

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Chiriaco Summit Water District Report Date: 06/11/2018

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, 2017.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable - tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water/River Name & location of source(s): Colorado River Aqueduct

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: As per MWD, and based on a Source Water Assessment (SWA) completed in December of 2002 at the Whitsett Intake Pumping Plant, this source (Colorado River supplies upstream of the plant) is considered to be most vulnerable to treated wastewater discharges, urbanization in the watershed, and recreation. Treated wastewater discharges and urbanization may contribute sources of nutrients, pathogens, metals, and other chemicals of concern. (For more information about the SWA, please call (213) 217-6850).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 10:00 am the second Tuesday of every other month in Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and November, at the CSWD Main office. Meeting online at www.cswaterdistrict.org

For more information, contact: Hector Sanchez, Chief Plant Operator Phone: (760) 899-3118

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health; set by USEPA.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

TON: Threshold Odor Number

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: Department 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1A, 1B, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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, is more than one year old.

TABLE 1A – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM SAMPLING RESULTS FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest number of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a mo.)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0 (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 1B – RAW WATER SUPPLY SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA ¹					
Microbiological Contaminants	Sample Date (Frequency)	Range Average	Results	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria (CFU/100ml)	01/2017 - 12/2017 (Monthly)	Range	ND - >2,400	Naturally present in the environment	
		Average	1,702		
<i>E. coli</i> (CFU/100ml)	01/2017 - 12/2017 (Monthly)	Range	ND – 5.2	Human and animal fecal waste	
		Average	0.85		

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/2017	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/2017	5	0.114	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. The Chiriaco Summit Water District 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/safewater/lead>.

¹ Samples were taken from the Colorado River Aqueduct at the CSWD open reservoir. Reporting level is 1 CFU/100ml for total coliform and e. coli. This data table also complies with Federal Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR)

TABLE 3 – SOURCE WATER MONITORING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS ¹

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	04/2017 ~ 10/2017	96	95 - 96	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	04/2017 ~ 10/2017	285	278 - 292	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 - SOURCE WATER MONITORING RESULTS FOR CONSTITUENTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD²

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range Average	Levels of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	04/2017	Range Average	2.2	10	0.004	Erosions of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	04/2017	Range Average	125	1,000	2,000	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (naturally occurring)	04/2017 10/2017	Range Average	0.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) ³	04/2017 10/2017	Range Average	0.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tank and sewage; natural deposits erosion.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) ⁴	2017 Quarterly	Range Average	3.3 – 6.3 4.3	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta Particle Activity (pCi/L) ^(5,4)	2017 Quarterly	Range Average	5.1 5.3 5.2	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium (pCi/L) ⁽⁴⁾	2017 Quarterly	Range Average	2.5 – 3.0 2.7	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS ⁶

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Range Average	Levels of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	08/2017	Range Average	45	80	NONE	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5) (ppb)	08/2017	Range Average	14	60	NONE	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (free) Residual (ppm)	01/2017 ~ 12/2017	Range Average	2.4 – 2.90 2.65	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 6A – DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MONITORING RESULTS FOR CONSTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD ⁷

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Levels of Detection	MCL	Typical Source
Odor Threshold (TON)	08/2016	Range Average	ND	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	01/2017 ~ 12/2017	Range Average	0.015 ~ 0.043 0.029	5	Soil Runoff.

² Samples were taken from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu, Wittset Intake Pumping Plant.

³ State MCL is 45ppm as nitrate, which equals 10ppm as Nitrogen

⁴ Data are from samples collected (triennially) during four consecutive quarters of monitoring in 2014 and reported for three years until the next samples are collected.

⁵ The gross beta particle activity MCL is 4 millirem/year annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ. The screening level is 50 pCi/L.

⁶ Chiriaco Summit Water District sampling.

⁷ Samples were taken from the facility domestic tank effluent

TABLE 6B - SOURCE WATER MONITORING RESULTS FOR CONSTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD ⁸						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	04/2017	Range	89 – 92	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	10/2017	Average	90			
Color (units)	04/2017	Range	2 – 5	15	NA	Naturally occurring organic minerals
	10/2017	Average	4			
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	04/2017	Range	969 -976	1,600	NA	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
	10/2017	Average	972			
Sulfate (ppm)	04/2017	Range	230 – 240	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
	10/2017	Average	235			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	04/2017	Range	619 – 642	1,000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	10/2017	Average	630			

TABLE 7 - MONITORING RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ⁷					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Levels of Detection	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chlorate (ppb) ⁶	08/2017	Range	276	800	High doses of chlorate can interfere with thyroid function and can cause oxidative damage to red blood cells
		Average			
Boron (ppb)	04/2017	Range	110	1,000	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.
		Average			

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Evoqua (Siemens) Memcor Microfiltration System
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.043 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

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).

⁸Samples were taken from the Colorado River at Lake Havasu, Wittset Intake Pumping Plant