

Madera County Special Districts 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: SA-19, Rolling Hills Report Date: July, 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.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Two wells drawing from an underground aquifer.

Name & location of source(s): Well #2 located near Rolling Hills Drive and Well #3 located near Dawn Avenue; are both within the Rolling Hills Subdivision.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *A source water assessment was conducted for both wells in April 2003. The assessments identified several activities as being associated with detected contaminants, including: automobile gas and repair stations and fire stations. The contaminants identified are: dichloromethane, gross alpha and total trihalomethanes. Gross alpha's are naturally-occurring, but can also be associated with the activities mentioned. Dichloromethane is associated with automobile repair shops and gas stations, as well as many other activities. Total trihalomethanes are associated with drinking water treatment. All of the contaminants occurred at concentrations below the maximum contaminant level. The assessments also identified the following activities as having the potential for outside contamination, even though no contaminants associated with these activities were found: high-density septic systems, underground storage tanks, irrigated crops and fertilizer or pesticide/herbicide application. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Madera County Environmental Health Department, or by visiting the State's website, www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/source_info/source_index.htm*

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: *Meetings are normally held twice per month on Tuesday at 9:00 a.m. at the Board of Supervisors' Chambers at 200 W 4th Street in Madera. Since the schedule varies call 675-7700 to confirm the meeting date or visit the County website, www.madera-county.com/supervisors to check the schedule and preview the agenda.*

For more information, contact: *Madera County Special Districts* Phone: (559) 675-7820

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 SDWSs 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: Department 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 (ug/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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Department of Public Health (Department) 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 provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables 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 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.

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.) 0	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) 0	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

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Routine sampling of the water system continues to be conducted on a monthly basis to confirm the absence of coliforms.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) – 2013	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) – 2013	10	0.245	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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

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)	7/13	21.3	16-32	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/13	65.6	53-84	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
Arsenic (ppb)	2015	6.99	3.4-11*	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	2015	1.10	0.35– 1.50	4 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chromium (ppb)	7/13	0	0	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2015	3.25	2.2-4.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	10/14	.31	<0.2-0.44	10	.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	7/13	0.13	0.11 – 0.15	2	.1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	.36	0-1.1	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	4.7	ND-9.5	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	3.2	2.0 - 4.4	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015	1.6	1.6	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	6/08	0.55	0.5 – 0.59	20	0.43	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	7/13	18.9	9.3-38	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ppb)	7/13	10	0-30	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
SEC (µMHO/cm)	7/13	240	190-330	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

Sulfate (ppm)	7/13	4.9	3.6-7.1	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids or TDS (ppm)	7/13	166.6	130-230	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units)	7/13	.05	0-.14	5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	5/03	7.8		50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

Summary Information for Violation of 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
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Two Weeks	Adjust plant operational set points	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Failure to report a chlorine residual on system sample	The monthly bacteriological samples were taken without recording the chlorine residual	October 2015	Operator training and proper record keeping practices	N/A

While your treated 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.

The Federal EPA and State Water Resource Control Board have implemented that arsenic levels need to be less than 10 ppb. The arsenic treatment plant effluent was out of compliance for 2 weeks in April 2015. Actions have been taken to correct this including; sampling procedure modifications and mechanical adjustment of treatment plant operations. Rolling Hills never received a formal violation for Arsenic Contamination in 2015 as the running annual average was below the MCL.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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. The SA-19, Rolling Hills Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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>.

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).

We are required by various State and Federal regulations to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. The results of regular monitoring are indicators of whether or not your drinking water meets all health standards. For your convenience, we have summarized the annual findings here in this report. We hope you find this both informative and helpful. Please feel free to contact our office should you have any further questions regarding the quality of your water.

The County of Madera works continuously to provide the best available water to every tap. We ask that you, our customers, help us protect our water sources. Water is the heart of our community, our way of life, and our future.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.