2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Paramount Farms – Highway 33 Report Date: June 2012

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water

Name & location of source(s): Berrenda Mesa Water District

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed in June 2003 by the California Dept. of Public Health. Please contact Daniel Lee for a copy. A summary of the water source's vulnerability assessment is provided below:

Description of Vulnerability

The California Aqueduct originates at the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta at Clifton Court Forebay. Water in the Delta originates in the Sacramento River watershed, the San Joaquin River watershed, and the watershed drainage from the Mokelumne River, Stanislaus River, Merced River and several smaller rivers that drain the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevadas. Located in these drainage areas are a broad variety of potential sources of contamination including municipal, industrial and agricultural activities. Also influencing the quality of water pumped from the Delta is the impact of the estuarial nature of the Delta and the naturally occuring salt-water intrusion which is dependent to a large extent on inflow from the contributing rivers.

Discussion of Vulnerability

The possible contaminating activities present within the California Aqueduct watershed are described in the State Water Project Watershed Sanitary Survey conducted by the California Department of Water Resources and their consultants in 1986 and updated in 2001.

Concentrations of total trihalomethanes and nitrate greater than the detection limit for purposes of reporting (DLR) but less than the primary drinking water standard have been detected in water produced by this source.

Concentrations of cadmium and copper greater than the respective maximum contaminant level (MCL) have been detected in raw water produced by this source.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Applicable

For more information, contact: Daniel Lee Phone: (661) 797-6500

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.

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).

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 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.

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.

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 the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NTU: nephelometric turbidity unit

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

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

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

µS/cm: measure of specific conductance

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.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) 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 that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 (In a month)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	10	14	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.13	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household 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)	12/03	70		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/03	106		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	8/16/2011	2.8		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	10/1/2010	0.5		300	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
Xylenes, Total (ppb)	10/1/2010	2.2		1750	1800	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly	47.5	8-90[1]	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Five Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly	8.9	1.1-34	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Continuous	1.89	0.5-5.0*	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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**
Chloride (ppm)	Monthly [2]	28	18 - 40	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Copper (ppm)	Monthly [2]	0.001	0.001 - 0.002	1.0	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb)	Monthly [2]	17	5 - 30	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	Monthly [2]	6	ND - 6	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Monthly [2]	250	190 - 318	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Monthly [2]	24	15 - 38	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Monthly [2]	145	107 - 176	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**

Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

[1] The MCL for Total Trihalomethanes was not exceeded. Compliance with the MCL is based on a four-quarter running average, not an individual sample result, such as shown here.

[2] California Aqueduct Kettleman City Turnout (Check 21) Grab Samples. *(http://www.water.ca.gov/publications/browse.cfm?letter=G)*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Chlorine MRDL was exceeded on 4/3/11	Recycle pump did not shutoff	6 hours	Chlorine feed rate was adjusted; pump on/off parameter was re-programmed	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort
Chlorine MRDL was exceeded on 8/17/11	Chlorine overfeed	3 hours	Chlorine feed rate was adjusted.	

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.	(In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.	(In the year)		TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.	(In the year)		TT	NA	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Not applicable to systems providing surface water as a source of drinking water.				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional filtration method
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	97.3
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.0
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
No Violations				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not applicable to this system.