

2015 Consumer Confidence Report Washington School Water System June 28, 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: The Washington School Water System consists of one groundwater well which draws water from a combination of sand and shale bedrock. The well is located on Corral de Tierra off Highway 68.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: The source assessment was conducted for the Well o1 of the Washington Union School water system in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems – low density.

Board Meetings: The board meetings are held at 43 San Benancio Road on the 2nd Wednesday of each month.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

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: 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 (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 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of 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, thought representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (units)	Highest # Detected in a Month	# Of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform, Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant(s) (units)	Number of Site Collected	PHG	AL	90 th Percentile Level Detected	# of Samples > Al	Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	5	0.3	1.3	3.49	5	9/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	5	0.2	15	ND	0	9/2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	ND	9/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	ND	9/10/15	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected (AVG)	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Antimony (ppb)	20	6	1		5/2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	24.50	20-32	5/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.033		5/2015	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	0.04	5	7.75	5-12	5/2015	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.
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	16		5/2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2.0	0.2		5/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	12	100	10		5/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	0.2		5/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1	1	0.4		5/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	30	50	19		5/2015	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	354	2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Iron (ppb)	N/A	300	17900	2009	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor (units)	N/A	3	1	2009	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	24	2009	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	2438	2009	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	499	2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	1750	2009	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	ND	2009	Soil runoff

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY					
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	AL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	5.41	6/2010	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling USEPA’s Drinking Water Hotline (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 Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- *Arsenic:* Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The water system monitors arsenic quarterly as directed by Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau.
- *Cadmium:* Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
- *Copper:* Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.
- *Iron, Specific Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids* are secondary drinking water standard contaminants and was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED DEFICIENCIES

- The water system is deficient due to high arsenic and cadmium results. These tests are performed quarterly with public notification as required.

System Improvements and Updates:

- Washington School Water District is committed to providing the safest drinking water fully possible. We have attained grant funds to develop new potable drinking water sources that will meet all federal and state drinking water standards. We currently supply bottled water for all our students and personnel. We are working with Monterey County Environmental Health Bureau to comply with all drinking water standards.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 659-5360 or The Water Awareness Committee at www.waterawareness.org