APPLE VALLEY RANCHOS WATER COMPANY

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APPLE VALLEY RANCHOS WATER COMPANY ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2007/2008

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Co.

Consumer Confidence Report

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company is pleased to provide you with a copy of this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We have put together a series of articles that we hope will keep you better informed on water quality issues both in general and specific to what comes from your own tap. Please feel free to contact us should you ever have any questions about service or quality

Pharmaceuticals in Drinking Water

Endocrine-disrupting compounds (EDCs), pharmaceutically active compounds and personal care products (PPCPs) like shampoos and lotions have been known to occur in US waters for over 30 years. However, it is only in the past decade that information linking these compounds to impacts on aquatic species has brought the issue to the forefront. As well, increasingly sensitive analytical methods allow the detection of extremely low concentrations of these compounds. In light of the concern regarding the potential risk associated with these compounds, the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AwwaRF) and the California Urban Water Agencies conducted a survey published in 2007 to determine the efficiencies of conventional and advanced treatment processes for their removal from drinking water.

The survey looked for the presence (in the parts-per-trillion range) of two pesticides, nine pharmaceuticals, and one personal care product in several large US cities' water supplies. Some of these were found. To put that in perspective, an individual would need to consume **300 *million liters of water a day*** containing the trace levels of the types of pharmaceuticals that have been found in drinking water to achieve a single therapeutic adult dose of 1,600 mg. This is equivalent to the water in about 120 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

Wastewater discharge and runoff from agricultural areas are considered significant sources of EDCs and PPCPs in surface waters. A survey of Colorado River Water conducted in 2002 by the US Geological Survey detected eight pharmaceutical compounds and three personal care products in the parts-per-billion to parts-per-trillion ranges.

While pharmaceuticals usually occur in surface water as a result of discharges from treated wastewater plants, it is not generally found in ground water. However, there are no known studies looking for these substances in the high desert aquifers. On the bright side, there are no major wastewater sources discharging to the southern reaches of the Mojave River, the major source of recharge for the aquifer from which Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company pumps our water from.

Another source of pharmaceuticals in the environment is the improper disposal of prescription and over the counter drugs. The Federal Office of National Drug Control Policy suggests the following guidelines for the proper disposal of prescription drugs::

- Take advantage of community pharmaceuticals take-back programs.
- Take unused, unneeded, or expired prescription drugs out of their original containers and throw them in the trash.
- Mix prescription drugs with an undesirable substance, such as used coffee grounds or kitty litter, and put them in impermeable, non-descript containers, such as empty cans or sealable bags to further ensure the drugs are not diverted.
- See www.WhiteHouseDrugPolicy.gov for more details.

Also see www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org for information from the California Pharmacists Association.

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company's (AVR) approach to emerging water quality issues like this has been voluntary participation in research studies. We are often called upon and regularly participate in these kinds of studies. AVR supports industry and government efforts to research the effects of these compounds on the environment and human health, and the efficiencies of treatment technologies for their safe removal from drinking water. We will encourage efforts from the US Environmental Protection Agency and local and national legislators to reduce agricultural runoff, and for actions that enhance the treatment of wastewater to prevent introduction of these compounds into source waters. We will continue to provide information regarding this and other emerging issues in our annual Consumer Confidence Report, and will reply directly to your phone and written inquiries. The outcome of further research will be critical to the water industry's response to these compounds in our drinking water supplies.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

