June 2005

CASITAS Municipal Water District

# THE CASITAS CONNECTION

## 2005-2010 Urban Water Management Plan to Be Focus of Meetings

California's Urban Water Suppliers are required to develop an Urban Water Management Plan every five years and to submit the plan to the Department of Water Resources. The plan is meant to serve as a long-range planning document for water supply. The Casitas Municipal Water District has scheduled public meetings to develop a final plan. The public's participation is encouraged throughout this process.

Casitas' Water Resources Committee will be addressing specific issues to be included in the plan at the regularly scheduled meetings, which occur at 3:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month at the District's main office located at 1055 Ventura Ave. in Oak View. These meetings are open to the public and people are encouraged to call ahead of time to verify any changes in times or locations for the regularly scheduled meetings.

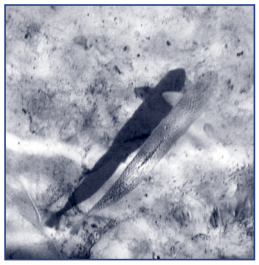
Some areas to be discussed include:

- Future water supply
- Water service reliability
- Water shortage plan
- Evaluation of water conservation measures
- General customers concerns

*Through proper irrigation practices and landscaping, you can help us manage our diminishing water supplies more efficiently for future reliability.*

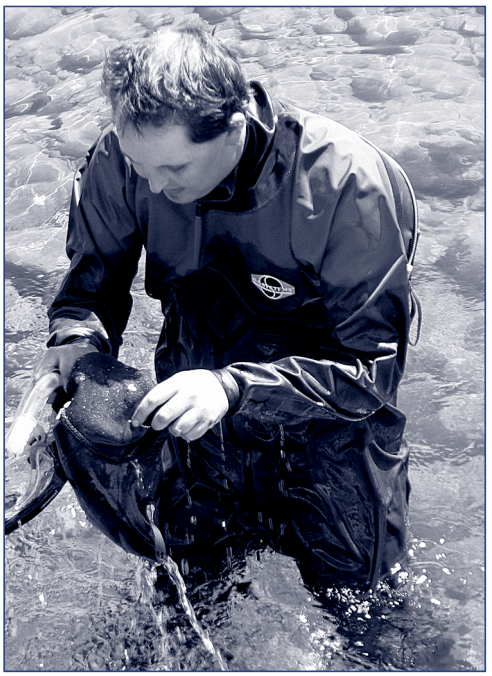
## Trout Spotted Near Robles Fish Passage Facility

Steve Wickstrum, Senior Civil Engineer for the Casitas Municipal Water District, sighted and photographed two trout in the Robles Fish Passage Facility on the Ventura River on Tuesday, May 10, 2005. The trout appeared to be 8 to 10 inches long and heading downstream through Casitas' Robles Fish Passage Facility, an $8 million facility completed earlier this year.



*One of two trout recently spotted in the Robles Fish Passage Facility on the Ventura River.*

Mike Gibson, Casitas' Fisheries Biologist, has been snorkeling in the Ventura River and monitoring the Robles Fish Passage Facility all year. "Once I heard about the sighting, I rushed over to the Robles facility to see the trout. It was exciting because I have not seen a fish in the Ventura River this year other than a photograph of a small bass in the Robles Fish Passage Facility a few weeks ago," Gibson said.



*Casitas Fisheries Biologist Michael Gibson searches for steelhead in the Ventura River.*

## Protection of Customers' Long-Term Water Supply Is Becoming a Constant Concern

The Casitas Board of Directors has approved a variety of staff proposals aimed at securing long-term water supply for customers. Casitas curtailed new water hook-ups and is leaving no stone unturned in its search for additional water. Casitas will offer free water surveys to business customers and provide them with free water conservation devices, including low-flow faucet aerators and ultra-low-flow toilets. Business customers who complete a survey will get a report offering suggestions on ways to adopt various cost-saving water-management practices. Participating customers are encouraged to implement water-saving suggestions. If you are a Casitas business customer, please consider getting a "no obligation" water-use survey. It is as easy as placing a phone call to Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Manager, at 649-2251, ext. 118 or e-mailing Ron at rmerckling @casitaswater.com.

