2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Thomas Aquinas College** Report Date: April 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Two (2) groundwater source wells

Name & general location of source(s): The two source water wells are on the northeast of the college property. Supply wells are designated as Well 01 and Well 02 and separately identified under the state water system number.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A drinking water source assessment was conducted by the CDPH (California Department of Public Health, now known as the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water) in May 2001. In the assessment, the source waters are considered most vulnerable to activities at the Parks, School, Road, and Creek, wastewater treatment plant, dorms, stream/river and the highway.
A water system inspection, by the CDPH, occurred on December 20th, 2012. You may request summaries directly from the Division of Drinking Water - Field Operations, 1180 Eugenia Place, Suite 200, Carpinteria, CA 93013. Also, a summary may be requested by contacting Jeff Densmore, District Engineer at (805)566-1326.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meetings are held in a school year orientation, at the beginning of the school year – 10000 Ojai Road, Santa Paula.

For more information, contact: Tom Mellein / Peter DeLuca Phone: (805) 525-4417 / (805) 421-5907

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which 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, which 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*, which 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)	8/12/2015	5	4.8	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/12/2015	5	0.19	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)	4/8/2015-11/4/2015	36	34-37	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	337	295-379	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**
Fluoride (ppm)	3/27/2014 -4/8/15	0.32	0.31-0.34	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	4/10/2013 - 1/29/2014	3.48	0 – 3.48	50	(0)	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**
Chloride (ppm)	4/8/2015	8.4	6.9 – 9.9	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppm)	4/8/2015-11/4/2015	<0.38	0.72* - <0.1	0.3		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	4/8/2015-11/4/2015	<0.02	0.029 - <0.02	0.05		Leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS, ppm)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	<0.15	0.057 - <0.5	0.5		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Odor – Threshold, °60 C (TON)	4/4/2012-4/8/2015	1	1	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	765	810 - 720	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	4/10/2013 - 3/27/2015	168	170 - 160	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	505	480 - 530	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU)	4/8/2015	6.1	0.16 – 12*	5		Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	4/8/2015	52	50 - 53	5000		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**
pH, Laboratory (Std. Units)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	7.4	7.56 – 7.33	Less than 6.5 Greater than 8.5	
Aggressiveness Index (Corrosivity) ratio	4/10/2013 - 4/8/2015	12.2	12.2 – 12.2	No standard	Value greater than/equal to 12.0 indicates non-aggressive water to transport pipes.
Bicarbonate (HCO3, mg/L)	4/10/2013 -4/8/2015	270	250-290	General Information	

**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. Thomas Aquinas College 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. 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.

Additional unit definitions:

TON: Threshold Odor Number

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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**
Secondary Standard Iron	**Source Well 01:** Backup well sampled during (April) observed decline in quality/yield performance.	**Source Well 01:** Restricted use. Continues as backup water source.	**Well 01 condition assessment and siting study (for potential new well) – July, August 2015 by groundwater consultant.**	**There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.**
Secondary Standard Turbidity	**Source Well 01:** Backup well sampled during (April) observed decline in quality/yield performance.	**Source Well 01:** Restricted use. Continues as backup water source.	**Well 01 condition assessment and siting study (for potential new well) – July, August 2015 by groundwater consultant.**	**Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. The 2015 Running Annual Average for the distribution monthly chlorine residual was greater than 1 mg/L.**