

Warring Water Service, Inc  
P.O. Box 189  
Piru, CA 93040

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# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: WARRING WATER SERVICE INC

Report Date: June 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(s) in use:** According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

**Your water comes from 3 source(s):** Well 01, Well 02 and Well 04  
**and from 6 treated location(s):** 3562 Pacific Ave, 3699 E Center St, 3999 Sacramento St., 4046 Citrus View Dr., 4079 Market St. and 509 Temescal St.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 524 - 3267 and ask for Loriann Boon.

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for the 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.

**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)

**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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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 Department 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.

<b>Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>						
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>90th percentile level detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Copper (ppm)	11 (2015)	0.52	1	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

<b>Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	113	99 - 123	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	536	494 - 600	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (ppb)	(2015)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	0.7	0.7 - 0.8	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2014 - 2015)	1.1	0.8 - 1.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	1.6	1.3 - 2.1	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	(2013 - 2015)	ND	ND - 8	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)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2014 - 2015)	5	3.94 - 6.42	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2014 - 2015)	3.25	2.19 - 3.82	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium 228 (pCi/L)	(2007 - 2015)	ND	ND - 0.914	5	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

**Table 4 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	81	72 - 90	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2015)	ND	ND - 140	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013 - 2015)	1430	1280 - 1610	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	417	360 - 490	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	993	880 - 1140	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2013 - 2015)	0.3	ND - 0.7	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 5 - TREATED 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 Sources of Contaminant
Color (Units)	(2015)	ND	N/A	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON)	(2015)	ND	ND - 4	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Turbidity (NTU)	(2015)	ND	ND - 0.3	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2013 - 2015)	0.6	0.6 - 0.7	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

**Table 7 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2015)	14.9	N/A	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Warring Water Service* 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>.

## Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**About our Copper:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who use 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.

For Arsenic (As) results above 5 ppb up to and including 10 ppb: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from the drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**About our Specific Conductance:** The conductivity of your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

**About our Total Dissolved Solids:** The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCLs was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

**About our Odor Threshold at 60 °C:** Odor was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Odor MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

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## Drinking Water Assessment Information

### Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 - STANDBY and the WELL 02 of the WARRING WATER SERVICE INC water system in October, 2001. A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 04 of the WARRING WATER SERVICE INC water system in January, 2009.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Chemical/petroleum processing/storage
- Historic gas stations

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Chemical/petroleum processing/storage
- Historic gas stations

Well 04 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Agricultural Drainage
- Grazing [ $> 5$  large animals or equivalent per acre]
- Wells - Agricultural/ Irrigation

### Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

SWRCB Division of Drinking Water  
1180 Eugenia Place  
Suite 200  
Carpinteria, CA 93013

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Jeff Densmore  
District Engineer  
805 566 1326