)	2013	1.77	ND-2.8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2013	0.008	ND-0.13	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.13	0.11-0.14	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> ) ppm	2013	31.5*	11.0-62.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*\*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advise from your health care provider.*



TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2010	2.5	<5 - 5.00	15	N/A	Naturally -occurring organic materials. There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
Iron (ppb)	2013	2398 * (a)*	ND-11000	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	2013	32	ND-120	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2013	473	280-800	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) E.C. New Well 3	2013	576	400-790	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence * (a)
Chloride (ppm)	2013	65.3	41-95	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence *(a)
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	15.9	6.7-27	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes *(a)

\* (a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppb)	2011	0.006	ND-0.012	0.2	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in solids due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit.
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TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected Range	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity (ppm)	2013	156.6 120-200	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Calcium (ppm)	2013	42.0 21.0-62.0	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Magnesium (ppm)	2013	15.3 10.0-21.0	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Potassium (ppm)	2013	3.167 2.8-3.5	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
pH (Std. Units)	2013	8.2 8.2-8.2	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppb)	2013	0.005	0.005 *Public Health Goal (PHG) 0.0007	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3,-trichloropropane in excess of the Public Health Goal or Notification Level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies of laboratory animals.