

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Rancho San Joaquin MWC

Report Date: 6/25/13

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.

**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

Name & location of source(s): Well 01

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Not available at this time.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annually

For more information, contact Rob Bernosky

Phone: (831) 636-2878

## 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)

**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)

**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. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**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 which a water system must follow.

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

**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 the state Department of Health Services (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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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, are more than one year old.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20 8/1/02	< 0.005	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	20 8/1/02	0.69	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	1/21/10	180	180	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	1/21/10	430	430	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

**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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as NO <sub>3</sub> ) (ppm)	2/28/12	15	7-23	45	45, (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
	4/30/12	23				
	5/31/12	18				
	11/30/12	7				
Arsenic, ppb	1/21/10	6.6	6.6	10	N/A (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	5/22/08	5.43	5.43	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2/22/10	1.67	1.67	20	N/A(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	1/21/10	0.31	0.31	2	1 (1)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

**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
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), ppm	1/21/10	950	950	1000	N/A, N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride, ppm,	1/21/10	200	200	500	N/A, N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence.
Sulfate, ppm,	1/21/10	48	48	500	N/A, N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
Turbidity, ntu	1/21/10	0.74	0.74	5	N/A, N/A	Soil runoff.
Manganese, ppb	1/21/10	*280	*280	50	N/A, (N/A)	Leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1/21/10	1600	1600	1600	N/A, (N/A)	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence.

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron, ppm	1/21/10	5.2	1.0	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below

## Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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

**Manganese MCL violation** - Manganese was found at levels that exceed the Secondary MCL of 50 PPB. The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, and odor. The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

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>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	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
N/A
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
N/A
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>0</b>				

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Rancho San Joaquin Mutual Water Company Water System No. 3500581

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during July through October 2012 and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter (July through September) of 2012, the Rancho San Joaquin MWC water system did not collect a sample for nitrate testing from Well 01 and during the month of October 2012, the water system failed to collect a sample for coliform bacteria analysis testing from the distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Nitrate	1 sample per quarter	0	1 sample from Well 01 during 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012 (July-September)	1 sample from Well 01 during November 2012 & quarterly thereafter
Coliform	1 sample per month (2 samples per month as of December 2012)	0	1 distribution sample during October 2012	1 distribution sample during November 2012 & 2 samples monthly thereafter

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

### **What happened? What is being done?**

Nitrate sampling was not conducted from the raw water groundwater source, Well 01 during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012 and bacteriological water quality testing of the drinking water was not completed during the month of October 2012. Nitrate and bacteriological sample collection has been conducted during November 2012. The results were found to be under the maximum contaminant level (MCL) and in compliance. Both of these items are scheduled as required thereafter.

For more information, please contact Rob Bernosky at 831-801-5823 or at Rancho San Joaquin MWC, P.O. Box 2200, Hollister, CA 95024.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

### **Secondary Notification Requirements**

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Rancho San Joaquin MWC water system.

State Water System ID#: 3500581

Date distributed: 3/13

System Representative Name & Title: William Marcum, Water Operator

Water System Representative Signature: *William B. Marcum*