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2015 Water Quality Report

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by the Arvin Community Services District. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Copias en español de este reporte de calidad de agua están disponibles llamando al 661-854-2127.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you the safest and most dependable supply of drinking water possible. Our water source in 2015 was from groundwater from six active water wells, normally 300 to 900 feet deep, well's # 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11. The location of all our water wells are:

* Well #1 - 847 South Derby St. at the Maintenance Facility - used in 2015
* Well #5 - 5th Street near North Derby Street - used in 2015
* Well #6 - Monroe Street near Durham St. - used in 2015
* Well #8 - on Charles Street - put in service in 1998 - used in 2015
* Well #9 - on Meyer Street near Orange Street - put in service in 1999 - not used in 2015
* Well #10 - on Blue Loop Lane – put in service in 2009 - used in 2015
* Well #11 – 3301 Meyer St – put in service in 2013 – used in 2015

QUESTIONS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Raul Barraza with Arvin Community Services District at 661-854-2127. 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 meetings. They are held on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M., at the District office at 309 Campus Drive, Arvin, California. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water and any other issues.

Arvin Community Services District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2015. For those regulated contaminates the system is allowed to monitor for less often than once a year, the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations has been used. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

How to Read This Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (Division) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The results of tests performed in 2015 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. In addition to the constituents listed in the report, we have conducted monitoring on all active wells for

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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.

Public Health Goal or PHG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard or 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.

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level
PHG = Public Health goal
NL = Notification Level
ND = None Detected
MRDL = Maximum Residual Detection Level
MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
MRSDLG = Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal
ppm = parts per million,
SMCL = Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
ppb = parts per billion,
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
pCi/L = Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
n/a = not applicable
ppt = parts per trillion

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.

Arsenic

- Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The Federal government lowered the arsenic MCL from 50ug/L to 10ug/L effective on Jan. 23, 2006. Arvin Community Services District's Board of Directors has been very active in seeking a solution to removing arsenic from Arvin's public water supply to meet the new lower water standard. The District has been researching solutions to meet the new arsenic standard. The District has been applying for government grants and has been approved for a grant from the State Water Resources Control Board to construct 2 new replacement wells in 2016 and also looking to obtain funds for 3 more replacement wells.

- All Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants, not necessarily indicate that 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). 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:
  (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
  (B) 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.
  (C) Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
  (D) 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
  (E) Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

- 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).

Nitrates

- The average nitrate level was 13.83 ppm with a maximum level of 42 ppm. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Lead

- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is a primary from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Arvin Community Services District is responsible for providing the highest possible 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.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Arvin Community Services District water system in May 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide application, Septic Systems, Auto-repair shops, Wells- Oil, Gas, Geothermal

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities **not associated with any detected contaminants**:

Known Contaminant Plumes- Metal Plating/Finishing/Fabricating, Underground Tanks- Confirmed Leaking

Contaminants			(MCLG)				
Arsenic*1	2015	ppm	0.004	10	18.77	8.2-33	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics reduction wastes
Chromium 6+	2014	ppb	0.02	10	0.38	< 0.2 – 0.70	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride	2015	ppm	n/a	500	123	47-260	Runoff/leaching from natural seawater influence
Fluoride	2015	ppm	1	2	0.37	0.30-0.49	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2015	ppm	45	45	13.83	.25-42	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2015	ppt	1.7	200	< 0.50	ND – 9.2	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2015	ppb	0.06	5	2.3	ND – 2.3	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Gross Alpha	2013	pCi/L	(0)	15	0.601	ND- 0.601	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2015	pCi/L	0.43	20	0.27	0.25-.30	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 2: Detection of Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Sulfate	2015	ppm	n/a	500	48.8	33-53	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron	2015	ppm	n/a	300	200	50-680	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	2015	ppm	n/a	50	13.16	10-29	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 3: Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

1,2,3-Trichloropropane*2 (1,2,3 TCP)	2015	ppt	0.7	NL = 5	.10	< 5 – .17	Pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching

SAMPLES FROM THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

TABLE 4 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria Tested in 2015	1	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper Tested in 2015	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	33	8.9	7	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems: discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	33	<1	3	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 6 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

	TEST DATE	UNIT	PHG	MCL	AVERAGE	RANGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethane)	2015	ppb	n/a	80	7.67	< 2 – 30	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2015	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	1.29	0.2 – 2.45	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Total Halocetic Acids)	2015	ppb	n/a	60	< 1	ND – 2.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 7- DETETCTION OF SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Sodium	2015	ppm	n/a	n/a	106.5	77-150	Salt present in the water; naturally occurring
Total Hardness	2015	ppm	n/a	n/a	65.5	40-120	Erosion of natural deposits, generally magnesium and calcium

1. While the District was meeting the EPA standard for arsenic of 50 ppb prior to the change of the standard in January 2006, the District does not meet the new standard of 10 ppb that was adopted in January 2006. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2. 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP) has been detected at levels in excess of the PHG (0.7 ppt). Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3 TCP in excess of the Public Health Goal over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals. The District is concerned about the TCP levels, and is investigating treatment options. An MCL is being developed for TCP.

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