

## 2012 Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name: Easton Presbyterian Church

Water System Number: CA1000416

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/15/2014 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Robbey C. Culp  
Signature:   
Title: Chemisty  
Phone Number: ( 559 ) 266-0695 Date: 6/13/2014

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described by the February 2014, CCR Delivery Memorandum (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*



# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Easton Presbyterian Church

Report Date: 6/13/2014

*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, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**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: Well (ground water)

Name & general location of source(s): Easton Presbyterian Church 5895 S. Elm Ave. Fresno, CA 93706

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: BSK Laboratories

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month at EPC

For more information, contact: Pastor Ron Owens/Robb Culp Phone: (559) 266-0695

## 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.

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

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

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

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**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)

**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 California 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	1	none	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	none	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)		4	0.0093	zero	.15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)		4	ND	zero	1.3	0.3	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)	2/12/2009	26	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/12/2009	190	N/A	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
Aluminum	5/24/2012	50 ppb	50 ppb	1000 ppb	600 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	5/24/2012	ND	6 ppb	6 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	5/24/2012	2 ppb	2 ppb	10 ppb	4 ppt	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	5/24/2012	ND	100 ppb	1000 ppb	2000 ppb	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	5/24/2012	ND	1 ppb	4 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	5/24/2012	ND	1 ppb	5 ppb	40 ppt	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	5/24/2012	ND	10 ppb	50 ppm	none	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Natural)	5/24/2012	0.15 ppm	0.15 ppm	2 ppm	1 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits;
Mercury	5/24/2012	ND	1 ppb	2 ppb	1.2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	5/24/2012	ND	10 ppb	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate	5/24/2012	ND	4 ppb	6 ppb	--	
Selenium	5/24/2012	ND	5 ppb	50 ppb	30 ppb	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	5/24/2012	ND	1 ppb	2 ppb	0.1 ppb	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate *	3/18/2014	32 ppm	1 ppm	45 ppm	45 ppm	Higher levels indicate that the water has been contaminated. Common sources of nitrate contamination include fertilizers, septic tanks, municipal sewage treatment systems, and decaying plant debris.
Required regulatory statement regarding nitrate.	Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such 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 45 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 advice from your health care provider.					

<b>Table 4: Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Gross Alpha *</b>	8/10/11	12.6 pCi/L	-----	15 pCi/L	---	Gross Alpha is the measurement of radioactive particle activity for a group of radionuclide's which include: Uranium, combined with Radium, and Radon.
Required regulatory statement regarding "gross alpha."	<i>Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>					
1,1-dichloroethylene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	6 ppb	10 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	200 ppb	1000 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	5/24/2012	ND	10 ppb	1200 ppb	4000 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	0.3 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	1 ppb	0.1 ppb	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories;
1,2-dichlorobenzene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	0.6 ppb	0.6 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-dichloroethane	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	3 ppb	Extraction and degreasing solvent and fumigant.
1,2-dichloropropane	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	0.5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,3-dichloropropene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	0.5 ppb	0.2 ppb	Runoff/leaching from nematocides used on croplands
1,4-dichlorobenzene	5/24/2012	ND	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trihalomethanes	5/24/2012	ND	----	80 ppb	0.8 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Alachlor (ppb) *</b>	12/05/2013	N.D.	1 ppb	2 ppb	4 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Required regulatory statement regarding Alachlor	<i>Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>					
Atrazine (ppb)	12/05/2013	N.D.	0.5 ppb	1 ppb	0.15 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways
<b>Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] *</b>	12/05/2013	0.180 ppb	0.01 ppb	0.2 ppb	0.0017 ppb	Banned nematocides that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Required regulatory statement regarding DBCP	<i>Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i>					

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Ethylene dibromide [EDB]	12/05/2013	ND	0.02 ppb	0.05 ppb	.01 ppb	banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops
Molinate *	10/5/2005	<2.2 ppb	2 ppb	20 ppb	1 ppb	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice
<i>Required regulatory statement regarding Molinate</i>	<i>Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties.</i>					
Simazine *	12/05/2013	<1.1 ppb	1 ppb	4 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff
<i>Required regulatory statement regarding Simazine</i>	<i>Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems.</i>					

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
Aluminum	2/12/2009	ND	200	200 ppb		
Color	2/12/2009	<1.00	15	15 units		
Copper	8/10/2011	ND	1.0	1.0 ppm		
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2/12/2009	<0.050	500	0.5 ppm		
Iron	2/12/2009	ND	300	0.3 ppm		
Manganese	2/12/2009	ND	50	0.05 ppm		
Odor--Threshold	2/12/2009	ND	3	3 units		
Silver	2/12/2009	ND	100	0.1 ppm		
Thiobencarb	10/5/2005	ND	1	1 ppb		
Turbidity	2/12/2009	0.19	5	5 units		
Zinc	2/12/2009	0.250	5.0	5.0 ppm		
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2/12/2009	330				Recommended: 1000 ppm Upper Limit: 1000 ppm Short Term Limit: 1,500
Specific Conductance	2/12/2009	460				Recommended: 900 µS/cm Upper Limit: 1600 µS/cm Short Term Limit: 2200 900 µS/cm
Chloride	2/12/2009	39				Recommended: 250 ppm Upper Limit: 500 ppm Short Term Limit: 600
Sulfate	2/12/2009	25				Recommended: 250 ppm Upper Limit: 500 ppm Short Term Limit: 600 ppm

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Aggressive Index	2/12/2009	12	N/A	-----	
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	2/12/2009	200	N/A	-----	
Carbonate Alkalinity	2/12/2009	<1.0	N/A	-----	
Hydroxide Alkalinity	2/12/2009	<1.0	N/A	-----	
Calcium	2/12/2009	44	N/A	-----	
Magnesium	2/12/2009	20	N/A	-----	

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

### 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 service lines and home plumbing. [Easton Presbyterian Church] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### 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
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 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
<i>E. coli</i>	None	~middle of ea. month	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year)		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste