SAMPLING RESULTS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 calendar year. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the 2013 calendar year. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year.

NATURALLY OCCURRING BACTERIA

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. They can be found all around us: in our food; on our skin; in our bodies; and, in the air, soil, and water. Some are harmful to us and some are not. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year,we tested more than 1,080 samples (more than 90 samples every month) for coliform bacteria.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The

DISTRIBUTION TESTING

Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6.99	ND - 8.75	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	22.26	ND - 38.6	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.278	ND - 0.487	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.0083	ND - 0.0289	2012	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (% positive samples/month)	0	5	1.05	NA	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment

MEDICINE PARK FACILITY

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low - High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	34	NA	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (highest occurrence)	NA	1	0.13	NA	11/14/2013	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.111	NA	2012	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	6.71	ND - 22.67	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82	ND - 0.82	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	<0.05	NA	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.32	NA	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) (optional)	-	MPL	49.9	NA	2012	No	Naturally present in the environment

SOUTHEAST FACILITY

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL, TT,	Your	Range	Sample	Violation	Typical Source

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 technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MPL: State assigned Maximum Permissible Level

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not Applicable

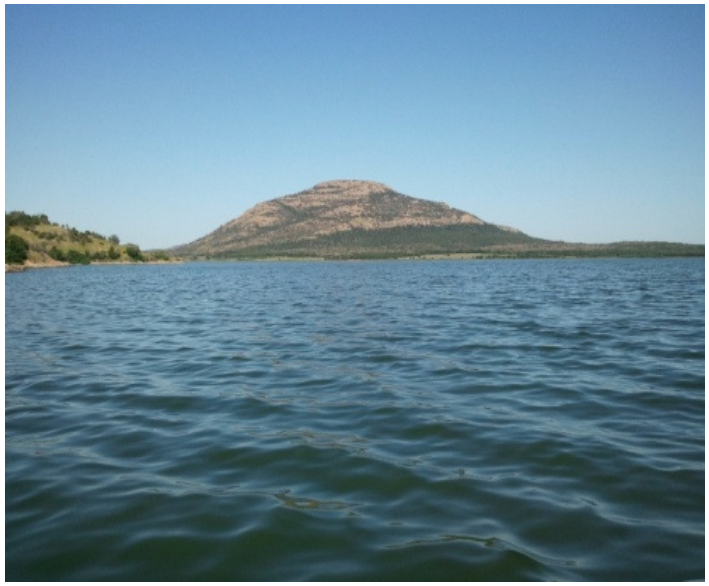
ND: Not Detected

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminant	or MRDLG	or MRDL	Water	Low - High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (% Removal)	NA	TT	38	NA	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	1	0.13	NA	2/4/2014	No	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	ND	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.88	NA	2013	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	3.22	ND - 12.87	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	ND - 1.07	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	ND	NA	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate - Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.94	NA	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	-	MPL	65.8	NA	2013	No	Naturally present in the environment



View of Mt. Scott from Lake Lawtonka Reservoir