

Panoche Water District

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Water Customer:

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we take to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. The Panoche Water District currently has a contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for an annual delivery of water from the San Luis Canal.

The topic of water quality and the efforts made to ensure the safety of your drinking water can be somewhat difficult to explain. The purpose of this information packet is to illustrate the level of analysis that takes place on the drinking water delivered to you by the Panoche Water District. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Manager, Dennis Falaschi at (209) 364-6136. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Panoche Water District meetings. The meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month at the Panoche Water District, 52027 West Althea Avenue, Firebaugh, CA 93622 at 9:00 am.

The Panoche Water District - Water Treatment Plant routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2008 to December 31st, 2015, except as noted. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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 and 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Panoche Water District is working hard to optimize the water treatment process to remove particulate matter with turbidity monitoring to achieve finished water turbidity levels less than 0.1 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), and meet all State and Federal requirements.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

California Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (CMCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. CMCLs are set as close to the CPHGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

California Public Health Goal - The "Goal" (CPHG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. CPHGs allow for a margin of safety.

Federal Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (FMCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. FMCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

We at the Panoche Water District - Water Treatment Plant work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water supply, which is important to our way of life and our children's future.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, 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 Resource Control Board – Drinking Water Division (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

TEST RESULTS 2008 – 2014 (Except As Noted)							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	CPHG	CMCL	FMCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants (Treated Water)							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	Absent	P/A		5%		Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity & Total Organic Carbon Monitoring (Treated & Source Water)							
Turbidity (Treated Water) Plant	N	0.02-0.09	NTU	N/A	.3	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (Source Water)	N	1-12	NTU	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution System Monitoring (Treated Water)							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	15-100	Ppb	0	80		By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination 2011 – 2014 Water Quality Results
HAA's (Haloacetic Acids)	N	12-48	Ppb	0	60		By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination 2011 – 2014 Water Quality Results
Chlorine	N	1.1-3.0	mg/l		4.0		2011 Water Quality Results
Inorganic Contaminants (Source Water)							
Aggressive Index	N	12					
Alkalinity	N	68-94	mg/l				
Aluminum	N	ND-1.3	mg/l		1		2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Antimony	N	ND -0.0024	mg/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Arsenic	N	ND-0.0048	mg/l				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Barium	N	0.037-0.040	mg/l				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Beryllium	N	ND	mg/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Bicarbonate As CaCO3	N	49-110	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Cadmium	N	ND	mg/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Calcium	N	13-28.1	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Carbonate As CaCO3	N	ND	mg/l				2012, 2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Chloride	N	34-87	mg/l		250-500		2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Chromium	N	0.51-0.71	ug/l				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Color	N	3-45	Units				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Copper	N	ND - 2.5	ug/l				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Conductivity	N	280-540	Umho				
Endothall	N	ND	ug/l				2013 Water Quality Results
Fluoride	N	ND-2.0	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Hardness	N	67-140	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Hydroxide As CaCO3	N	ND	mg/l				2012, 2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Iron	N	0.066-1.0	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Magnesium	N	3.4-16.9	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Manganese	N	ND-0.098	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
MBAS	N	ND	mg/l				2012 & 2014 Water Quality Results
Mercury	N	ND-0.24	ug/l				2012, 2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Nickel	N	1.1–1.5	ug/l				2012, 2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Nitrate	N	3.3-5.5	mg/l				2014 Water Quality Results
Nitrite-N	N	ND	mg/l				2012, 2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Odor	N	ND-1.0	T.O.N.				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Perchlorate	N	ND – 4.0	ug/l				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
pH	N	7.44-8.1	Std. Unit				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Potassium	N	3.2-3.5	mg/l				
Selenium	N	ND - 0.0000021	ug/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Silver	N	ND	ug/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Sodium	N	30-63	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Specific Conductance	N	343-495	umhos/cm				2012 through 2015 Water Quality Results
Sulfate	N	14-52	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Thallium	N	ND	ug/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Total Dissolved Solids	N	160-334	mg/l				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Turbidity	N	0.71-6.5	NTU				2014 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Zinc	N	ND	ug/l				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results
Organics (Source Water)							
Bromodichloromethane	N	0.6	ug/l				2008 Water Quality Results
Dibromochloromethane	N	0.7	ug/l				2008 Water Quality Results
Total Trihalomethanes	N	ND	ug/l				2008 Water Quality Results
Radium 228	N	ND-0.030	pCi/L				2012 & 2015 Water Quality Results

The Panoche Water District is working with Summers Engineering Inc. (SEI) to assist the District staff with the State Water Resources Control Board – Drinking Water Division (SWRCB) requirements. Currently the Surface Water Treatment Plant is in compliance with the running annual average (RAA) (Most Recent Four Quarter Samples) for TTHM. On June 26, 2013 the PWD received approval from the SWRCB on the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Agreements for the planning project funds for a new surface water treatment plant. The PWD will complete the Planning Project including Environmental Information, Revised Preliminary Engineering Report and Preliminary Contract Documents for the New Surface Water Treatment Plant on June 24, 2016.