City of Santa Barbara

JUNE 2025

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Water

BE WILDFIRE READY: YOUR ESSENTIAL DRINKING WATER SYSTEM FACTS

Wildfire Season is Here — Let's Be Ready, Together!
As we prepare for another wildfire season, I want to share some important information about how the City of Santa Barbara's drinking water system works, and what that means for you during a wildfire emergency. Drinking water systems are not built to fight wildfires. Santa Barbara's water system is designed first and foremost to provide safe, reliable drinking water.

While the water system does support firefighting efforts for structure fires, wildfires require far more pressure and water than any drinking water system is built to provide. Storing extra water "just in case" isn't always an option — too much treated water sitting in storage can lead to water quality problems. That's why local firefighters train extensively to use water efficiently during wildfires, and why aerial firefighting teams often draw water directly from nearby reservoirs.

How Santa Barbara Keeps Your Water Flowing — Even During Emergencies

Our water system includes 300+ miles of water pipes, 14 pump stations, 13 active reservoirs, 3 treatment plants, and 2,600+ fire hydrants (regularly tested and maintained). Emergency preparedness investments include backup generators at water treatment plants & key pump stations, increased replacement of aging water mains, and long-term water infrastructure & supply planning.

Power Outages & How the City Prepares for Wildfires

Wildfires can lead to power outages, both planned (PSPS events) and unplanned, and the City is ready for both. Backup systems include generators at all critical facilities and emergency bypass systems to keep water flowing. During wildfire season and Red Flag warnings, the City takes extra steps to ensure we're ready, including:

- Raising storage levels in reservoirs
- Fueling and testing all backup generators
- Coordinating daily with firefighters & weather services
- Pre-positioning firefighting equipment in high-risk areas

Wildfire preparation is a shared responsibility. The City is committed to maintaining safe, reliable water service. Protecting your home starts with you. Sign up for emergency alerts at **ReadySBC.org.** Let's work together to keep our community safe this wildfire season. Stay safe, stay prepared!

Sincerely,
Joshua Haggmark, Water Resources Manager

STAY CONNECTED

For information on the City of Santa Barbara's Water Commission including meeting agendas, upcoming and past meetings, and to watch Water Commission live, please visit SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WC. The City of Santa Barbara Water Commission meets at 9:00 a.m. on the third Thursday of each month at 630 Garden Street.

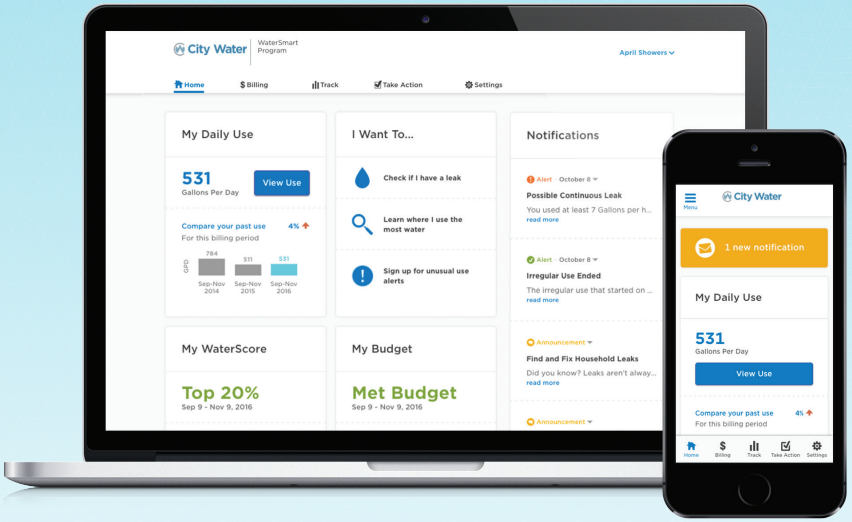
For questions about water quality, contact the Water Resources Laboratory at WaterLab@SantaBarbaraCA.gov or call 805-568-1008.

For questions on the City's water system, call 805-564-5387.

SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Water

ONE WATER
CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

The Cater Water Treatment Plant treats the water received from Gibraltar and Cachuma Reservoirs, producing drinking water for the City and the neighboring water districts of Montecito and Carpinteria Valley.



