

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Sierra Village Mutual Water Company** Report Date: March 2019

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 ending December 31, 2018.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse Sierra Village Mutual Water Company a 209-532-5733 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water from hard rock wells

Name & general location of source(s): Wells 2, 3 and 4, all located within the boundaries of the water system

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 2, 3 and 4 of the Sierra Village Mutual Water Company in July and August of 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (not associated with any detected contaminants): (Well 2) Automobile - Gas stations and Underground Storage Tanks – Confirmed leaking tanks, and (All wells) Septic systems - high density. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Merced District SoCal Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 265 W. Bullard Ave. Suite 101, Fresno, CA 93704. Or you may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB – Drinking Water Program; Merced District at 559-447-3300, or view it online at <https://merritt.cdlib.org/d/ark%253A%252F13030%252Fm5zs2vdg/3/producer%252Fcadwsap-s5500074-002.pdf> for Well 2, <https://merritt.cdlib.org/d/ark%253A%252F13030%252Fm5x34wfw/3/producer%252Fcadwsap-s5500074-003.pdf> for Well 3, or <https://merritt.cdlib.org/d/ark%253A%252F13030%252Fm58051gf/3/producer%252Fcadwsap-s5500074-005.pdf> for Well 4.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are held once a month. Contact the bookkeeper at 209 532-5733 to confirm date, time and location.

For questions regarding this report, contact: Steve Durgin

Phone: (209) 586-7349

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

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)

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)

TON: the unit of measure of odor

NTU: the unit of measure of turbidity

µS/cm: the unit of measure of electrical conductivity

<: Level detected was less than limit indicated

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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables 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.

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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2016	5	5	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	5	0.056	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	2017	9.7	8.2-11	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	110	99-130	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> 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
Gross Alpha (pCi/L0)	2018	17	14.2-19	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2018	8	5.08-11.1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	6.5	2.1-13	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	2017	0.15	0.12-0.18	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor - Threshold @ 60°C (TON)	2017	1.1	1.0-1.4	3	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Zinc (ppm)	2017	0.033	ND-0.100	5	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	187	180-190	1000	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2017	273	250-314	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (ppm)	2017	2.23	1.92-2.82	500	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	7.9	4.8-11	500	None	Leaching from natural deposits

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. Sierra Village Mutual 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.