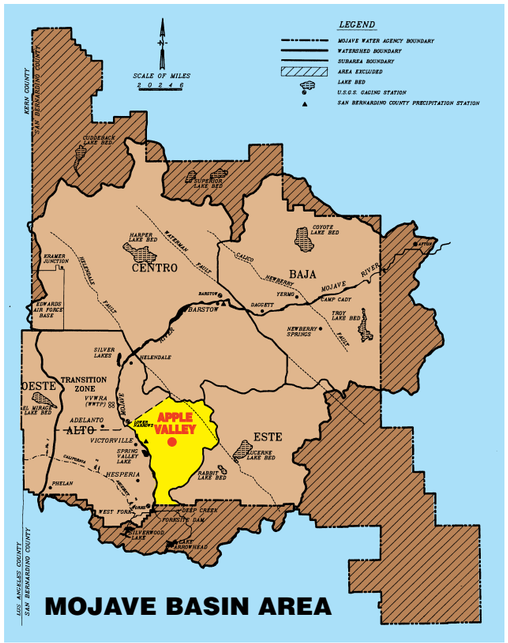
RECYCLED PAPER

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company Sources

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company is pleased to provide you with our annual water quality report for 2007/08. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided in 2007. It reflects the many resources, both human and capital, required to bring you water that satisfies all of the requirements of the state and federal Safe Drinking Water Acts.

AVRWC pumps 100% of our source water from 24 deep wells located throughout the community. These wells draw water from the deep Alto subunit of the Mojave ground water basin. This high quality aquifer is recharged from snowmelt from the San Bernardino Mountains to the south and the Mojave River to the west. Also, the Mojave Water Agency (MWA) imports water from the California State Water project to spread in the Mojave River to help recharge the ground water. In 2003, MWA reached agreement with the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to store an additional 75,000 acre feet of water in the Mojave basin in exchange for MWD to have the right to take an equal amount of water from the State Water Project in the future should there be a significant drought that would reduce imported water to the MWD. This exchange provides a significant benefit to the high desert community by providing a source of recharge water for the ground water basin.

Some of the water we pump has been age-dated close to 10,000 years old by the United States Geologic Survey. That means it has been protected and naturally filtered for a very long time.



Sensitive Populations May be More Vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems such as those 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 provider. The USEPA and the national Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants. These are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Do we have your correct contact information?

We want to be able to contact you in the event of an emergency, provide timely messages about your water service, or inform you of events that are important to you. A new service has been implemented at Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company to enable us to do just that. When it is important for us to reach you, a friendly phone call will automatically be made to the notification number you provided. AVR will not sell or trade your personal information to any third party. In fact, because we are a regulated utility, the California Public Utilities Commission forbids us to do so. We only collect your personal data in order to provide you with better service. If you haven't already, please call our Customer Service Department at 760-247-6484 to update your records today. *Thank you*!

Newsworthy Information

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

One of the most important aspects of operating a public water system is reinvestment in infrastructure. Pipeline and facility replacement is an often overlooked necessity to assuring continued superior service. Maintaining a strong infrastructure benefits everyone in the community.

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company has a history of reinvesting back into the company. Over the last five years, AVR and others have invested approximately $41 million in the water system. Included is nearly 53 miles of new water mains installed. The table below summarizes these improvements.

Installation of approximately 1.5 mile of 12" water main Central and Sandia Roads improves water distribution capabilities and fire flows.

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company • Capital Improvements from 2003 - 2007*

Length of Water Main Installed (feet)	Number of Fire Hydrants Installed (each)	Number of Services Installed (each)	Amount of Water Main, Fire Hydrant and Services Installed ($)	Amount of Source of Supply Improvements ($)
279,662	444	4,196	$28,670,130	$12,303,124

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company's 2008 Capital Budget totals $3,411,358. This amount includes $673,800 in General Plant Improvements.

**These numbers include company funded, advanced and contributed jobs*

Source Water Assessment Completed and Available

Some of the water we pump has been age-dated close to 10,000 years old by the United States Geologic Survey. This means it has been protected for a long time.

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments required states to perform an assessment of potentially contaminating activities near drinking water sources of all water utilities. In California, the DPH required the utilities to perform the assessments themselves. AVRWC completed the Source Water Assessment in December of 2002. The assessment was updated for two new wells in 2004. The table below summarizes the findings of the Source Water Assessment.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company and at the DPH San Bernardino office. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Scott Weldy of AVRWC at 760-247-6484 or by calling the DPH office at 909-383-4328.

