

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CSA 44C (Riverview Subdivision) Report Date: 06/18/15

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, 2014 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: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): The wells are located near Friant Road North of Subdivision-Fresno District

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for CSA 44C (Riverview Subdivision) Well No. 2 and Well No. 3 was completed in 2012. There have been no significant primary or secondary contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Storm Drain Discharge Points and Storm Water Detection Facilities.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the Fresno County and State Water Resources Control Board District Office located at 265 W. Bullard Ave Suite 101 Fresno CA 93704. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the County at (559) 600-4259.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public meetings are scheduled as needed, please contact Fresno County Department of Public Works & Planning for more information and dates.

For more information, contact: Chris Bump Phone: (559) 600-4259

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.

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: State Board 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)

<p>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.</p>	<p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
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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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 Division of Drinking Water 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	(In a mo.) 0	0	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) 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/L)	03/07/14	2	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	03/07/14	2	ND	0	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)	03/07/14	16.5	16-17	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	03/07/14	58.5	56-61	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 (µg/L)	03/07/14	11.2	7.4-15	100	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	03/07/14	2.3		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (µg/L)	03/7/14	0.0765	0.075-0.078	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/L)	03/07/14	4.25	4.2-4.3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (total) (µg/L)	03/07/14	9.25	5.5-13	150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate as NO ₃ (mg/L)	01/27/14 12/22/14	30.66	23-69	45 (as NO ₃)	45 (as NO ₃)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from specific tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	03/07/14	<4.0		6	6	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Turbidity (NTU)	03/07/14	0.14	0.13-0.15	5.0	N/A	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria virus, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches

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 (µg/L)	03/07/14	11.2	7.4-15	200		Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	03/7/14	9.05	8.9-9.2	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposit; seawater influence
Fluoride (mg/L)	3/7/14	0.2	0.19-0.21	2.0		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	03/07/14	225	220-230	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO ₄ (mg/L)	03/07/14	9.15	8.9-9.4	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Threshold Odor Number (T.O.N.)	03/07/14	1.0		3.0		Naturally - occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	03/07/14	210		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	03/07/14	0.14	0.13-0.15	5.0		Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria virus, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
Zinc (mg/L)	03/07/14	0.0133	0.0096-0.017	5.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NONE					

*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. Fresno District, CSA 44C (Riverview Subdivision) 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				

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)		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

**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
NONE- NOT APPLICABLE
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NONE- NOT APPLICABLE

VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 - (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.
- * Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

NONE- NOT APPLICABLE
