2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **USMCMWTC Coleville Housing System # 2610701.** Report Date: 26 June 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 - December 31, 2016

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well # 1, # 4 and # 6. Coleville, CA.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact Larry W. Robasciotti *Phone:* 760-932-1601

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Micromhos: Unit of electrical conductance

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 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).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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

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

Variance and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a Treatment technique under certain conditions

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services 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.

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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	Monthly 2019	ND	8.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha*	2017	28.4	9.14-28.4	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	11/19	2.0	1.0-2.0	10		
Nitrite	10/18	ND	ND	1		

*When calculating Gross Alpha results, uranium, Ra226 and Ra228 are in the equation. Subtracting gross alpha with uranium takes the result under the MCL. For the Ra226 and Ra228, the results are 2.0 pCi/l which is under the MCL of 5 pCli/l. These calculations came directly from The State Water Resource Control with the notification that the system is in compliance.

DETECTION RESULTS FOR DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS MONITORING						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
HAA5 (ppb)	8/19	ND	ND	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	8/19	2.4	ND-2.4	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

DETECTION RESULTS FOR LEAD AND COPPER IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) Sept. 2017	10	0.069	0	15	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Sept. 2017	10	0.011	0	1.3	N/A	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

DETECTION RESULTS FOR UNREGULATED CHEMICALS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**		**Health Effects Language**
No volatile or synthetic organics detected in the wells or system.	2017					

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 Source of Contaminant**
Sulfate	10/18	54	38-54	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

GENERAL MINERAL AND PHYSICAL DETECTION RESULTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (ppm)	10/18	220	150-220	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	10/18	34	26-34	N/A	N/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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 other circulatory problems.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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. Immune-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).

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26 June 2020

. *****Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 4*

none					

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

MWTC Coleville Housing did not exceed or violate any monitoring or reporting requirements during 2018.

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

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

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique * (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

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

** 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.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

MWTC Coleville Housing does not utilize surface water sources.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste