## 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **Midland School Corporation** | Report Date: | April 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.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | Two water wells, Well #1 and Well #2 | | | | | |
| Name & location of source(s): |  | | | | | |
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| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | |  | | | | |
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| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | No meetings scheduled at this time | |
| February each year. The Board members are always available | | | | | | |
| *For more information, contact:* | Tom Rogowski | | | *Phone:* | | 805 688-5114 Ext 19 |
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| ***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 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)  **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*, 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 California 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 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.

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| 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 | | **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  (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set) | **No. of samples collected** | | **90th percentile level detected** | **No. sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb) 2012 | 5 | | 9.6 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) 2012 | 5 | | 0.205 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 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) | 10/12 | | 48 | N/A | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/12 | | 610 | N/A | 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.*

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| **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** |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10/12 | 2.2 | | 3- 3 | | 10 | | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Gross Alpha (pci/L)  Uranium (pCi/L)  Radium (pCi/L) | 11/14  2008  2008 | 8.2  4.3  0.16 | | 3 – 6  ND – 0.5 | | 15  20  5 | | (0)  0.43  (0) | Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits  Erosion of natural deposits |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |
| Chlorine (ppm)  Fluoride | 2014  10/12 | .88 ppm  .52 | | .32-2.0 | | 500  [MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl2)]  2.0 | | n/a | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment  Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **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 |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 10/12 | 330 | |  | | 500 | | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Chloride (ppm) | 10/12 | 19 | |  | | 500 | | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific conductance (Microhos) | 10/12 | 1200 | |  | | 1600 | | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids TDS (ppm) | 10/12 | 900 | |  | | 1000 | | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (units)  Zinc | 10/12  10/12 | .80  120 | |  | | 5 units  5000 | |  | Soil runoff  Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent  (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | | **Level Detected** | | **Notification Level** | | **Health Effects Language** | | |
| Boron (ppb) | 10/12 | | 150 | | 1000 | |  | | |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 10/12 | | 8 | | 50 | |  | | |
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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. 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).

# Appendix F: Source Water Protection and Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

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| **Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers** |
| Protection of drinking water is everyone’s responsibility. You can help protect your community’s drinking water source in several ways:   * Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. * Pick up after your pets. * If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system. * Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center. |
| **Water Conservation Tips for Consumers** |
| Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.   * Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. * Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month. * Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. * Water plants only when necessary. * Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month. * Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation. * Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water bill! * Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information. |