

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua potable. Por favor lea este informe o comuniquese con alguien que pueda traducir la informacion.

Is my water safe? Yes

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 38 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we informed you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.)

Do I need to take special precautions? No

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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Well No.1 is located near 151 Wilderness Lane, and Well No. 2 is located near Trout Lake Drive-Fresno District

Source water assessment and its availability

A source water assessment was conducted for the FCSA #5 WELL 01 of the FCSA #5/WILDWOOD ISLAND water system in February, 2003. According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic systems -low density [<1 /acre]. Discussion of Vulnerability:

There have been no primary contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The primary source of potential contamination could come from the septic system in the area.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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: 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation and public meetings are scheduled as needed. Please contact Fresno County Special Districts for more information and dates at (559) 600-4259

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Additional Information for Lead

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. Well No. 1 is located near 151 Wilderness Lane; Well No. 2 is located near Trout Lake Drive-Fresno District. 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>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1	ND	1.3	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	0.012	0.015	2013	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate[measured as NO ₃] (ppm)	10	10	4.5	4.5	6.5	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.2	ND	1.2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.37	ND	0.37	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Copper - source water (mg/L)		0.0066	0.0066(MPL)	ND	0.0066	2013	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Fecal coliform/E. coli - in the distribution system (positive samples)	0	0	19	NA		2013	Yes	Human and animal fecal waste
A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	5	0.28	NA		2013	No	Soil runoff
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	6	NA		2013	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Violations and Exceedances
<p>Fecal coliform/E. coli - in the distribution system</p> <p>Fecal coliform/E. coli - in the distribution system</p> <p>Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. 1st positive sample was taken on 02/01/13 and the last positive sample was taken 07/05/13. The following identifies our proposed plan options that we are requesting Fresno County Public Works and Planning, Design Division to evaluate in order to achieve the required chlorine contact time at both Well locations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install a looped pipeline of sufficient length to provide ample contact time prior to the first customer. 2. Install a water storage tank big enough to achieve sufficient contact. 3. Replace existing hydropneumatic tanks.
<p>Total Coliform</p> <p>Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The first positive test was conducted on 02/01/13 and the last positive test was conducted on 07/05/13. The following identifies our proposed plan options that we are requesting Fresno County Public Works and Planning, Design Division to evaluate in order to achieve the required chlorine contact time at both Well locations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install a looped pipeline of sufficient length to provide ample contact time prior to the first customer. 2. Install a water storage tank big enough to achieve sufficient contact. 3. Replace existing hydropneumatic tanks.

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite [measured as N] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	ND	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Herbicide runoff
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Lead - source water (ug/L)		0	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Alachlor (ppb)	MNR	MNR	ND	No	
1,1-dichloroethane (ppb)	2	MNR	ND	No	
bromochloromethane (halon 1011) (ppb)	2	MNR	ND	No	
bromomethane (methyl bromide) (ppb)	2	MNR	ND	No	
chloromethane (methyl chloride) (ppb)	2	MNR	ND	No	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

<u>TT Violation</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Steps Taken to Correct the Violation</u>	<u>Health Effects Language</u>
Ground Water Rule violations	Due to the history of total coliforms and lack of annular seal, we understand that continuous chlorination at both wells is required to provide 4-log virus removal. The preliminary calculations by CDPH show that the Water System may not be able to achieve 4-log virus removal with the contact time provided by the existing pressure tanks.	April 2013- June 2013	The following identifies our proposed plan options that we are requesting Fresno County Public Works and Planning, Design Division to evaluate in order to achieve the required chlorine contact time at both wells. 1) Install a looped pipeline of sufficient length to provide ample contact time prior to the first customer. 2) Install a water storage tank big enough to achieve sufficient contact time. 3) Replace existing hydropneumatic tanks with new hydropneumatic tanks of sufficient size, with appropriate baffle to achieve sufficient contact time.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Amina Flores, Staff Analyst
Address: 2220 Tulare Street
Fresno, CA 93721
Phone: (559) 600-4259
Fax: (559) 600-4552
E-Mail: afloresvelazquez@co.fresno.ca.us
Website: <http://www.co.fresno.ca.us>