	MOST VULNERABLE ACTIVITIES						POTENTIALLY VULNERABLE ACTIVITIES									
Well #	High Density Housing	High/Low Density Septic Systems	Parks	Irrigated Crops	Golf Courses	Sewer Collection Systems	Gas Stations	Roads, Streets, Railroads	Storm Water Injection Wells	Storm Drain Discharge Points	Storm Water Detention Facilities	Agric./ Irrigation/ Water Wells	Historic Grazing	Historic Waste Dumps / Landfills	Machine Shops	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
4	X	X	X						X							
7								X				X				
9		X						X								
11R	X	X					X									
12	X	X								X	X					
16	X	X									X					
17R	X	X		X								X				
18	X	X				X		X				X				
19	X	X				X			X							
20	X	X		X									X			
21		X				X								X		
22		X				X			X							
23		X														
24	X	X													X	
25		X		X		X						X				
26	X					X						X				
27	X	X													X	
28		X				X										
29						X	X									
30	X	X			X	X										X
31		X			X	X	X									X
32						X										
33		X				X	X		X			X				
34		X				X			X	X	X	X				
36		X			X	X	X	X	X			X				

Emerging Contaminants & Issues

RADON

Radon is currently not regulated in drinking water. Radon is a colorless, odorless gas that is present virtually everywhere on Earth. Radon is a naturally occurring element formed by the natural decay or uranium in the ground. You cannot see, taste or smell it. As a gas, radon can seep into the home through cracks and holes in the foundation, becoming the largest source of indoor radon. Radon gas can also be released from drinking water while showering, washing clothes and during other household activities. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) has determined that 98% of the health threat from radon occurs in air while no more than 2% comes from water.

Radon levels in AVRWC wells range from 220 to 1,920 pCi/L (picoCuries per liter of water) with an average of 299 pCi/L. The NAS estimates that this level equates to approximately 0.03 picoCuries/L in indoor air, which is about 1/100th of the recommended indoor air standard and is about 1/10th of the average outdoor level in the United States.

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer next to smoking. Because of this, EPA recommends that all homeowners test their homes for radon and take mitigation measures if indoor air exceeds 4 pCi. To obtain information on radon and how it may affect your home or business, call the State of California Department of Health Services Radon information line at 1-800-745-7236 or EPA's Radon Hotline at 1-800-SOS-RADON. Information is also available through the DHS radon website at
www.cdph.ca.gov/healthinfo/environhealth/Pages/Radon.aspx

WEST NILE VIRUS

You can help prevent West Nile virus outbreaks this summer:

- Eliminate standing water outdoors
  - ~ Mosquitos breed in standing water. Empty water from cans, buckets, flowerpots, pet bowls, old tires and rain gutters.
- Guard against mosquito bites.
  - ~ Minimize time spent outdoors at dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active.
  - ~ Wear long pants and long sleeve shirts when outdoors.
  - ~ Apply mosquito repellant containing DEET, according to label instructions.
- For more information or to report a dead bird(s), call 1-877-WNV-BIRD or visit **www.wipeoutwestnile.com**

CASH IN WITH CONSERVATION

Cash for Grass

Beginning in February 2008, rebates are being offered to participating water district customers at $0.50 per square foot to replace lawn with eligible low water-use landscaping. "Cash In" up to $3000 per household.

This program offers financial assistance to customer by offsetting a portion of the cost to convert water-thirsty lawn to native and desert adaptive landscapes.

Prior to starting your project, call AVR at 760-247-6484 for more information. Starting **without water agency approval** will make your landscape conversion project **ineligible** for participation in this program. Program funding is limited.

High Efficiency Toilet and Washer Rebates Available

It is possible for a family of three with a new high efficiency toilet to save more than 33 gallons of water per day, or 12,000 gallons per year. Rebates up to $165 are available.

A high efficiency clothes washer could save you over $500 in operating costs over its lifetime compared to a regular clothes washer. They are also better for the environment, using up to 75,000 gallons or so less water over its lifetime. Rebates up to $175 are available. Call AVR for more information at 760-247-6484.

What EPA Says About the Kinds of Contaminants That Might be Found in Drinking Water

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and DPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. The tables in this report indicate which minerals and substances have been detected in the water provided by AVR. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You can also go to the following websites for more information:

USEPA - www.epa.gov/safewater

California Department of Public Health - www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/default.aspx

What are drinking water standards?

Drinking water standards are regulations that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets to control the level of contaminants in the nation's drinking water. EPA, the State Department of Public Health (DPH) and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in California. These standards are part of the Safe Drinking Water Act's "multiple barrier" approach to drinking water protection, which includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of distribution systems; and making information available to the public on the quality of their drinking water. With the involvement of EPA, DPH, the CPUC, drinking water utilities, communities and citizens, these multiple barriers ensure that tap water is safe to drink. The water delivered to your home meets standards required by EPA, DPH and CPUC. To recover the growing cost of meeting and maintaining EPA, DHS and CPUC standards, AVR submits a General Rate Case to the CPUC every three years. The CPUC is responsible for establishing water rates for AVR.

If you would like more information about water quality, or to find out about upcoming opportunities to participate in public meetings, please call Jeff Kinnard at 760-247-9332, extension 323.

This report describes those contaminants that have been detected in the analysis of almost 200 different potential contaminants, nearly 100 of which are regulated by EPA and the California Department of Health Services. AVR *is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards.* Hundreds of samples every month and thousands taken every year by AVR contract certified laboratories assure that all primary (health related) and secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standards are being met. See the tables on the following page to see how your water quality rates.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We will be happy to make additional copies of this report available. Complete records of water quality analyses are open for inspection by the public upon request. You may also access this report on the AVR web page at **www.avrwater.com.**

Water Results

Apple Valley Ranchos Water Co. -- 2007 / 2008 Annual Water Quality Report

Water Quality Parameters Detected in Apple Valley Ranchos Water Company Wells

PRIMARY STANDARDS --Mandatory (health-related) INORGANIC CHEMICALS	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10#	0.004	ppb	< 2 - 4.4	1.4	2005/06/07	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride	2	1	ppm	< 0.1 - 1.1	0.4	2005/06/07	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; water additive that promotes strong teeth (not added by AVR)
Nitrate (as NO3)	45	45	ppm	2.0 - 18	6.3	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewers
Nitrite/Nitrate (as N)	10	10	ppm	< 0.4 - 4.1	1.4	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewers
RADIONUCLIDES							
Gross Alpha	15	(0)	pCi/L	< 3 - 5.8	ND	2001 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (Radiuam 226 + 228)	5	(0)	pCi/L	< 1 - 1.6	ND	2001 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	20	0.43	pCi/L	NA* or < 2 - 5.6	ND	2001 - 2007	Erosion of natural deposits

2007 LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING	Action Level	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	Number of Samples Collected	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	90th Percentile Level Detected**	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper**	1.3	0.17	ppm	30	0	0.062	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Lead**	15	2	ppb	30	0	4.6	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Water Quality Parameters Measured in the Distribution System

