

THE CITY OF CORCORAN

2015 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



This CCR is a report on the quality of drinking water supplied by The City of Corcoran



PRESENTED TO THE CITIZENS OF CORCORAN IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE 1996 SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The CCR is required to be produced every 12 months

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Groundwater

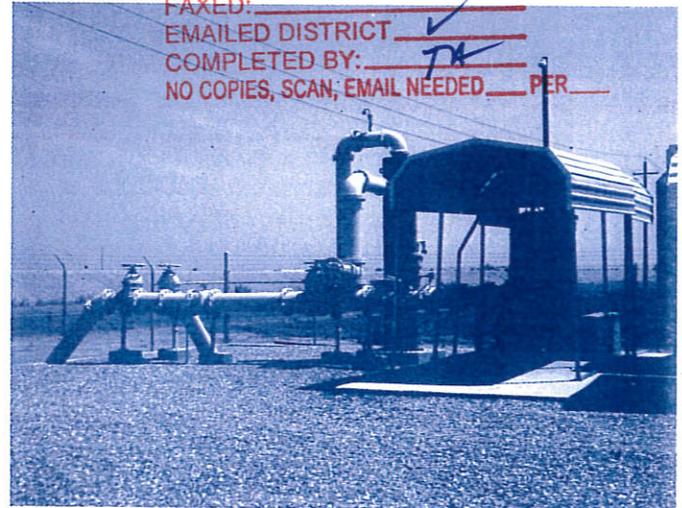
The only source for the water used by Corcoran citizens. _____

The Public Works Department of the City of Corcoran, which oversees the purification, testing, and distribution of the water to the citizens of Corcoran, pulls all of the water used in the city from groundwater aquifers.

The water is tapped through wells that are controlled by the City Public Works Department.

Some cities use other sources of water, like lakes, reservoirs, or streams, but none of this type of water is used in the City of Corcoran's water. Corcoran uses groundwater only.

No contaminants have been detected in the water supply; however, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Recreational areas, surface water sources, parks, dry cleaners and gas stations. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting: Joe Faulkner, Public Works Superintendent (559) 992-2151 x 262.



Sources of Drinking Water

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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or 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 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.



The Water Treatment Process for the City of Corcoran Drinking Water

In June 2006, the City of Corcoran completed and put online the largest potable drinking water treatment plant in California, specifically built for the removal of arsenic from drinking water. While this plant was designed and constructed for the express purpose of bringing the City's drinking water into compliance with the Federal Standards as they relate to the amount of arsenic, it is a very conventional potable drinking water filtration design providing multiple barriers against contamination in the City's drinking water.

The City of Corcoran uses groundwater for its drinking water supply, which is taken from nine (9) City wells located in two City well fields. The depth of these wells range from 300 to 1,000 feet. All the water is piped into a single raw storage tank located at the City's water treatment plant. Once the new treatment plant came online, at the direction of the California Department of Health Services, all untreated water testing for arsenic has been performed at this raw water storage tank and this practice will continue as long as this plant is in operation.

Before water is delivered into the raw water storage tank, it is treated with chlorine which serves as an oxidant and disinfectant. Prior to filtration the water is then injected with Ferric Chloride which enables the six multi media filters to collect and filter out the arsenic and any other contaminants found in the untreated drinking water. After the water has passed through the filtering process, the chlorine residual is monitored to ensure that the residual is constantly maintained in the final finished water providing an additional barrier against contamination in the distribution system.

With the system improvements the City now has a total well production capacity of approximately 13,700 gallons of water per minute, a treatment capacity of 21.6 million gallons per day or 15,000 gallons per minute and a total water storage capacity of 4,875,000 gallons of potable drinking water.



Prevent Waste Use Water and use it wisely.

- ☛ Check your toilet, faucet, and pipes for leaks.
- ☛ Stop using the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.
- ☛ Take shorter showers.
- ☛ Install low-flow shower heads.
- ☛ Use automatic dishwasher and washing machine with full load.
- ☛ If you wash dishes by hand, don't leave the water running to rinse the dishes. Fill the sink.
- ☛ Make sure sprinklers hit the grass and not the paved areas.
- ☛ Water lawn during the cool parts of the day to avoid evaporation.
- ☛ Use a bucket instead of a running hose to wash your car.
- ☛ Plant drought resistant trees and plants that need less water.



The City of Corcoran's Monitoring Results

The City Drinking Water is in compliance with all State and Federal regulations.

City of Corcoran 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Terms Used in this Report: 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:

- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*: The (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. 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.
- *Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)*: These are the MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- *Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)*: These are the MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with these secondary contaminants do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- *Non-Detects (ND)*: Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not detectable at testing limit.
- *Non-Applicable (N/A)*: Does not apply.
- *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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*: The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- *Regulatory Action Level (AL)*: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *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.

Tables 1-6 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Tips for Keeping it Clean

by being smart, we can keep our groundwater clean

Did you know that paint, used motor oil, or chemicals disposed of in the gutter OR on the ground can wash down into streams and lakes-places we use for recreation and drinking water? Chemicals can also filter down through the soil and pollute the groundwater.

