

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Armona Community Services District Report Date: June 14, 2016

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, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 is located on Ada St. Well #2 is located on Locust St.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Drinking water assessment was completed in 2002. A copy of the Assessment is available at the DDW office, 285 W. Bullard Ave., Ste 101, Fresno, California 93704

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm. Meetings are held at 11115 C Street, Armona, CA

For more information, contact: Krystal Fox, Office Manager Phone: (559) 584-4542

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 and 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 SDWS 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 that a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board 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 (µg/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*, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and 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 tap water is safe to drink, the 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 State Board 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) NONE	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) NONE	0	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 SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12/17/13	10	6.5	NONE	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12/17/13	10	0.07	NONE	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household 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)	3/4/15	94	92-96	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/4/15	5.1	5.0 – 5.2	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

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
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	2015- Well 1 2015- Well 2	8.69 5.62	N/A	15 15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	1170	720-1500	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits: residual from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb) (Well #1)	2015	8.80	6 – 12	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (ppb) (Well #2)	2015	6.55	2.4 – 13	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Flouride (ppm)	3/4/15	1.7	1.6 – 1.8	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2015	1.05	0.2 – 2.73	4.0	n/a	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids, Total (ppb)	2015	27.4	22 – 38.0	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes, Total (ppb)	2015	80.6	64 – 91	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TTHM MCL	0.080 ppm			
MCL in CCR units	80 ppb			
LOCATION	2015 TTHM Results (ppb)			
	1st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th QTR
Site 1	78	91	88	90
Site 1 LRAA*	74.5	79.25	86.75	94.75
Site 2	64	76.9	83	44
Site 2 LRAA*	67.5	69.48	74.48	69.48

*Locational running annual averages for quarters 1 – 3 are based on results from previous quarters not reported on this table.

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
Aluminum (ppb)	2015	1170	720-1500	200	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Turbidity (NTU)	2015	1.75	0.9 – 3.94	5.0	n/a	Soil runoff
Color (Units) (Before Treatment)	3/4/15	85	40 – 133	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color (Units) After to Treatment	2015	59.5	22 – 84	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	3/4/15	305	160 - 450	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uhmos/cm2)	3/4/15	390	380 - 400	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO4 (ppm)	3/4/15	1.5	0 – 3.1	3	n/a	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Armona Community Services District is responsible for providing high 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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/lead>.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to meet the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes	Testing results from 2015 shows that one of the sample sites in our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The standard for TTHMs is 80 ppb averaged at an individual monitoring location over the year. In 2015, our TTHM level reached 94.8 ppb. TTHMs, which are four volatile organic chemicals, form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water.	2015	We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria. We are continually adjusting chemical dosages and optimizing treatment to ensure that proper disinfection is provided while trying to minimize the formation of TTHMs.	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Par favor, hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o lea la versión en español.

Armona CSD has levels of Disinfection By-Products above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on October 27, 2015 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes. The MCL standard for Total Trihalomethanes is 0.080 mg/L. The running annual average level of Total Trihalomethanes at Site 1 is 0.095 mg/l.

What should I do?

- You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.

- This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

However, some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

- In addition, some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

Armona CSD is in the process of constructing a new well with treatment facilities. We are also optimizing chlorine dosages in order to limit TTHM formation.

We anticipate resolving the problem within 1 year.

For more information, please contact Krystal Fox, Office Mgr. at (559) 584-4542 or at the following mailing address: P.O. Box 486, Armona, CA 93202

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).

- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.

- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Armona Community Services District water system.

State Water System ID#: 1610001. Date distributed: June 30, 2016