Cabazon Water District
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Permit No: 2051

Annual 2014
Consumer Confidence Report

CABAZON WATER DISTRICT 2014 CONSUMER CONDFIDENCE REPORT

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected between January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

PARAMETER	UNITS	State or Federal MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	State DLR	Range Average	CABAZON WD Wells	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PRIMARY STANDARDS - Mandatory Health-Related Standards							
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Total Coliform Bacteria		1 positive/mo	0		Highest Monthly		Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC)	CFU/mL	TT	NA	NA	Range Average	ND - >5700 83	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Chemicals							
Chromium	ppb	50	-100	1	Range Average	1.4 - 3.3 2.35	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; natural deposits erosion
Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	Range Average	0.4 - 0.8 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives for tooth health
Nitrate (NO3) (a)(b)	ppm	45	45	0.2	Range Average	6.6 - 11 9	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposit erosion
					Range Average		
RADIOLOGICALS							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	0.995 - 2.88 1.72	3.71 Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	1	Range Average	0.357 - 1.78 1.24	1.46 Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (b) Particle activolty	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	ND ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 Particle activolty	pCi/L	15	NA	1	Range Average	0.000 - 0.17 0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	80	NA	0.5	Range Average	0.00 - 0.54 0.18	D By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ©	ppb	60	NA	1	Range Average	6.3 6.3	D By-product of drinking water chlorination
LEAD and COPPER			Samples Required	Samples Collected	90th Percentile	Samples >AL	
Lead (d)	ppb	AL = 15	10	10	50	4	House pipes internal corrosion;erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (d)	ppb	AL = 1,300	10	10	680	0	House pipes internal corrosion;erosion of deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
SECONDARY STANDARDS - Aesthetic Standards							
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ppm (a)		1000	NA	NA	Range Average	230 -240 235	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;
Total Hardness (a)	ppm	NS	NS	NA	Range Average	160 - 190 175	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial in the water
Chloride (a)	ppm	500	NA	100	Range Average	6.5 - 8.6 7.6	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	umhos/cm	1600	NA	NA	Range Average	380 - 390 385	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	0.5	Range Average	17 - 20 19	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
					Range Average		
					Range Average	- -	
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	1	Range Average	14 - 20 17	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;

Abbreviations

CFU/ml = Colony-Forming Units per milliliter — N=Nitrogen — ppb = parts per billion or micrtograms per liter (ug/L)
DBP = Disinfection By-Products — NA = Not Analyzed — ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
DLR = Detection Limits for pruposes of Reporting — NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units — TT = treatment Technique
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level — pCi/L = picoCuries per liter — GW = Groundwater
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Footnotes:

(a) Analyzed in 2012
(b) MCL is 45 mg/L as nitrate, which equals 10 mg/L as NO3-N
© Analyzed in 2010
(d) Analyzed in 2011

2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Cabazon Water District is pleased to provide you with the 2014 Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the quality of your drinking water, detected contaminants and possible health risks. We believe these regulations are very important and we make every effort to present this detailed information in a simple manner. We encourage you to read this report and if you have any questions, please feel free to contact, Calvin Louie General Manager at (951) 849-4442. The information in this report is also submitted to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). They monitor our compliance for all water quality regulatory standards to assure safe drinking water is consistently delivered to your tap.

SOURCES OF WATER

As a Cabazon WD customer, tap water comes from our groundwater sources, consisting of two wells, Well #1 and Well #2. The Water District has completed Source Water Assessments on our drinking water wells. Completed Source Water Assessments may be visited http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pagesdefault.aspx.

CONTAMINANT HEALTH RISK INFORMATION

Cabazon WD has listed the following as a health risk informational guide only. Health risk assessments are based upon exceeding a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances 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 results 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 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 an 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 the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) 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.
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS THAT EXCEEDED AN MCL

In 2014 Cabazon WD was issued a Citation for Noncompliance by the State of California Department of Public Health for
"Failing to comply with the Primary Drinking Water Standard for total coliform bacteria during the month of November 2014. ` Cabazon failed to take repeat samples within 24 hours of being notified of a total coliform positive sample result.
` Cabazon failed to comply with the triggered monitoring requirement in November 2014. Cabazon is required to collect, within 24 hours of notification of a routine total coliform-positive sample in the distribution system, at least one sample from each ground water source in use at the time the total coliform-positive was collected .
Cabazon failed to comply with Permit Provision in Permit No. 04-14-00P-017, between the months of January 2013 and September 2013. The provision states that Cabazon shall sample the raw (unchlorinated) water from each of the active wells for bacteriological water quality at a minimum frequency of once a month.

After a thorough investigation, it was determined the positive coliform samples may have been due to windy conditions that may have contaminated the sampling taps, and/or improper sampling techniques that may have contaminated the samples, such as not shielding the sample bottle cap and bottle from debris, and/or poor storage or transportation of the bottle after sampling.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Regular public meetings of the VOE Board of Directors are generally held on the third (3rd) Monday of each month at 6:00 pm. If you wish to attend a meeting, please call the office during normal working hours at (951) 849-4442.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible.
Secondary MCL's: 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. MCLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.
Public Health Goal (PHG): the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PPHG's are set by CDPH.
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, MRDLG's are set by the U.S. EPA.
Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWs: MCLs for contaminants that affects health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.