Also, storm runoff can pick up these chemicals and carry them to urban streams where our kids play and animals drink.

Please be careful with paint, oil, and chemicals and call your local public health department for information on how to dispose of these products properly and safely so they do not pollute the water.

Used oil may be disposed of at the City Corporation Yard free of charge.

CITY OF CORCORAN - WATER TEST RESULTS

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of Months In violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.coli	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 (and reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	MAL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2014	30	0	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufactures, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2014	30	0.095	0	1.3	300	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)	04/01/15	65	44 - 93	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	04/01/15	60	4.7 - 130	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	30	28 - 32	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	7.1	3.3 - 9	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	1.60	0.46 - 2.45	MRDL=4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDLG=4.0 as Cl ₂	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Aluminum (ppm)	04/01/15	.20	ND - .96	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb) (Finished / Treated Water)	2015	3.9	ND - 11	10	N/A	Finished water results. Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes (see back page for more information)
Chromium (ppb)	04/01/15	ND	ND	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	04/01/15	0.418	.10 - 1.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	12/28/15	3.2	2.4 - 2.6	10	10	Finished water results. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	04/01/15	0	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	04/01/15	5.0	ND - 15.5	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	04/01/15	13.5	13 - 14	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCLG	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	04/01/15	24.93	8 - 63	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	04/01/15	94.40	ND - 320	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	04/01/15	18.70	ND - 91	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	04/01/15	30.14	2.4 - 100	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromho/cm)	02/25/15	407.80	210 - 680	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/01/15	262.20	150 - 440	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity	04/01/15	11.70	11 - 12	Non-corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Color (Unit)	04/01/15	10.00	5 - 20	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Threshold)	04/01/15	1.44	0 - 6	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	04/01/15	2.39	0 - 5.8	5	N/A	Soil runoff Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems

TABLE 6 DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	6/22/05	87.5 (ND-200)	1000	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs
Chromium VI (ppb) (Hexavalent chromium)	05/29/15	.81 (.77 - .85)	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	03/25/15	4.31 (ND-33)	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on next page.*

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
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Corcoran, California 93212

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Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead: 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. The City of Corcoran 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. 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>.

Arsenic: The maximum contaminate level (MCL) of arsenic allowed in drinking water is 10 ppb (parts per billion). Drinking water samples are taken on a weekly basis, and tested by an independent laboratory.

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 cost 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.

Información General y Adicional Sobre el agua que tomamos

Toda agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede razonablemente contener alguna pequeña cantidad de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua presente un riesgo a la salud. Puede obtener más información acerca de los contaminantes y potenciales efectos de la salud llamando a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental para la Seguridad del Agua Potable. La línea directa es 1-800-426-4791."

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables que la población general a ciertos contaminantes que existan en el agua potable. Personas con aversión inmune, tales como personas con cáncer que estén bajo tratamiento de quimioterapia, personas que han tenido trasplantes de órganos, personas con SIDA u otros sistemas de desorden inmune, algunas personas ancianas o infantes que particularmente corren el riesgo de infección. Estas personas deberían pedir consejo a su doctor acerca del agua potable. EPA/CDC son guías de recursos apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección del Criptosporidio y otros contaminantes microbiológicos, estas guías están a su alcance llamado a la línea directa para la seguridad del agua potable (800-426-4791).

Lead: Si está presente, niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. Plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y fontanería doméstica. La ciudad de Corcoran es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando el agua ha sido sentado durante varias horas, puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo vaciando su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa plomo en el agua, debe tener su agua probado. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba y pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible desde la línea de agua potable o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsénico: Contamine el máximo nivel (MCL) de arsénico permitido en el agua potable es de 10 ppb (partes por mil millones). Las muestras de agua potable son tomadas sobre una base semanal y probadas por un laboratorio independiente.

Mientras que el agua potable cumple con los estándares federales y estatales para el arsénico, contiene niveles bajos de arsénico. El estándar de arsénico equilibra la comprensión actual de efectos de salud posible de arsénico contra el costo de la eliminación de arsénico del agua potable. La Agencia de protección ambiental de Estados Unidos continúa investigando los efectos de niveles bajos de arsénico, que es un mineral conocido como causante de cáncer en seres humanos en altas concentraciones y está relacionada con otros efectos sobre la salud tales como daño a la piel y problemas circulatorios.

Information Regarding MCL or AL Violations

No violations in regulatory requirements issued.

(For more information, please contact the Water Division Chief Plant Operator and Public Works Superintendent, Mr. Joseph Faulkner, 992-2151 ext 262.)

Ninguna violación de requisitos regulatorios emitidos.

(Para obtener más información, contacte al operador de la planta de jefe de la división de agua y superintendente de obras públicas, Sr. Joseph Faulkner, 992-2151 ext 262.)