Have peace of mind while you're away – keep an eye on your sprinkler system usage from anywhere with cell or Wi-Fi service.

How the City Protects Water Quality During Emergency Response

The City of Santa Barbara's water system represents one of the largest investments in public infrastructure in the City, playing a critical role in providing the foundation for our community to thrive. The City provides approximately 2.5 billion gallons of potable water to its customers annually through three water treatment plants and over 330 miles of water main pipelines.

The water system has entered a prolonged period where capital improvement is a high priority as a significant portion of our infrastructure is reaching the end of its useful life. In 2019, the City completed a master plan for the water distribution system to prioritize capital improvement projects for all its assets including water mains, reservoirs, pump stations, and other critical assets. A major goal is to replace 2% of the City's water mains annually, focusing on the areas most at risk for breaks and outages. To this end, the City is reinvesting over $17 million annually into water mains, which is vital to reducing emergency outages and supporting reliable drinking water to the community.

We are also planning for water quality and reservoir improvements at Cater Water Treatment Plant. These projects will improve the circulation of treated water, increase seismic stability, add storage capacity, and enable reservoir replacements to move forward efficiently while ensuring the reliability and resiliency of the overall water system.

As we move forward with these improvements, we're committed to keeping the community informed. Stay tuned for updates on upcoming projects that will help ensure safe, high-quality water for generations to come.

WaterSmart - Pay Bills Online, Get Leak Alerts, and View Hourly Water Use

Join over 15,000 of your neighbors that have signed up for WaterSmart – the City's new website to pay bills online, get water leak alerts, and track hourly water use. Signing up is easy and fast – you just need to enter your account number and zip code at **SantaBarbaraCA.gov/WaterSmart**.

With WaterSmart you can:

- Monitor water usage by the hour, day, and month
- Receive automated leak alerts
- Pinpoint reasons behind a high bill
- Customize alerts for unusual water use

In 2024, the City of Santa Barbara's water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Before distribution, drinking water from our primary water sources is treated at the Cater Water Treatment Plant or the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant. Groundwater is treated at the Ortega Groundwater Treatment Plant or at the individual well site.

Drinking Water Treatment Regulations

Most of the City's drinking water comes from Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Reservoir, and the Charles E. Meyer Desalination Plant. A portion of the City's water also comes from groundwater and imported State Water sources. As water travels over 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 the water sources include:

- Microbial contaminants such as bacteria and viruses that may come from wildlife or human activity.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from human activities.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production and use, or septic systems and agricultural applications.

To ensure safe drinking water, federal and state regulations limit the amount of certain contaminants in public water systems. Regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide protection for public health.

Special Information Available

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 people, and infants can be particularly at risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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 at 1-800-426-4791.

With Lake Cachuma near full capacity, there are sufficient water supplies for at least the next three years, even if another prolonged drought occurs.

Photo courtesy of Jasmine Showers

PFAS Information

The City has been following the emerging health concerns from the family of contaminants often referred to as PFAS for several years now. PFAS is shorthand for polyfluoroalkyl and perfluoroalkyl substances, a family of more than 3,000 manufactured chemicals that have been widely used since the 1940s because of their resistance to heat, water, and oil. The City sampled the water system for PFAS in 2014, 2019, and 2024. We sampled 13 different water sources including groundwater, surface water, and desalinated water for up to 29 different PFAS chemical including PFAS and PFOS. The results showed that for all sources, PFAS was not detected. The City participated in the Fifth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) required by the EPA with sampling occurring 2023-2024. Samples collected from the treatment plants show no detection of PFAS at the 2.0-5.0 parts per trillion level.

Limited Potential for Contamination

The City has evaluated the vulnerability of its water supplies. Gibraltar Reservoir's remote location and restricted access limits opportunities for contamination. Water contact activities at Lake Cachuma are prohibited. The Desalination Plant and Cater Plant use advanced treatment technologies. City groundwater supplies are located deep beneath the surface. Nevertheless, contaminants from sources such as gas stations and dry cleaners could potentially reach City water supplies. All water sources are carefully monitored to ensure pollutants do not exceed state and federal standards. For more information, call the City's Water Resources Laboratory at 805-568-1008.

Lead in Plumbing

The City's water system does not contain any lead water mains or City-owned service lines. As required by federal law, the City conducted an inventory in the summer of 2024 to determine the pipe material of customer-owned water service lines (water pipes from the water meter to the home or business). The City field verified approximately 1,750 locations and found no lead lines. A link to the inventory as well as water quality FAQs can be found on the City's website at SantaBarbaraCA.gov/LCRSampling.

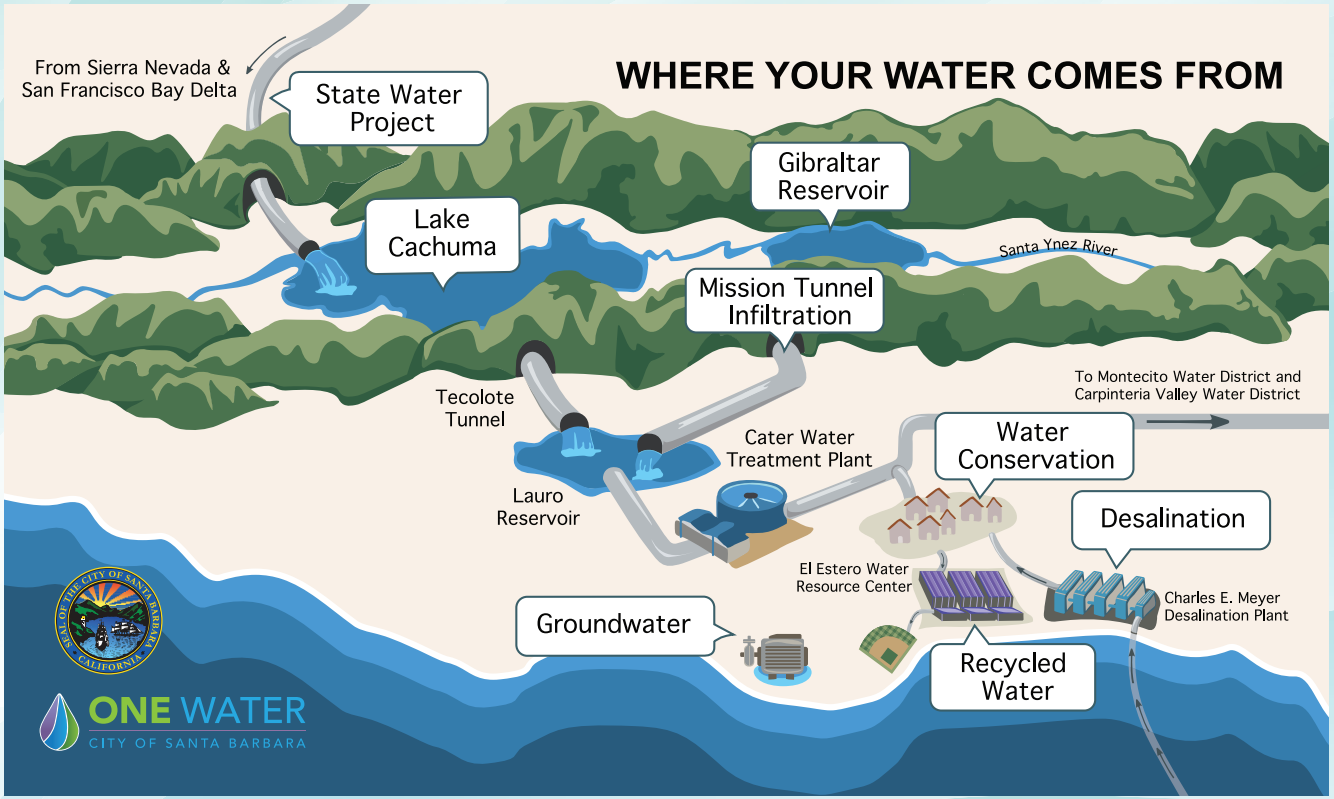
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with private service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. The City's water contains low levels of lead and copper. However, if your water has been sitting in your pipes for a number of days, you can minimize lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds before using the water for drinking or cooking. Additionally, 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 at 1-800-426-4791, or EPA.gov/SafeWater/Lead.

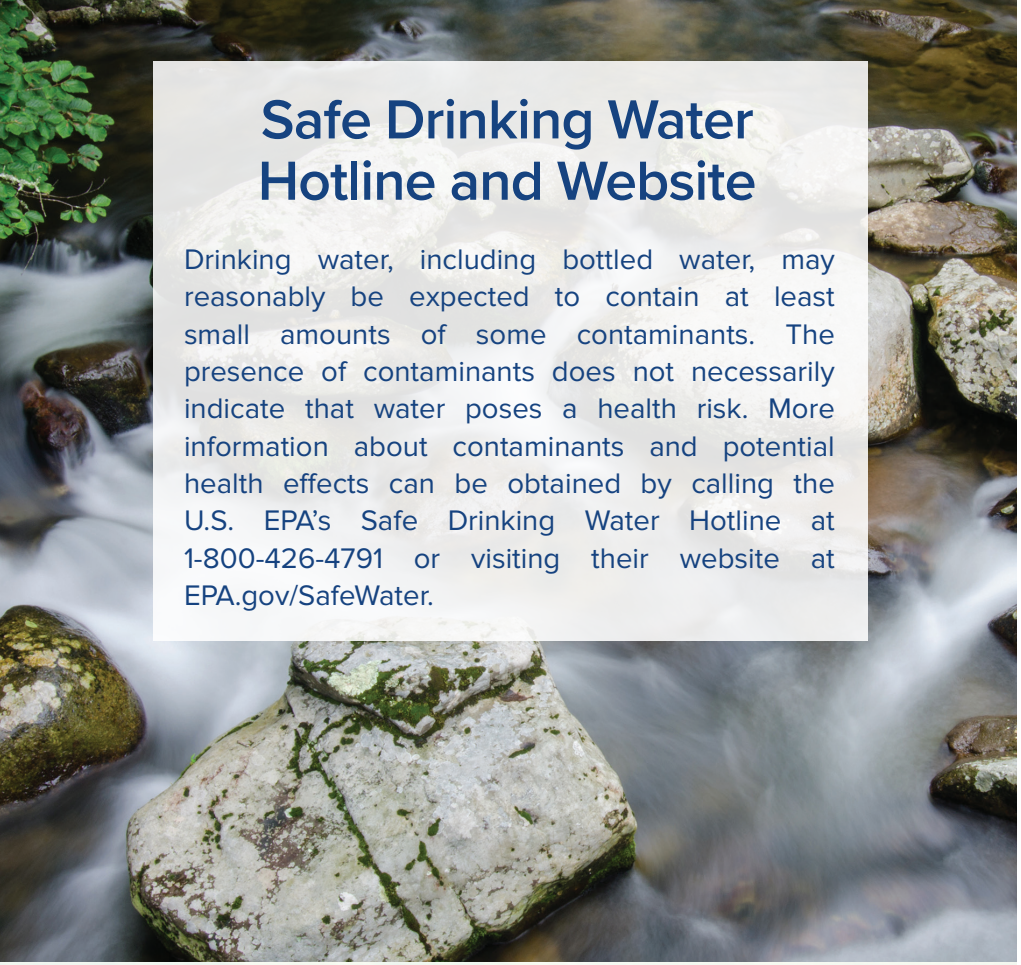
Nitrate Levels

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Elevated 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 for advice from your healthcare provider. The City's highest nitrate level in 2024 was 0.96 mg/L.

Water Quality Tests

To ensure the delivery of quality drinking water that is free of harmful bacteria, water quality tests are performed weekly at our sample stations located throughout the water system. The results are submitted monthly to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. All water systems are required to comply with both the State Total Coliform Rule and the Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.





Safe Drinking Water Hotline and Website

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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at EPA.gov/SafeWater.

Recommended Water Softener Settings

Groundwater: 32–33 grains/gallon
Surface Water: 21-29 grains/gallon
Desal Water: 2.5-4.5 grains/gallon
1 grain/gallon = 17.1 milligrams per liter

Desal water distribution map:
SantaBarbaraCA.gov/Desal

Radon

Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell that is found throughout the United States. It occurs naturally in certain rock formations. As a result, radon can be found in Santa Barbara's groundwater. Groundwater is a small part (<10%) of the City's total water supply. Radon has not been detected in the City's surface water. Radon can enter homes through cracks or holes in foundations and floors. Radon can also get indoors when released from tap water. Test your home if you are concerned about radon. Testing is inexpensive and easy. For additional information, call the State radon program at 1-800-745-7236, the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791, or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

Recycled Water Quality

Recycled water is used at over 50 sites for irrigation at parks, schools, and golf courses. Recycled water is also used at some sites for toilet flushing, dust control, and sidewalk cleaning. The recycled water distribution system uses completely separate pipelines from the City's drinking water system and is denoted by purple pipes, purple color-coded irrigation systems, and signs. Recycled water quality is monitored by the City and updated online at SantaBarbaraCA.gov/RecycledWater.

Photo courtesy of Jasmine Showers

Lake Cachuma is an important water surface supply for the City and for surrounding communities.

CITY DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THIS ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS DATA COLLECTED FROM CALENDAR YEAR 2024

PRIMARY STANDARDS

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs or MRDLs

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG	# of Positive Samples	Highest % of Positives	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples test positive	MCLG, 0	2	0.73%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria and E. coli	0	MCLG, 0	0	0.00%	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU TT = 95% of samples <0.3 NTU	NA	Highest Single Measurement 0.09	Samples ≤0.3 NTU 100%	Natural river sediment/soil runoff

Lead/Copper Rule			90th % Value	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites Exceeding AL	
Copper (mg/L)	AL, 1.3	0.3	0.62	31	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (µg/L)	AL, 15	0.2	3.7	31	1	

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors	MCL	PHG	System Wide Average	System Wide Range	
Total Trihalomethanes (µg/L)	LRAA, 80	NA	Highest LRAA, 34	3.2 - 47	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	LRAA, 60	NA	Highest LRAA, 16.8	0.44 - 21	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant - Chlorine as Cl_2 (mg/L)	MRDL, 4.0	MRDLG, 4.0	0.82	ND - 1.81	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Bromochloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	2.8	0.45 - 3.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)	NA	NA	7.4	0.54 - 11	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.92	ND - 1.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (µg/L)	NA	NA	13	0.55 -29	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.5	0.22 - 2.3	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)	NA	NA	5.2	0.60 - 8.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	5.7	ND - 11	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Monochloroacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.99	ND - 1.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	3.5	ND - 6.6	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

	MCL	PHG	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Desalinated Water Average	Desalinated Water Range	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.2	0.64 - 2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.92	0.67 - 1.5	NA	NA	2	1 - 4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	1.6	0.31 - 4.1	NA	NA	ND	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic acid (ug/L)	NA	0.1	0.65	ND - 1.3	NA	NA	1	1 - 2	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (µg/L)	10	0.1	3.1	1.5 - 4.47	NA	NA	NA	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Control of DBP Precursors - TOC (mg/L)	TT	NA	1.69	1.29 - 2.22	NA	NA	ND	NA	Various natural and manmade sources. Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects.
Radioactive Contaminants									
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	0.76	NA	2.9	0.74 - 5.0	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L)	50	NA	NA	NA	ND	NA	10.6	1.83 - 29.3	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	10.0	0.02	0.025	NA	0.19	ND - 0.88	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.6	ND	NA	ND	NA	0.050	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2.0	1	0.44	0.395 - 0.49	0.29	NA	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.09	DNQ - 0.179	0.25	ND - 0.96	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	10	10	0.085	DNQ - 0.179	0.25	ND - 0.96	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/L)	45	2	0.38	0.17 - 0.79	1.11	ND - 4.25	ND	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium (ug/L)	50	50	1.2	NA	8.6	NA	ND	NA	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers

CITY DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

THIS ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS DATA
COLLECTED FROM CALENDAR YEAR 2024

SECONDARY STANDARDS

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs

Aesthetic Standards Established by the State of California, Department of Public Health. No adverse health effects from exceedance of standards.

