# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **U.C. Davis Veterinary School Tulare** Report Date: 6/21/2016

*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: 2 Ground water wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well # 1 is located on the North West corner of the campus. Well # 2 is located on the South East corner of the campus.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Well No. 01 during August 2002 and for Well No. 02 in April 2014. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at U.C. Davis-School of Veterinary Medicine, 18830 Rd. 112, Tulare, CA 93274, or you may contact our office at (559) 688-1731 to request a copy of the assessment.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Not Required

For more information, contact: David Irvine Phone: ( 559 ) 688-1731

## 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

**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)

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.

**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 | 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) | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 7/13/2015 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/13/2015 | 5 | 0.255 | 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) | 8/8/2011 | 120 | 110-130 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 8/8/2011 | 121 | 63-180 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | 8/8/2011 | .66 | .22 , 1.1 | TT Units | N/A | Soil runoff |
| **(1)** Gross Alpha Particle Activity | 8/11/2014 | 22.1 * | 17.7, 26.5 | 15 pCi/L | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **(2)** Uranium | 2015 | 23.75 * | 13 , 32 | 20 pCi/L | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum | 8/11/2014 | .057 | .057, 0 | 1 ppm | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Arsenic | 2015 | 4.21 | 0, 6.6 | 10 ppb | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 8/11/2014 | .150 | 0, .150 | 1 ppm | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| **(3)** Nitrate (as nitrate, $NO_3$) | 2015 | 10* | 5, 10 | 10 ppm | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 8/11/2014 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 80 ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | 8/11/2014 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 60 ppb | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | 8/11/2014 | 57 | 57, 0 | 200 ppb | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Color | 8/8/2011 | 1.0 | 1.0 , 1.0 | 15 Units | N/A | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) | 8/8/2011 | 50 | 50 , 50 | 500 ppb | N/A | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(4)** Iron | 8/8/2011 | **1,500** * | 0 , 1,500 | 300 ppb | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| **(5)** Manganese | 8/8/2011 | **62** * | 0 , 62 | 50 ppb | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity | 8/8/2011 | .66 | .22 , 1.1 | 5 Units | N/A | Soil runoff |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 8/8/2011 | 440 | 360 , 520 | 1000 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 8/8/2011 | 700 | 580 , 820 | 1600 µS/cm | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride | 8/8/2011 | 21.5 | 17 , 26 | 500 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | 8/8/2011 | 64 | 60 , 68 | 500 ppm | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| | | | | | | |

**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).

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. **U.C. Davis Veterinary School Tulare** 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.

## 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 |
| (1) Gross Alpha | Well # 2 is in violation of the primary drinking standard for Gross Alpha Particle activity. | 2015 | Campus is working on funding for a new well. Presently bottled water is being provided until a new well is drilled | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| (2) Uranium | Well # 2 is in violation of the primary drinking standard for Uranium. | 2015 | Campus is working on funding for a new well. Presently bottled water is being provided until a new well is drilled | Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| (3) Nitrate | Well # 2 is in violation of the primary drinking standard for Nitrate. | 2015 | Campus is working on funding for a new well. Presently bottled water is being provided until a new well is drilled | 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 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 specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | health care provider. *Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity* |
| **(4) Iron** | **Well # 2 is in violation of the secondary drinking standard for Iron** | **2011 -2015** | **Campus is working on funding for a new well. Presently bottled water is being provided until a new well is drilled** | **Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was 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 iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.** |
| **(5) Manganese** | **Well # 2 is in violation of the secondary drinking standard for Manganese** | **2011-2015** | **Campus is working on funding for a new well. Presently bottled water is being provided until a new well is drilled** | **The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.** |

## 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** |
| *E. coli* | (In the year) 0 | | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | (In the year) 0 | | TT | n/a | Human and animal fecal waste |

## Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

**The VMTRC has been operating under a bottled water exemption since 2005 due to levels of Nitrate exceeding the MCL for drinking water. The University has been working on funding from the State to drill a new well or to install a treatment plant to resolve this Violation. A new Laboratory is under construction and a new well for the Center is now planned for 2016.**

# ATTACHMENT 7

## Consumer Confidence Report
## Certification Form

*(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

**(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)**

Water System Name: **U.C. Davis Veterinary School Tulare**

Water System Number: **5401006**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/21/16 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:
Name: David Irvine
Signature:
Title: Facilities Manager
Phone Number: ( 559 ) 688-1731 Date: 6/21/16

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*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

## List of locations where the CCR is posted.

1. Health & Safety bulletin board in the Administration building.

2. Health & Safety bulletin board in the Clinic building