2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Wilson Circle MWC** Report Date: June 29, 2015

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.

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: Ground water wells.

Name & location of source(s): Well 01 NW, Well 02 SE, and Well 03 E are located within the subdivision.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source assessments were updated in June 2011.

The water sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activity associated with detected nitrate contaminants: the sewer collection system located within the subdivision. Copies of the complete assessments are available for review at the Inyo County Environmental Health Services, 207 W. South Street, Bishop, or call (760) 873-7865.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Quarterly, scheduled as needed.

For more information, contact: Steve Ball, President *Phone:* (760) 872-6025

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department 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)

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)

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, agricultural application, 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, 5, and 6 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 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	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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	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	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 11/8/13	5	1.2	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 11/8/13	5	0.018	0	1.3	0.3	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)	8/27/06 9/23/09	8	7 to 9	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	8/27/06 9/23/09	50.37	44.0 to 58.1	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

***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 (ppm)	8/27/06 9/23/09	0.0567	ND to 0.170	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	8/27/06 9/23/09	4.7	4 to 5	50	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/27/06 9/23/09	0.0133	ND to 0.02	AL=1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	8/27/06 9/23/09	0.23	0.1 to 0.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/18/14	8.4	7.5 to 9.3	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2014	2.1 avg	1.3 to 2.6	45 (as NO3)	45 (as NO3)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	12/18/14	5.0	4.1 to 6.0	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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 (ug/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	56.7	ND to 170	200	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	1	n/a	500	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (units)	8/27/06 9/23/09	3.3	ND to 5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	0.0133	ND to 0.02	1.0	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; leaching from copper pipes
Iron (ug/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	83.3	ND to 250	1000	300	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	13.3	ND to 40	1000	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	8/27/06 9/23/09	152	146 to 157	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (mg/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	7.7	7 to 8	500	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	113.3	110 to 120	1000	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	0.0233	ND to 0.05	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Vanadium (ug/L)	8/27/06 9/23/09	avg = 5.3 range 5 to 6	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of development effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

***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).

Our water contains an average fluoride level of 0.23 mg/L and ranges from 0.1 to 0.3 mg/L. You may want to contact your child's pediatrician and/or dentist with this information to help them determine if fluoride supplements or treatments are needed.

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. Our water system 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 Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

There are no violations to report for the 2014 calendar year.