	MCL	PHG	Surface Water Average	Surface Water Range	Groundwater Average	Groundwater Range	Desalinated Water Average	Desalinated Water Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Iron (µg/L)	300	NA	ND	ND - DNQ	520	NA	ND	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	50	NA	ND	NA	240	NA	8	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	1.0	NA	0.040	0.021 - 0.059	0.0035	NA	0.0068	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Color, Apparent (units)	15	NA	4	ND - 5	8	ND - 20	ND	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Threshold Odor Number at 60 °C (units)	3	NA	8	8 - 8	1	ND - 1	NA	NA	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	5	NA	1.2	0.15 - 4.2	0.24	0.10 - 0.55	0.12	0.04 - 0.93	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	NA	659	568 - 760	646	NA	270	210 - 310	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	1600	NA	956	838 - 1079	1360	820 - 2040	532	458 - 606	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	500	NA	16	14.8 - 18	130	NA	130	110 - 150	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	NA	302	232 - 360	290	NA	4.7	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

CONTAMINANTS WITH NO MCLs

i.e., Unregulated Contaminants

Boron (mg/L)	NL,1	NA	0.38	0.37 - 0.39	0.14	ND - 0.19	0.77	0.65 - 0.90	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

Additional Constituents

pH (units)	NA	NA	7.56	7.32 - 7.83	6.96	6.92 - 7.04	8.75	8.50 - 8.89
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	NA	NA	426	368 - 496	560	NA	54.2	45.7 - 76.2
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (mg/L)	NA	NA	191	164- 255	210	NA	45	40 - 50
Calcium (mg/L)	NA	NA	104	94.5 - 115	154	NA	18	15 - 21
Magnesium (mg/L)	NA	NA	44	28 - 55	40	NA	2	2 - 7
Sodium (mg/L)	NA	NA	51	40- 57	77	52 - 140	82	60 - 111
Potassium (mg/L)	NA	NA	2.4	1.8 - 3.0	1.4	1.1 - 1.7	4	NA
Uranium (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.68 (DNQ)	NA	4.2	1.1 - 7.4	ND	NA

City laboratory staff conduct more than 45,000 water quality tests each year to ensure safe drinking water.

Note: Listed in the tables are substances detected in the City's drinking water. Not listed are more than **100** regulated and unregulated substances that were below the laboratory detection level.

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Most of the data presented in the table above are from 2024, except for the following: For desalinated water: Potassium is from 2023. For surface water: Boron for surface water is from 2016 and 2017 and uranium as an additional constituent is from 2023. Lead and Copper Rule sampling occurred in 2023. Uranium as a radioactive contaminant are from 2022. The following data for ground water is from 2018-2022: Alkalinity, color, conductivity, boron, odor, potassium, sodium, total dissolved solids, turbidity, and uranium as an additional constituent.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR4)

Haloacetic Acids	MCL	PHG	System Wide Average	System Wide Range
Bromochloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	3.9	ND - 8.2
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	3.5	ND - 5.8
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	2.2	ND - 3.3
Dibromoacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	2.3	ND - 4.2
Dichloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	6.0	ND - 16
Tribromoacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	2.3	ND - 4.9
Trichloroacetic Acid (µg/L)	NA	NA	4.2	ND - 12
HAA5	NA	NA	13	ND - 32
HAA6Br	NA	NA	14	ND - 24
HAA9	NA	NA	24	ND - 51
Additional Contaminants				
Bromide (µg/L)	NA	NA	24000	51 - 73000
Germanium (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.42	ND - 0.95
Manganese (µg/L)	NA	NA	0.81	ND - 4.1
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	NA	NA	3.5	1.2 - 5.4

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS MONITORING (UCMR5)

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	System Wide Average	System Wide Range
Lithium (ug/L)	NA	NA	22.7	ND - 42.5

About the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 & 5

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

UCMR4: As required by the EPA, the City's UCMR4 data will reflect all detected contaminants from **March 2018 through November 2020.**

UCMR5: As required by the EPA, the City's UCMR5 data will reflect all detected contaminants from **July 2023 - December 2024.**

Definitions

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.

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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

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.

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.

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 required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)
MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)
MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at MCL levels.

Notification Level (NL)
Notification levels are health-based levels established by CDPH for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs.

Legend

mg/L:	milligrams per liter (parts per million)
µg/L:	micrograms per liter (parts per billion)
µmhos/cm:	micromhos per centimeter
pCi/L:	picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ND:	Not Detected at testing limit
NA:	Not Applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
DBP:	Disinfection Byproducts
TOC:	Total Organic Carbon
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average
DNQ:	Detected but not Quantified