# Casitas Tackles Escalating Budget And Limited Water Supply Matters

*Lake Casitas in December 2004 at more than 40 feet below spill level.*

*Lake Casitas in April 2005 at 1.25 feet below spill level.*

## District Works to Strategically Manage Limited Resources

The Casitas Board of Directors is striving to minimize the impact of cost cutting by prioritizing those budget items that could have the biggest potential impacts to customers. This includes budget items which specifically address the reliable delivery of water service to customers and which directly impact high water quality standards. Casitas will need to reduce maintenance efforts and put off some necessary upgrades to balance the budget – even with the 9 percent rate adjustment that the Board approved in March. Casitas' budget issues are mostly the result of greatly increased costs, such as the Robles Fish Passage Facility construction and emergency rainstorm damage repairs and lost property tax revenues resulting from efforts by the state to solve its budget crisis.

The most significant expense that the District incurred recently is the Fish Passage Facility construction. It drained the reserve fund by nearly $2 million beyond the initial $2 million budgeted. The Fish Passage Facility will also increase annual operational costs by nearly $250,000. The state's curtailment of local property tax revenues will mean a loss to Casitas of about $800,000 over each of the next two years.

## Record Rainfall Not Enough to Solve Water Shortage

This year's record rainfall was not enough to solve the District's long-term water supply concerns. Casitas recently completed a professional peer-reviewed water supply and demand study, which shows local water supply may not be enough to keep up with water demand during a 21-year drought period. "Our local water supply can not be assessed based on one year's rainfall. We must look at the historic long-term average water supply and demand trends to determine if we will have enough water. We are asking all of our customers to keep up with their significant water conservation. We want everyone to be able to receive a reliable supply of water well into the future," said Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Manager.

This year's record rainfall was also not enough to fill Lake Casitas and spill over the Casitas Dam. Casitas recorded 71.54" of rainfall at the Matilija Dam this year, which marks the highest annual rainfall since the recording of rainfall began in the area in 1867. This year's take was 89,195 acre-feet, equal to filling a container the size of a football field that would tower nearly 17 miles high. This rainy season was second only to 1969's memorable 105,728 acre-feet deluge. The 69.94" in recorded rainfall in 1969 was just short of this year's record. Federal regulations imposed in 1999 required additional water releases down the Ventura River and prevented the lake from reaching full capacity and spilling this year. So, even though Casitas recorded the highest rainfall this year, it was not the highest increase in the volume of water. The last time Casitas spilled was on February 7, 1998, which was before the federal government required Casitas to release additional water down the Ventura River for the benefit of the endangered Steelhead.

# We Value Your Opinion of Our Communication Efforts

**Casitas Newsletter Survey:** We value your opinion and want to know what you think about the Casitas Newsletter. Please take a moment to complete and return this reader survey so that we can better meet your needs. We will use your input to further improve our communication with you and to ensure that we include information you care about.

## How do you feel about how the following subjects were covered?

**Check boxes to rate, 1 being most important and 5 being least important.**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fish Ladder | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Matilija Dam | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Water Conservation | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |
| Overall Newsletter | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ | ❑ |

Please provide general comments or let us know if the newsletter covers the subjects you want to see.

_____

_____

_____

(Very Good, Good, Adequate, Poor)

1. Increases my understanding of water issues. VG G A P
2. Raises my awareness of water policy developments like water supply impacts associated with the fish passage facility or Matilija Dam projects. VG G A P
3. Increases my interest in learning about water issues like water conservation in the home and in the yard. VG G A P
4. Provides information otherwise not available like water supply issues in Ventura County. VG G A P

(NC = No Change, E = Eliminate)

5. Would you like more Lake Casitas recreation information like clean-up day, fishing day, and water park information? Yes No NC E
   Please explain. _____
6. Would you like more information about District operational issues like water pumps and treatment processes? Yes No NC E
   Please explain. _____
7. Would you like more information about how customers are impacted by water issues? Yes No NC E
   Please explain. _____
8. Do you find water conservation information like how to conserve water in the yard or in the home helpful? Yes No NC E
   Please explain. _____
9. Do you find the full color annual water quality report helpful? Yes No NC E
   Please explain. _____
10. Are you interested in water policy information like state and federal legislative issues or local decision making? Yes No NC E
    Please explain. _____

Please provide your zip code to help us better serve your area of the District. _____

What would you like to see in upcoming newsletters or outreach efforts? _____

_____

_____

Please fax your completed survey to (805) 649-3001, or mail to:
Attn: Ron Merckling, Casitas MWD, 1055 Ventura Avenue, Oak View, California 93022.
For questions call: (805) 649-2251, ext. 118

# Casitas Offers County of Ventura an Exchange for the Matilija Conduit

Casitas made an offer on Nov. 18, 2004 to the County of Ventura to discuss an exchange for the Matilija Conduit, a pipeline that provides water to North Ojai customers. Casitas signed a 50-year contract with the county to operate the Matilija Dam, Matilija Reservoir, and Matilija Conduit and to serve the customers connected to this water system. The contract will expire on January 1, 2009.

Casitas' offer to the county for the Matilija Conduit attempted to address county concerns previously raised that included liability issues, support for the Matilija Dam removal project, and the provision of water to slurry sediment downstream to lower dam removal cost by as much as $400,000. Casitas is waiting for a response from the county but remains hopeful that a reasonable solution can be reached. Due to increased workloads associated with this year's heavy rains, county staff has not been able to respond to date.


**It's that time of year again, for you to re-check your sprinklers to make sure they are working properly before the warm summer months.**

**Are you conserving all you can in your home?**

- Free low-flow showerheads, kitchen faucet aerators, and bathroom faucet aerators are available to any family directly served by Casitas. Please visit our main office located at 1055 Ventura Ave. in Oak View to pick up water-saving devices today.
- Insulate your water pipes. You'll get hot water faster plus avoid wasting water while it heats up.
- Please consider air-to-air heat pumps or air conditioning models instead of a more water-to-air heat pump or air conditioning system that will waste water and be less efficient.

You can find additional water conservation information on our Web site at www.casitaswater.com.

Ron Merckling, Water Conservation Coordinator, is available at 805-649-2251 ext. 118 or rmerckling@casitaswater.com, to talk about water conservation.

# We Value Your Opinion. Please Take a Minute to Respond to Our Communication Survey.

**Casitas Municipal Water District**
1055 Ventura Ave.
Oak View, CA 93022
805-649-2251
www.casitaswater.org



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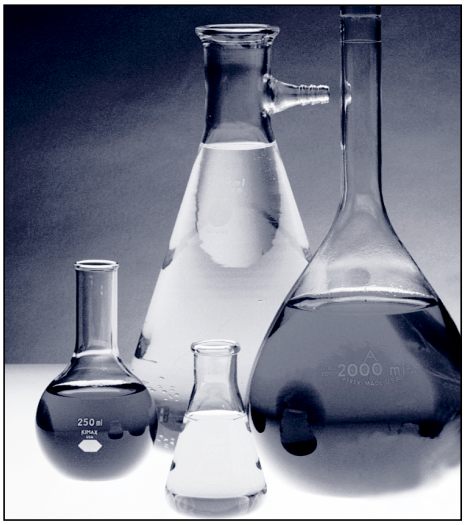
POSTAL CUSTOMER

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(2004 data)

## Casitas Keeps Your Water Safe

Water companies are required to do frequent and extensive testing of their water supplies. We test beyond what state and federal regulations mandate to ensure that you are receiving high quality drinking water. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2004 or the most recent testing required.



*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Board meetings are open to the public the second and fourth Wednesdays at 3:00 p.m. at the district main office, 1055 Ventura Avenue, Oak View, CA, 93022.*

For more information on subjects mentioned here and much more about your Casitas Municipal Water District, visit us at our Web site at www.casitaswater.org, or call Susan McMahon at 649-2251, extension 120.

## Ensuring Tap Water Is Safe to Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain very small amounts of some contaminants. Their presence does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

## Do You Know the Source of Your Water?

The Casitas Municipal Water District is supplied by surface water and groundwater that is blended and treated before being distributed to the public. The surface water comes from Lake Casitas, located near the junction of Highway 150 and Santa Ana Road. The groundwater is drawn from the Mira Monte Well. Most of the water runoff areas are federally protected to limit contamination of the lake. We inspect the watershed on a regular basis.

