

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Winton Water & Sanitary District Report Date: 6/1/2014

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, 2013.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater sources distributed throughout system by wells.

Name & location of source(s): 3 active wells, 1 standby located within the distribution system

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: May, 2003 – Three active wells vulnerable to fertilizer, Pesticide/herbicide application; historic waste dumps/landfills; construction/demolition staging areas. Full report available upon request at 6951 N. Winton Way, Winton, CA. 95388

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: First & third Thursday of each month

6951 N. Winton Way, Winton, 5:00pm

For more information, contact Geoffrey Williams Phone: (209) 357-3562

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.

Some constituents are not monitored each year. Most requirements are every three or four years. The results given in this report represent the most recent test results for all three active wells.

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	RL/MPN	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0.900/ 100mL	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	20	ND	0	1.3	0.025	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. WWSA 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>.

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)	06/14/11	24	22-84	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	06/14/11	54	29-55	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
Aluminum (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<50	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	06/14/11	3.1	2.8	50	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-7	6	PHG	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppb)	06/14/11	0.15	140-140	1000	2000 ppb	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<5	4	4 ppb MCLG	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories and electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<1	5	.07 ppb PHG	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-3	50	2.5 ppb PHG	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<.2	2	1.2ppb PHG	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<.2	2	1.2 ppb PHG	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	07/16/13	14	12-28	45	45 ppb MCLG	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-12	50	30 ppm PHG	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical

						manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<5	2	.01 MCLG	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
DBCP (ppb)	07/16/13	.017	ND-0.2	0.2	0 ppb	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards

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
Color (Units)	06/14/11	< 1.0	<1-<1	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) ppm	06/14/11	<.05	<.05	.5	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-.27	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-92	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (ton)	06/14/11	ND	1-1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<5	100	N/A	Industrial discharges
Turbidity (NTU)	06/14/11	ND	<.1-.18	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Zinc (ppb)	06/14/11	ND	ND-<.02	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	06/14/11	207	200-300	500-1000-1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific conductance (umho/cm)	06/14/11	243	220-460	900-1600-2200	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	06/14/11	8.6	8.5-71	250-500-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	06/14/11	11	2-13	250-500-600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Levels Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	2003	<.03-.110	1ppm	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.
Vanadium	2003	<5-21	50ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)*	8/14/2013	.027	5 ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of notification level over many years may have an increased risk of cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Contaminant (CCR units)	Test Date	Level detected	Range of levels detected	traditional MCL or [MRDL] in mg/L	PHG (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	7/16/13	ND	.56-.56	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 Total Haloacetic Acids	7/16/13	ND	0.3-0.3	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	0.3	0.25-0.35	[4.0(as CL2)]	[4(as CL2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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).

Copies of our Water Conservation Schedule can be found at the District Office, 6951 N. Winton Way.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRGL, 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
1,2,3-TCP Notification Level Only	Concentration level of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption that the department has determined, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk but warrants notification.	Ongoing	Testing quarterly as a precaution to document levels until establishment of maximum contaminant levels are determined.	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.
None				

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>	(In the Year) None		0	(0)	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Enterococci	(In the Year) None		TT	N/A	Human and Animal Fecal Waste
Coliphage	(In the Year) None		TT	N/A	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
None				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
None				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				
None				