

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

## WELL 05

Water System Name: LANARE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM Report Date: 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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse LANARE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM a 559-935-2300 para asistirlo en español.**

.Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water

Name & general location of source(s): Well 03 is located in the NW corner. Well 05 is located in the SE corner of the community center property at 20620 S. Grantland in Lanare

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: septic systems - low density [ $<1/\text{acre}$ ], and agricultural/irrigation wells. There have been no associated contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. Naturally occurring arsenic is present in the groundwater at levels above the maximum contaminant level

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday each month at 6PM at the 20620 S. Grantland Lanare, Ca

For more information, contact: Danielle Roberts- President Phone: ( 559 )240-3442

### 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 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.

**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:** State Board permission 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**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 by-products 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					
(b)					

<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>No. of Samples Collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PHG</b>	<b>No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Lead (ppb)	8/27/2020	10	0	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/27/2020	10	0.054	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm)	2018	215	210-220	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2018	7.1	7.0-7.2	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<b>Radioactive contaminants</b>						
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 03 Stand by	2019	0.275	0- 0.824	50 <sup>2</sup>	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 05 ACTIVE	2019	1.032	0-3.66	50 <sup>2</sup>	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L) Well 03 STANDBY	2019	0.256	0- 0.439	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L) Well 05 ACTIVE	2019	0	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminant</b>						
Aluminum (mg/L)	2018	0.221	0.081-.140	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	2018	1.9	1.9	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>						
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (ug/l)</b>	<b>12-3-2020</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</b>

Volatile Organic Contaminant						
Benzene (ug/L Well 03 STANDBY)	2019	1.2	0.53-3.1	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Benezene (ug/L) Well 05 ACTIVE	2019	0	0	1	0.15	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

**TABLE 5 – 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
<b>Color(units)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>40-70</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Naturally-occurring organic materials</b>
Manganese(ug/L)	2018	21.5	21-22	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor-Threshold (TON)	2018	1	1	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity((NTU)	2018	1.75	1.4-2.1	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids(TDS) mg/L	2018	545	540-550	1000	N/A	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2019	930	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Chloride(ppm)	2018	130	130	500mg/L	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Aluminum (ug/L)	2018	110.5	81-140	L	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
<b>Iron (Fe) (ug/L)*</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>290-350</b>	<b>300ug/L</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</b>

### 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 for Community Water Systems:** 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. Lanare Public Water System 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,  
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>Iron</b>	<b>Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes</b>	<b>On going</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Color</b>	<b>Naturally-occurring organic materials</b>	<b>Ongoing</b>	<b>Chlorination to manage color</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b>	<b>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</b>	<b>12-2020</b>	<b>Research options to manage color and odor in the water without using chlorine. Also consider discontinue treating water with chlorine</b>	<b>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over may ears may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</b>

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES</b>					
<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2020	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2020	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2020	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste