2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Central Basin Water Quality Protection Report Date: 5/21/15 Plan (WOPP) Plant

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: WELL WATER

Name & general location of source(s): WELL CB-1: PICO RIVERA. WELL CB-2: PICO RIVERA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: <u>N/A</u>

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: <u>ONCE PER MONTH TYPICALLY</u> ON MONDAY AT 10 AM, CENTRAL BASIN MWD 6252 TELEGRAPH ROAD COMMERCE, CA 90040

For more information, contact: JACQUE KOONTZ OR CARLOS CARRILLO Phone: (323) 201-5500

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.

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.

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.

Variances 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)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu g/L$)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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*, 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 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 State Board 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	RESULT	S SHOWI	NG THE DI	ETECTION	OF COLI	FORM BACTERIA
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections			MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) Absent	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) Absent	0		A routine sar repeat sample total coliform sample also o coliform or <i>E</i>	nple and a e detect n and either letects fecal	0	Human and animal fecal waste
TABLE 2	- SAMPLIN	IG RESUL	.TS SHOW	VING THE I	DETECTIO	ON OF LEA	D 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 (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A		15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/26/14	2	0	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	TABLE 3	- SAMPL	ING RESU	JLTS FOR S	SODIUM A	ND HARD	NESS
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detecte	_	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/26/14	72		65-79	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/26/14	298		284-311	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.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (mg/l)	8/26/14	.315	.3033	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrite (mg/l as N)	8/26/14	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
Nitrate (mg/l as NO3)	6/16/14	9.65	7.3-12	45	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use/septic tanks/sewage, natural erosion
Gross Alpha (c)	1/19/12	4.28	3.0-8.1	15	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	11/17/05	N/A	N/A	5	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	8/20/14	1.7	N/A	20	0.5	Erosion of natural deposits
TABLE 5 – DETE	CTION OF	CONTAMINAN	NTS WITH A <u>S</u>	ECONDAR	<u>Y</u> DRINKIN	G WATER STANDARD
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aggressiveness	N/A	N/A	N/A	Non- corrosive	-	Natural/industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen/carbon/oxyge in water
Chloride (mg/l)	8/26/14	100	90-110	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
SP. Conductivity (umhos/cm)	8/26/14	930	860-1000	1600	-	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	8/26/14	125	110-140	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/l)	8/26/14	570	520-620	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	TABLE	6 – DETECTION	OF UNREGU	LATED CO	NTAMINA	NTS
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level		Health Effects Language
Alkalinity (mg/l)	8/26/14	210	190-230	-		-
Calcium (mg/l)	8/26/14	92.3	89.5-95.1	-		-
Magnesium (mg/l)	8/26/14	16.25	14.6-17.9	-		-
pH (standard unit)	8/26/14	7.74	7.63-7.84	-		-
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*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. Immunocompromised 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. <u>[INSERT NAME OF UTILITY]</u> 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	tion Explanation Duration Actions Taken to Correct the Violation				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

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 DetectionsSample DatesMCL 		Typical Source of Contaminant					
E. coli	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste		
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste		
Coliphage	(In the year) 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	N/A						
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT							
TT Violation	TT ViolationExplanationDurationActions Taken to Correct the ViolationHealth Effects Language						
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			

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 ViolationExplanationDurationActions Taken to Correct the ViolationHealth Effects Language						
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A



May 22, 2015

Phone: 323.201.5500 Fax: 323.201.5550 www.centralbasin.org

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Mr. Juan Arriola **Department of Public Health** 500 N. Central Ave., Suite 500 Glendale, CA 91203

Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014 for the Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) (System No. 1910253)

Dear Mr. Arriola:

Attached is the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014, Attachments 1-5, and Distribution Certification Form (Attachment 6) for the Drinking Water Program for System No. 1910253 (Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, or CBWQPP).

Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Jacque Koontz Interim Engineering and Operations Manager

Carlos Carrillo, CBMWD CC: Wes Stieringer, CDPH



May 22, 2015

Phone: 323.201.5500 Fax: 323.201.5550 www.centralbasin.org

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Mr. James Enriquez City of Pico Rivera 6615 Passons Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660-1016

Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014 for the Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) (System No. 1910253)

Dear Mr. Enriquez:

Attached is the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014, Attachments 1-6, and Distribution Certification Form (Attachment 7) for the Drinking Water Program for System No. 1910253 (Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, or CBWQPP).

Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Jacque Koontz Interim Engineering and Operations Manager

cc: Carlos Carrillo, CBMWD Wes Stieringer, CDPH



May 22, 2015

Mr. Frank Beach

City of Santa Fe Springs 11710 Telegraph Road

Phone: 323.201.5500 Fax: 323.201.5550 www.centralbasin.org

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Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014 for the Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) (System No.

Dear Mr. Beach:

1910253)

Attached is the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014, Attachments 1-6, and Distribution Certification Form (Attachment 7) for the Drinking Water Program for System No. 1910253 (Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, or CBWQPP).

Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Jacque Koontz Interim Engineering and Operations Manager

cc: Carlos Carrillo, CBMWD Wes Stieringer, CDPH



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May 22, 2015

Mr. David Pelser City of Whittier 13230 Penn Street Whittier, CA 90602

Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014 for the Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan (WQPP) (System No. 1910253)

Dear Mr. Pelser:

Attached is the Annual Consumer Confidence Report for Calendar Year 2014, Attachments 1-6, and Distribution Certification Form (Attachment 7) for the Drinking Water Program for System No. 1910253 (Central Basin Water Quality Protection Plan, or CBWQPP).

Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Jacque Koontz Interim Engineering and Operations Manager

cc: Carlos Carrillo, CBMWD Wes Stieringer, CDPH