2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Seeley County Water District** Report Date: 3/27/2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Seeley County Water District a 1898 W. Main Street Seeley, CA – (760)352-6612

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water

Name & general location of source(s): Imperial Irrigation District – Central Main – Elder Canal

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Watershed Sanitary Survey of the IID's Central Main Canal was completed in September 2014 and a new WSS is currently in the planning process. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water at 1340 Front Street Room 2050, San Diego, CA 92101. Phone: (619) 525-4159 Fax: (619) 525-4383

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board Meetings are held at 6:45pm on the second Monday of every month at the Seeley County Water District office located at 1898 W. Main Street Seeley, Ca. 92273

For more information, contact: Aaron Garcia Phone: (760) 352-6612

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.

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

LRAA: Locational Running annual Average

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, 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 amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulation ns and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)[1] **Treated Water**	9/18/18	10	< 5	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) **Treated Water**	9/18/18	10	0.074	0	1.3	0.3	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

[1] Seeley County Water District tests water for Lead and Copper every three years. Next testing is in 2021.

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) **Source**	7/18/2019	99	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) **Source**	7/18/2019	290	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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**
Aluminum (ppm) **Treated Water**	2019	0.22	<0.05 – 0.22	1	0.60	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb) **Source Water**	7/18/2019	2.5	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb) **Source Water**	7/18/2019	110	NA	1000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) **Source Water**	7/18/2019	0.37	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs (ppb) **Treated Water**	2019	77 Highest LRAA	63 – 79.8	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb) **Treated Water**	2019	39 Highest LRAA	30 - 58	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) **Treated Water**	2019	1.49	0.59 – 1.49	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**SMCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (µg/L) TREATED WATER	9/3/2019	220	<50 – 220	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (mg/L) TREATED WATER	2019	0.0046	<0.0046 – <0.10	0.30	NA	Aeration of iron-containing layers in the soil can affect the quality of both groundwater and surface water if the groundwater table is lowered or nitrate leaching takes place.
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) SOURCE WATER	7/18/2019	640	NA	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Calcium (mg/l) SOURCE WATER	7/18/2019	76	NA	NA	NA
Boron (µg/L) SOURCE WATER	7/18/2019	160	NA	NA	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.

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. Seeley County 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Alternative Filtration Technology
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 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.49 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	98.2%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.542 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 in compliance with filtration requirements.

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Seeley County Water District

Water System Number: PS1310013

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/27/2020 (*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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Aaron Garcia

Signature: A. Garcia

Title: Chief Plant Operator

Phone Number: (760)332-9059 Date: 6/5/2020

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

- ☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: https://bit.ly/2A5DSji
  - ☒ 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)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - ☐ 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 URL: www._____
- ☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☒ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: https://bit.ly/2A5DSji

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

A direct link to a downloadable and browser viewable .pdf version of our 2019 CCR was sent out to all customer accounts as an insert with their monthly water bills. The date of delivery was 5/27/2020. A copy of the insert is included with this certification packet. It includes information in both English and Spanish regarding the importance of this report and instructions for how to obtain a paper version of the report and assistance in Spanish. Additionally, copies of this report were posted both inside and outside of our Post Office and inside and outside of our Main Office.

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

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Seeley County Water District at 1898 W. Main Street Seeley Ca 92273 or at (760)352-6612 for assistance in English or if you would prefer a paper copy of this report.
Find more information at: **https://bit.ly/2A5DSji**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Seeley County Water District at 1898 W. Main Street Seeley Ca 92273, (760)352-6612 para asistirlo en español o si prefiere una copia de este informe en papel.
Encuentra más información: **https://bit.ly/2A5DSji**

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2019 Zip Codes Used - Consumer Confidence Report

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Imperial, CA 92251

El Centro, CA 92243

Heber, CA 92249

Calexico, CA 92231

Sacramento, CA 92516-8020

Placentia, CA 92870-7205

Auburn, CA 95603-4713

Irvine, CA 92623-9528

San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

Davis, CA 95618