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine residual	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	ppm	0 - 1.46	0.46	weekly	Added for disinfection purposes
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% positive	(0)	% positive	0 - 1.07%	0.09%	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria	NS	none	CFU/ml	< 1 - 700	12	weekly	Naturally present in the environment
Color	15##	none	units	< 1 - 6	0.16	monthly	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	5##	none	NTU	< 0.1 - 0.63	0.09	monthly	Soil run-off
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	none	ppb	3.2 - 8.7	4.8	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA's)	60	none	ppb	< 1.0	ND	quarterly	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SECONDARY STANDARDS --Aesthetic standards (non health-related) CHEMICAL PARAMETERS	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chloride	500	none	ppm	4 - 310	30	2005/06/07	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	15	none	units	< 3 - 3	ND	2005/06/07	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	300	none	ppb	< 100 - 300	ND	2005/06/07	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor Threshold	3	none	units	1	1	2005/06/07	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	1,600	none	micromho/cm	169 - 1410	388	2005/06/07	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	500	none	ppm	6 - 240	65	2005/06/07	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1,000	none	ppm	120 - 960	250	2005/06/07	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity/clarity	5	none	NTU	< 0.1 - 1.2	0.2	2005/06/07	Soil runoff

Unregulated Chemicals Requiring Monitoring***	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement
Boron	NL = 1,000	none	ppb	<100 - 890	203	2002
Hexavalent Chromium	NS	none	ppb	<1- 7	2	2002
Vanadium	NL = 50	none	ppb	4 - 37	13	2002

Detected Unregulated Chemicals That May be of Interest to Consumers

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS --unregulated	State MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Units of Measurement	AVR Range (including highest value)	Average for AVR Wells (a)	(b) AVR Date of Last Measurement
Aggressiveness Index (c)	NS	none	units	11.6 - 12.5	12	2005/06/07
Alkalinity (as Ca CO3)	NS	none	ppm	42 - 94	77	2005/06/07
Calcium	NS	none	ppm	11 - 120	31	2005/06/07
Corrosivity (Langlier Index) (d)	non-corrosive	none	positive/negative	(-0.4)-(+0.6)	+0.11	2005/06/07
Hardness (Ca CO3)	NS	none	ppm	32 - 423	102	2005/06/07
Hardness (grains)	NS	none	grains	1.9 - 24.7	6	2005/06/07
Magnesium	NS	none	ppm	1 - 32	5.9	2005/06/07
pH	6.5 - 8.5	none	units	7.5 - 8.7	8.1	2005/06/07
Potassium	NS	none	ppm	< 1 - 5.2	1.7	2005/06/07
Radon	NS	none	pCi/L	220 - 1920	299	1997/98
Sodium	NS	none	ppm	13 - 160	43	2005/06/07

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND FOOTNOTES

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level, a drinking water standard
AL = Action Level
ND = Not Detected
NL = Notification Level, the level at which notification of the public water system governing body is required (formerly known as Action Level)
NS = No Standard
NA = Not Applicable at this time or not required to analyze for
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units. This is a measure of the suspended material in water.
CFU/ml = colony forming units per millimeter
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter
pCi/L = picoCuries per liter

< = less than (essentially equivalent to ND)
= a federal drinking water standard. A new state MCL for arsenic has yet to be adopted and remains at 50 ppb.
= a secondary (aesthetic) drinking water standard.
* = Ca DPH has waived AVR from further Uranium monitoring. Not all wells required monitoring.
** = Lead and Copper are regulated as a Treatment Technique (TT) under the Lead and Copper Rule. It requires water systems to take samples at "most vulnerable" consumer taps every three years and treatment steps must be taken if more than 10% of tap samples exceed the AL. AVR has not exceeded that level.
*** = Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the DPH to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. Boron, Hexavalent chromium and vanadium were monitored as part of the federal and state Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations.

(a) = The average is weighted according to the individual contribution in pumping by each well to the total (active wells only).
(b) = The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants in groundwater sources do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
(c) = An aggressiveness index of 11 or greater indicates that the water is not aggressive (noncorrosive).
(d) = A positive number Langlier Index indicates that the water is noncorrosive.

Definitions

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL (PHG):
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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. MRDL's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

REGULATORY ACTION LEVEL (AL):
The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD:
MCL's and MDRL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD:
Requirements that ensure the appearance, taste and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

NOTIFICATION LEVEL (NL):
The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.