## 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **DELHI COUNTY WATER DISTRICT** | Report Date: | May 18, 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.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | Four Active groundwater wells | | | | | |
| Name & location of source(s): | Wells #5 5th & Sierra, #6 Shanks, #7 Hillside, and #9 Swanson & Flower located in Delhi | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | An Assessment for Delhi CWD wells was done in September 1998. | | | | |
| The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Gas stations, confirmed leaking underground tanks, and a small animal facility. A copy of the assessment is available at the District office: 9738 Stephens St. Delhi. | | | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | Board Meetings are held on the First | |
| Tuesday of the month at 3 p.m. in the District office. | | | | | | |
| For more information, contact: | Stan Feathers or Stephany Walton | | | Phone: | | (209) 632-8777 |
| **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.  **Variances 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, which 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, which 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*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 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 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.

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| 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.)  0 | 0 | | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | (In the year)  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  (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) | 20 | | 1.4 ug/l | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 20 | | 0.082  mg/l | 0 | 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) | 2014 | | 32.8 | 26.4 - 36.8 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2014 | | 85.1 | 37.6 - 135 | 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.*

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| **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 Activity  (pCi\L) | 2011 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 15 | (0) | | | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | 2014 | 7 | 4.2-10.6 | 10 | 0.004 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium ppm | 2014 | 0.167 | .041-.167 | 1 | 2 | | | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as nitrate) | 2015 | 6.6 avg | 1.5-10.6 | 10 | 10 | | | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | 2014 | <0.2 | <0.2 | 1 | 1 | | | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum | 2014 | .005 | <.003-.005 | 1 | .6 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chromium | 2014 | <2.0 | <2.0 | 50 | (100) | | | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Antimony | 2014 | <2.0 | <2.0 | 6 | 20 | | | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Beryllium | 2014 | <1.0 | <1.0 | 4 | 1 | | | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium | 2014 | <.03 | <.03 | 5 | .04  (N\A) | | | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| Mercury | 2014 | <.02 | <.02 | 2 | 1.2 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Nickel | 2014 | <5.0 | <5.0 | 100 | 12 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Selenium | 2014 | <5.0 | <5.0 | 50 | 30 | | | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Thallium | 2014 | <1.0 | <1.0 | 2 | 0.1 | | | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Fluoride | 2014 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 2.0 | 1 | | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane  (DBCP) | 2014 | ND | ND | 200 ppt | 1.7 | | | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff / leaching from former use of soybeans, cotton, vineyard, tomatoes and tree fruit. |
| Benzene | 2014 | ND | ND | 1 | 0.15 | | | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Ethylbenzene | 2014 | ND | ND | 300 | 300 | | | Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories |
| Toluene | 2014 | ND | ND | 150 | 150 | | | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks |
| Xylenes | 2014 | ND | ND | 1.75 | 1.8 | | | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent |
| **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 |
| Turbidity (units) | 2014 | .02 | <.01 -.03 | 5 | N\A | | | Soil runoff |
| Specific Conductance  (micomhos) | 2014 | 340 | 210-440 | 1600 | N\A | | | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2014 | 21 | 16-28 | 500 | N\A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2014 | 35 | 4.7-38 | 500 | N\A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits’ industrial wastes |
| Iron (ppb) | 2014 | <0.020 | <0.020 | 300 | N\A | | | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2014 | <0.010 | <0.010 | 50 | N\A | | | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc (ppm) | 2014 | 0.010 | <0.005-0.010 | 5.0 | N\A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Silver (ppb) | 2014 | <1.0 | <1.0 | 100 | N\A | | | Industrial discharges |
| Odor (Units) | 2014 | <1.0 | <1.0 | 3 | N\A | | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Color (Units) | 2014 | 3 | <3 – 3 | 15 | N\A | | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb) | 2014 | <0.1 | <0.1 | 500 | N\A | | | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) PPM | 2014 | 245 | 150-300 | 1000 | N\A | | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Copper | 2014 | 0.010 | <0.004-0.013 | 1.0 | N\A | | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| **\*\*\*Monitoring and Reporting Violations: The District is 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 California State health standards. Failure to monitor for Stage 2 Disinfection by-products in 2015 and During 2014, the District did not monitor or test wells 7 or 9 for Chromium VI and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. The District is currently complying with these requirements.**  **Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE** | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2014 | ND | ND | 80 | N\A | | | 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. |
| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | | | **Public Health Goal** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Trichloropropane  (1,2,3-TCP) ppt | 2014 | 7 | ND - 7 | 5 | | N\A | | Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the notification level or the public health goal over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animal. |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane  (Freon 12) | 2014 | ND | ND | 1 ppm | | **N\A** | | Some people who drink water containing dichlorodifluoromethane far in excess of the notification level may experience neurological and cardiac effects. Long- term exposures to dichlorodifluoromethane resulted in smaller body weight in laboratory animals. |

**\****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).**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.

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 Delhi County Water 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>.

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| **Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding on MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting RequirementsNitrate:** For systems that detect nitrate (as NO3) **above 23 mg/L, but below 45 mg/L**, the following language is REQUIRED: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L 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 mg/L 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. |
| **Arsenic:** For systems that detect arsenic **above 5 ppb, but below or equal to 10 ppb**, the following language is REQUIRED: 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. |

**State Regulated Contaminants with No Maximum Contaminant Levels  
 (i.e., Unregulated Chemicals)**

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| Trichloropropane  (1,2,3-TCP). | 5 ppt | Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level or public health goal over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals. The current Notification level is 5ppt. |



DELHI COUNTY WATER DISTRICT WATERING SCHEDULE



The District thanks its customers for helping to conserve.