For more information, you may review the 1995 Watershed Sanitary Survey, and the 2000 update of the survey available at our main office in Oak View. The 2002 drinking water source assessment for Mira Monte well is also available. This well is considered to be most vulnerable to the use of fertilizers and animal grazing, which can raise nitrate levels in the water. In addition, the Mira Monte well may be vulnerable to activities associated with an urban environment; however these activities have not resulted in contamination of the well. A copy of the assessment is available at the main office.

## Nature and Human Activity Influence Source 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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in water sources include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

*Continued on page 4*

# Casitas Water Quality Table

2004 Data

## Primary Standards

| CONSTITUENTS | | | LAKE CASITAS | | MIRA MONTE WELL | | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | Date | Source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MCL | PHG | LEVEL | RANGE | LEVEL | RANGE | LEVEL | RANGE | Sampled | |
| **CLARITY** | | Treatment technique (TT)a | | | | | | | | |
| Filter Effluent Turbidity (NTU) | 1 NTU | NA | highest value = 0.07 | .01-.07 | NA | 0.03 | 0.4 | 0.1-0.9 | 2004 | Soil runoff |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| % < 0.2 NTU | | 100% of measurements < 0.2 | | | | | | | 2004 | |
| **MICROBIOLOGICAL**[b] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | > 1 positive sample/month | 0 | | NA | | NA | | 0 | 2004 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform Bacteria | > 1 positive sample/month | 0 | | NA | | NA | | 0 | 2004 | Naturally present in the nvironment |
| **INORGANIC CHEMICALS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 2.0 | 2.0 | ND | ND | NA | NA | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nickel (ppb) | 100 | 12 | 12 | 12 | ND | ND | NA | NA | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits;discharge from metal factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | NA | NA | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate as N03 (ppm)c | 45 | 45 | ND | ND | 60.6 | 54.0-68.0 | 2.5 | 1.0-4.4 | 2004 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from tanks and sewerage; erosion from natural products |
| Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 32 | 18.4-49.2 | 2004 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic acids (ppb) | 60 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 22.1 | 10.0-25.0 | 2004 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **DISINFECTION RESIDUALS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chloramines (ppm) | 4 | 4 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2.5 | 0.70-3.68 | 2004 | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| **RADIOACTIVITY** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 15 | NA | 1.1 | 0.29-2.13 | 0.9-2.0 | 0.9-2.5 | NA | NA | 2004/2001 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 5 | NA | 0.05 | 0-.217 | 0.09 | 0-0.36 | NA | NA | 2004 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **INDIVIDUAL TAP MONITORING FOR: LEAD AND COPPER** | **Action Level** | **MCLG PHG** | | **# of samples collected** | | | **Level detected at 90th percentile** | | **Date Sampled** | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 2 | 40 | | | ND | | | 2000 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products. |
| Copper (ppb)[d] | 1300 | 0.17 | 40 | | | 1200[d] | | | 2000 | Internal corrosion of household waterplumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural products; leaching from wood products. |

## Secondary Standards

| CONSTITUENTS | | | LAKE CASITAS | | MIRA MONTE WELL | | DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | | Date | Source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MCL | PHG | LEVEL | RANGE | LEVEL | RANGE | LEVEL | RANGE | Sampled | |
| Color (units) | 15 | | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | 2004 | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Corrosivity (Langlier Index) (ppm) (d) | Non-corrosive | | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -0.6 | NA | NA | 2004 | Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon or oxygen in the water; affected by temperature or other factors |
| 0dor (units) | 3 | | 1 | 1-2 | NA | NA | 1 | 1-3 | 2004 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Turbidity(NTU) | 5 | | 0.4 | 0.10-0.90 | ND | ND | NA | NA | 2004 | Soil runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids ppm | 1000 | | 350 | 350 | 400 | 400 | NA | NA | 2004 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (umhos) | 1600 | | 537 | 537 | 665 | 665 | NA | NA | 2004 | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | | 13 | 13 | 64 | 64 | NA | NA | 2004 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | | 138 | 138 | 32 | 32 | NA | NA | 2004 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Hardness (ppm) | NS | | 219 | 219 | 203 | 203 | NA | NA | 2004 | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Sodium (ppm) | NS | | 26 | 26 | 54 | 54 | NA | NA | 2004 | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| **UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boron (ppb) | A.L.=1000 | | 200 | 200 | ND | ND | | | | |
| Vanadium (ppb) | A.L.=50 | | ND | ND | ND | ND | | | | |



## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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 the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

**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 (USEPA).

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

### Key To Table

AL = Regulatory Action Level

umhos = umhos per centimeter (a measure of specific conductance)

NA = not applicable

ND = none detected

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

TT = Treatment Technique

### Water Quality Table Footnotes:

a) 100% of the samples tested for turbidity were below the required TT level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is a good measure of water quality and filtration performance.

b) In 2004 we collected 156 required samples for total coliform bacteria testing. Total coliform bacteria were not detected in any of these samples.

c) Mira Monte Well is above the MCL of 45 ppm for nitrates, however the well water is blended with Lake Casitas water with the resulting nitrate level being 2.5 ppm.

d) See text for more information on copper.

(E) Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lake Casitas has no urban or industrial water runoff, and very few residents live in the watershed. There is no oil, gas or mining production in our watershed.

## Chloramine Disinfection

All public drinking water must be disinfected to prevent waterborne disease. Casitas disinfects the water by adding chlorine and a small amount of ammonia to the water to form chloramines. Chloramine disinfection is approved by the California Department of Health Services and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Chloramines have been used by many cities in the United States and Canada for decades. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California supplies water to nearly 18 million people, and has been using chloramines for disinfection since 1984.

Chloramines actually reduce the level of unwanted disinfection byproducts in our water. Disinfection byproducts are formed when chlorine mixes with naturally occurring organic material in water. Currently regulated disinfection byproducts include trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Chloramines stop the formation of these by-products. Additionally, Chloraminated water has less chlorine taste and odor than chlorinated water.

Chloramines do not pose a health hazard to the general population. Chloraminated water is safe for drinking, bathing, cooking and other normal uses. There are two groups of people, however, who need to take special care with chloraminated water - kidney dialysis patients and tropical fish hobbyists.

## Dialysis Patients Have Special Needs

There is no harm to kidney patients from drinking, cooking or bathing in chloraminated water. However, there is a problem that needs to be addressed for individuals who are undergoing dialysis treatment on artificial kidney machines. Chloramines must not be present in water used in dialysis machines, and must be removed through a filtration system. We have worked with the State Department of Health Services to ensure that everyone involved with treatment of dialysis patients is alerted.

## Aquariums, Fish Ponds and Swimming Pools

Chloramines are toxic to fish, or animals that use gills for breathing. While chlorine will evaporate rather quickly from standing water, it may take weeks for chloramines to disappear, making it necessary to dechlorinate the water. Use a filter system or a dechlorinating agent (sold at most pet stores) for fresh and saltwater aquariums and fishponds. Another option is to install a high-quality granular activated carbon (GAC) filter in your home. The chloramine residual in water used for fish should be kept below 0.1 parts per million. Local pet and fish shops can help you.

Chloramines are fine for plants and swimming pools and will not affect the chlorine balance in your backyard swimming pool. You still need to add chlorine to retard algae and bacterial growth. Chloramines have no effect on plants, vegetables or fruit trees. For more information on chloramines, call 805-649-2251, ext.120

## What About Radon?

The water we send to our distribution system is well below the EPA proposed regulation of 300 pCi/L (picocuries/liter). Lake Casitas water measures at 0.0 pCi/L of radon, and Mira Monte Well water measures at 500 pCi/L of radon. Mira Monte Well water is blended with Lake Casitas water, making the level of radon in the blended water approximately 16 pCi/L.

Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Radon can get into the air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other activities. Radon may cause cancer in humans. For additional information, call your state radon program, or the EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON.

## Is Copper a Problem?*

Elevated levels of copper can occur when corrosive water causes leaching of copper plumbing. In order to meet the copper action level* Casitas has implemented a corrosion-control plan by adding a small amount of phosphate to the water to lower the corrosive activity and reduce copper levels at the customer's tap. Preliminary results indicate the addition of phosphate has reduced copper levels at the customer's tap. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress, or liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their doctor. More information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

*See 'Copper' in table.

## Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those with compromised immune systems, such as cancer patients who are 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 from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control 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.