



SID-Pleasant Hills Public Water System 2014 Annual Water Quality Report

Your drinking water supply DOES NOT meet health related standards. It is UNSAFE to drink.

Solano Irrigation District welcomes this yearly opportunity to communicate to our SID-Pleasant Hills Public Water System customers. Your untreated surface water is supplied from Lake Berryessa. Public involvement in SID decisions is welcome. SID Board meetings are held regularly the third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at 810 Vaca Valley Parkway, Suite 201, Vacaville, CA 95688.

All source waters used for drinking water are required to be assessed for the vulnerability to possible contaminants. A Source Water assessment for Lake Berryessa was completed in 2003. This source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: illegal activities/dumping, herbicide application, and urban/agricultural runoff.

For more information, contact Thomas S. Campbell-Water Treatment/Water Quality Supervisor, 707-455-4030.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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 health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Notification Level (NL): Health based advisory level set by the Department for constituents with no MCL. This is not an enforceable standard, although requirements and recommendations may apply if detected above this level.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

NA: not applicable

ND: not detectable at testing limit

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

µS/cm: microsiemens per centimeter

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 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables below 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 **INDICATES** that the water poses a health risk. State Board allows systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the system uses untreated surface water.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Constituents	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	Always Present	12*	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	Always Present	12*	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 FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS IN SOURCE

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Constituent
Sodium (ppm)	3/13/2014	11	11	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	3/13/2014	180	180	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

THERE WERE NO DETECTIONS OF CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD IN SOURCE

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Constituent
TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD IN SOURCE						
Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Constituent
Chloride (ppm)	3/13/2014	6.5	6.5	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	3/13/2014	10	10	15	NA	Naturally –occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	3/13/2014	11	11	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (units)	3/13/2014	2.0	2.0	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/13/2014	340	340	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	3/13/2014	22	22	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/13/2014	210	210	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	3/13/2014	0.56	0.56	5	NA	Soil runoff

TABLE 4 - SAMPLING RESULTS RELATED TO TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

<i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	NO TREATMENT
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	NOT APPLICABLE NO TREATMENT
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	NOT APPLICABLE NO TREATMENT
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	NOT APPLICABLE NO TREATMENT
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	ALWAYS IN VIOLATION

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

(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.

Summary Information for Constituents Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

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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.

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. More information about contaminants, potential health effects, and reducing risks can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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. SID-Pleasant Hills is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water is 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Response to Drought

As many of you are aware, the State of California is experiencing a devastating drought and statewide water supplies are very limited. In response to this critical situation, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. issued an Executive Order, on April 1, 2015, directing the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) to impose restrictions on Urban Water Suppliers to achieve a 25 percent reduction in statewide potable usage through February 2016. As a result, the Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2015-0032 – Emergency Regulation for Statewide Urban Water Conservation, on May 5, 2015. In summary, the recently adopted regulation requires the Solano Irrigation District to reduce potable water consumption by 25%. Information about SID's water conservation efforts and mandates can be located at www.sidwater.org/Strivefor25.