

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lawrence Livermore National Lab Site 300 Report Date: 6/10/16

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(s) in use: Groundwater wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well 20 (primary) and Well 18 (backup) located west of the General Services Area (GSA)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

An assessment was completed of the Well 18 and Well 20 water sources for the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) Site 300 Drinking Water System in October 2001. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the LLNL Site 300 Facilities and Infrastructure Office. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Site 300 Facilities & Infrastructure Office at 925-423-5211. Both Well 18 and Well 20 are considered to be most vulnerable to existing known contaminant plumes within the shallow aquifers that currently are being addressed at Site 300 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). The vulnerability ranking for both wells was 13. No constituents associated with past events resulting in contamination of the shallow aquifers have been detected in the regional aquifer (Lower Tnbs1) where Wells 18 and 20 are screened. The Lower Tnbs1 is isolated from the shallow aquifers by a confining layer in the Tnsc1. The *Final Site Wide-Remedial-Investigation Report* for Site 300 provides a detailed evaluation of ground water contamination at Site 300 (1994).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: NA

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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.

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 (µg/L)

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.

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.)	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	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)	8/3/2014	5	4.35	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/3/2014	5	0.058	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)	1/6/2015	173.5	145 to 202	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/6/2015	39.85	15 to 64.7	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
Chlorine (Cl) (ppm)	Monthly	0.59	0 to 1.9	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Barium (Ba) (ppb)	1/6/2015	25.25	14.0 to 36.5	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F) (Natural-Source) (ppm)	1/6/2015	0.25	0.2 to 0.3	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	6/2/2015, 7/14/2015, 10/13/2015	36.59	8.9 to 72.8	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	6/2/2015, 7/14/2015, 10/13/2015	8.13	1.0 to 39.0	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	6/4/2015	1.647	0.344 to 2.95	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	6/4/2015	1.67	0.495 to 2.85	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Strontium – 90 (pCi/L)	6/4/2015	0.17	0 to 0.340	8	0.35	Decay of natural and man-made 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
Iron (Fe) (ppb)	1/6/2015	65	0 to 130	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn) (ppb)	1/6/2015	25	0 to 50	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (threshold)	1/6/2015	2	2 to 2	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	1/6/2015	0.3	0 to 0.6	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	1/6/2015	68.5	62 to 75	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umhos)	1/6/2015	908.5	858 to 959	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence

Sulfate (SO4) (ppm)	1/6/2015	155	134 to 176	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1/6/2015	615	580 to 650	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*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).

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
None				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – 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)	monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

