

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company Report Date: May 4, 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 4, 5, and 9 are located throughout the property.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The drinking water permit was issued on November 20, 2009.
Source assessment information is available from the SLO County Environmental Health Office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are held in April at 612 Clarion Court in San Luis Obispo; quarterly meetings are scheduled as needed.

For more information, contact: East Airport Fiero Lane Water Co. Phone: (805) 544-4011

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 (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, 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)	8/21/15	5	71	2	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/21/15	5	0.325	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)	2013	108	45 – 140	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2013	1333	1200 – 1500	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
Raw Wells - Nitrate as Nitrogen, N* (ppm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	9.1	2.5 – 16.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Distribution (after treatment) – Nitrate as Nitrogen, N (ppm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	3.7	3.6 – 3.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Raw Wells – Barium* (ppm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	1.44	0.81 – 2.4	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Distribution (after treatment) – Barium (ppm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	0.28	0.22 – 0.32	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	16.5	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Raw Wells – Hexavalent Chromium* (ppb)	3/12/15 5/5/15 7/8/15 10/22/15	16.3	16 – 17	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Distribution (after treatment) – Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	1.6	N/A	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15	11.5	11 – 13	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)
TTHMs – Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/4/15	6.5	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.2	0.1 – 0.23	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2011	0.33	ND – 1.99	15	(0)	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
Raw Wells – Total Dissolved Solids – TDS* (ppm)	6/4/15	2516.7	2030 – 2940	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Distribution (after treatment) – Total Dissolved Solids – TDS (ppm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 10/21/15 10/22/15 11/24/15	520	440 – 660	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Distribution (after treatment) - Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/15/15 4/7/15 7/8/15 9/23/15 10/21/15	802.5	710 – 970	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Raw Wells – Specific Conductance* (µS/cm)	2013	2750	2500 – 3000	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (units)	2013	1.67	ND – 5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor – Threshold (units)	2013	0.33	ND – 1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (units)	2013	0.07	ND – 0.2	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	24.6	9.1 – 40	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ppb)	2013	13	ND – 38	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride* (ppm)	2013	917	730 – 1100	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

*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).

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. East Airport Fiero Lane Water Company 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>.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your location may be higher than at other locations in the system as a result of materials used in your building's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your building's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

***Total Dissolved Solids, Chloride, and Specific Conductance were found at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) standards. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high levels are most likely due to the leaching of natural deposits.**

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
Nitrate	Due to well and aquifer conditions beyond our control, nitrate levels have continued to exceed the MCL.	Due to the uncertainty of the water table and drought conditions, the duration has been on-going with short periods of non-violating status results.	Additional treatment measures were implemented to help reduce nitrate levels in storage tanks, including additional filtration and circulation. Nitrate levels in treated water were well below the MCL throughout 2015.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Hexavalent Chromium	Due to well and aquifer conditions beyond our control, hexavalent chromium levels exceed the MCL.	Due to the uncertainty of the water table and drought conditions, the duration has been on-going.	Monitoring of raw wells was increased to quarterly; the last sample taken in the distribution system (after treatment) came back well below the MCL.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	Due to well and aquifer conditions beyond our control, barium levels have continued to exceed the MCL.	Due to the uncertainty of the water table and drought conditions, the duration has been on-going.	Monitoring of raw wells was increased to quarterly; samples taken in the distribution system (after treatment) remain well below the MCL.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.