

# Valley Teen Ranch Water System

## 2012 WATER QUALITY REPORT

*A Consumer Confidence Report*

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

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The source of our drinking water is from a groundwater located in the area. The water from this well is pumped into a storage tank. Water from the storage tank is pressurized for use throughout the water system.

### **Some basic information about drinking water contaminants...**

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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, USEPA and 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 must provide the same protection for public health

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We are pleased to announce that very few of the more than 300 substances we tested for were found in your water. Of those that were detected, all but arsenic were below the levels allowed by federal and state standards. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012. If you have questions about this report or concerns about your water, contact Connie Clendenan at 559-437-1144.

*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. Valley Teen Ranch 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>.*

## DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Action Level**

The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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 allow for a margin of safety and are non-enforceable public health goals.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to public health goals and maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are enforceable standards.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)**

A measure of water's clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Parts per million (PPM)**

A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to 3 drops in 42 gallons or one penny in \$10,000.00.

**Parts per billion (PPB)**

A measurement of the concentration of a substance roughly equivalent to one drop in 14,000 gallons or one penny in \$10 million.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)**

Primary maximum contaminant levels, specific treatment techniques adopted in lieu of primary MCL's, and monitoring and reporting requirements for MCL's that are specified in regulation.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)**

MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS's do not affect the health at MCL levels.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Public Health Goals (PHG)**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Public health goals are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Please Note...**

**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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

The following tables 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, may be more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	Number of samples exceeding AL	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/27/2011	<5	NONE	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	9/27/2011	85	NONE	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source
Sodium (ppm)	2010	54	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2010	230	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.

**TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2009	4.3	ND – 8.7	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2009	0.62	ND – 1.42	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2009	0.76	ND – 1.52	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2012	.71	0.29 – 1.20	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Arsenic (ppb)	2012	<b>150 *</b>	130-170	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2010	0.48	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2010	0.11	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ppb)	2010	6.1	N.A	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	3.2	N/A	45 (as Nitrate)	45 (as NO3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**\* In 2012, the water produced exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level of 10 Parts Per Billion for Arsenic.**

*\* Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

**Valley Teen Ranch Has Levels of Arsenic Above the New Drinking Water Standards.**

Our water supply well recently failed the drinking water standard for Arsenic. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have the right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct the situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Compliance with the Arsenic maximum contaminant level (MCL) is based on the average concentration of four consecutive quarterly samples (or an annual average) for each well, unless fewer samples would cause the running annual average to be exceeded. The new Federal standard for Arsenic in drinking water is 10 parts per billion (ppb). This new standard went into effect in January 2006. The new rule supplanted the 50 ppb standard that had been in effect since 1975. Testing results from Valley Teen Ranch Well #2 for the last four quarters show that this well exceeds the Arsenic MCL of 10 ppb.

**WHAT SHOULD I DO?**

- You do not need to use an alternate (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT WAS DONE?**

Valley Teen Ranch is currently applying for the funding to connect to another water source.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source
Iron (ppb)	2012	2700	N/A	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2010	660	N/A	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uhmos/cm2)	2011	880	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2010	170	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2010	25	N/A	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold (Units)	2010	4	N/A	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2010	8.9	N/A	5.0	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	2010	250	N/A	5000	5000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2010	510	N/A	1000	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Note that secondary MCLs do not have PHGs/MCLGs because secondary MCLs are set to protect the aesthetics of water and PHGs/MCLGs are based on health concerns.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Potassium (ppm)	2010	5.3	N/A	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	State regulations require us to monitor this contaminant while the State considers setting a limit on it

**Micro Biological Contaminants (Distribution System Monitoring)**

Contaminant	Highest # of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform	One	None	1	0	Naturally Present in the Environment

**DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS MONITORING**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2012	2.6	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (5 sources) (ppb)	2012	ND	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination