Indian Creek Westridge Community Services District

District customers,

Enclosed is the annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is required to be sent to all District customers by July 1 each year. It is a requirement of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the California State Water Resources Control Board. The purpose of the report is to inform consumers about the quality of their water and about the results of our monthly, quarterly and annual water quality sampling and laboratory analysis. It also provides some basic information about our water sources, the vulnerability of those sources, dates and times of our Board of Directors meetings as well as contact information for the District manager.

The laboratory analysis of our samples again shows that we have exceptionally high quality water. This is primarily due to our location and the nature of our hydrogeological system in proximity to the Sierra Nevada. If you need help understanding the report you can contact the District Manager, Terry Tye, at 760-920-1472.

We have seen a bountiful snow fall in the mountains this year that will help recharge our groundwater sources. The State of California is still requiring that water conservation measures be established and enforced. We established those guidelines a few years ago during the severe five year drought. Please do your best to conserve water throughout the year using common sense measures.

Thanks,

ICWCSD Board of Directors, Luis Elias, George Batchelder, Ted Williams, Jeff Anderson, Dave Mappus.

Important Announcement

From The

Indian Creek Westridge Community Services District

On November 15, 2019 the ICWCSD launched its new website to meet the requirements of and to be in compliance with California SB929 which requires all California Special Districts to create and maintain a website to keep their customers informed of the Districts activities and promote customer awareness of the Districts policies, ordinances, water quality analysis, and Board meeting agendas and minutes. The website also provides contact information for District personnel and provides the District an opportunity to send alerts to customers about ongoing activities within the District.

ICWCSD encourages its customers to subscribe to the website at no cost. Subscribers will receive automatic email and text message alerts when they are issued.

As we go into the future, some of the notices and reports that were previously distributed in the mail with your bill will be posted on the website. The most important of these is the Consumer Confidence Report which is required by law to be sent to all customers by the first of July each year. This report includes information about water quality. If you do not have access to a computer or would prefer a paper copy of the report you should notify the District manager, Terry Tye 760-920-1472, and a paper copy of the report will be delivered to your home.

To access the website go to indiancreekwestridgecsd.myruralwater.com, you can follow the directions on the site to subscribe and receive text and email alerts that will help you plan your day.

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Indian Creek Westridge CSD** Report Date: 6/1/2020

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 Indian Creek Westridge CSD 1410005 para asistirlo en español.

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

Name & general location of source(s): Six wells at three locations within the District boundaries. Well 4 is inactive and used only for monthly groundwater monitoring.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source water assessment was completed in 2010. The water source is considered to the most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants, sewer system and gasoline service station. The complete assessment is available for review in the District offices.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 6:00PM at the Christian Science Church, 2956 W. Line St., on the second Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

For more information, contact: Terry Tye Phone: (760) 920-1472

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.

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 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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. 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample[a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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)	9/28/17	10	ND	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/28/17	10	0.28	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	7/26/2017	6.7	5.0-11	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/26/2017	57.2	49-62	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**
Arsenic (ppm)	6/4/2018	.44	0-2.2	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Flouride (ppm)	6/4/2018	.094	0-.47	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	6/25/2019	1.24	.41-3.3	10	NA	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewer, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate and Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	6/4/2018	1.2	0-4.6	10	NA	Same as Nitrate
Nitrite as N (N02-N) (ppm)	6/4/2018	ND	NA	1	NA	NA

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**
Chloride (ppm)	7/10/2017	1.18	0-1.7	500	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	7/10/2017	17.4	15-19	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate (ppm)	7/10/2017	77.4	58-89	NA	NA	NA
Magnesium (ppm)	7/10/2017	3.32	2.7-3.8	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	7/10/2017	2.32	2.0-2.7	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
MBAS (ppm)	7/20/2017	ND	ND	0.5	NA	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	7/10/2017	76.2	72-82	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	7/10/2017	6.22	4.0-8.0	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific conductance (umhos/cm)	7/10/2017	148	140-160	1600	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	7/10/2017	1	1	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	7/10/2017	.734	0-6.1	5	NA	Soil runoff
Alkalinity (ppm)	7/10/2017	63.2	47-73	NA	NA	NA
Copper (ppm)	7/10/2017	199.4	0-940	1000	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems;

						erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppm)	6/4/2018	199.4	0-610*	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron Well 3 * final quarterly sample due to 6/4/2018 result. On 6/4/2018 wells 1,2,5,6 were ND Well 3 was 610	3/19/2020	ND	ND	300	NA	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**
Vanadium (ug/L)	6/4/2018	4.62	3.2-5.7	50ug/l	Vanadium exposure resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

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. Indian Creek westridge CSD 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.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
