

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Darwin Community Service District** ~~#1400098~~ Report Date: 1/17/2020

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Darwin Community Service District a P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522, 760-876-5605 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 **Darwin Community Service District** 以获得中文的帮助: P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522, 760-876-5605

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Darwin Community Service District_P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522 o tumawag sa 760-876-5605 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Darwin Community Service District tại P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522, 760-876-5605 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Darwin Community Service District ntawm P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522, 760-876-5605 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Spring 01

Name & general location of source(s): Spring 01; ~ 9 miles south of the service area, on the naval base

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Assessment Performed by, and may be viewed at, Inyo County Environmental Health Services, County Services Building, 207 W. South Street Bishop CA 93514, on February 2003, on source Intake 01. The activities to which the Darwin Community Services District water supply is most vulnerable includes the military operations at the China Lake Naval Weapons Base and the many historic mining sites in the area. There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

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

The DCSD Board meetings are held the second Sunday of each month at 9:30 a.m. Location is at the 'Darwin Station,' corner of Main and Market Streets.

For more information, contact: Michael Laemmle

Phone: (760) 876-5065

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.

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.

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.

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)	(In a month)	1*	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/28/18	5	7.35	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/28/18	5	0.033	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)	None taken until 2019			None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	None taken until 2019			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
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (mg/L)	8/15/18	0.50		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ug/L)	8/27/18	11		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Perchlorate (ug/L)	8/15/2018	ND		6.0	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)	8/27/18	69		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Manganese (ug/L)	8/15/2018	ND		50		Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ug/L)	8/15/2018	ND		300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance µS/cm	8/15/2018	640		1,600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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. Darwin Community Service 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. [**OPTIONAL:** 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Routine Monitoring- Revised Total Coliform Rule	Cracked, leaking sample bottle, invalid sample	5/8/2018 - 6/14/2018	New sample taken June 14, 2019. Bacteria absent in June sample.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
Lead & Copper Rule Routine Monitoring**	1 sample was taken and submitted to lab. 5 samples are required.	10/1/2015-	Five samples were taken and submitted to the lab on June 28, 2018	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

**We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2015-2017, we did not complete all monitoring for lead and copper monitoring, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time".

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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	7/2/19	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

APPENDIX 1. NOTIFICATION TEMPLATE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda traducir.

**Lead and Copper Monitoring Requirements
Not Met for Darwin Community Service District During 2015-2017**

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2015-2017 we did not meet all requirements for lead and copper monitoring throughout the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the 2015-2017, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	When all samples should have been taken	Number of samples taken	Number of samples required to take	When follow-up samples were taken
Lead and Copper	Triennial	2015-2017	1	5	5 samples on June 28, 2018

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done? One sample was taken and submitted to the laboratory. Five samples were required, not one. The five required samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory on June 28, 2018.

[Describe corrective action] The five required samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory on June 28, 2018.

We anticipate resolving the problem within **[estimated time frame]**

The problem has been resolved. The five required samples were taken and submitted to the laboratory on June 28, 2018.

For more information, please contact:

[Name of Contact]	Michael Laemmle
[Phone Number] or	760-876-5605
[Mailing Address]	P O Box 5 Darwin CA 93522

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Darwin Community Service District in compliance with the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations as a means of keeping the public informed.

State Water System ID: 1400098. Date distributed: [Date-PN Distribution] January 24, 2020

APPENDIX 2. COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION**Citation Number:** 05-13-19C-012**Name of Water System:** Darwin Community Service District**System Number:** 1400098**Certification**

I certify that the users of the water supplied by this water system were notified of the lead and copper monitoring violation of California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64675 for the compliance period of 2015-2017 and the required actions listed below were completed.

Required Action	Date Completed
(Citation Directive 1) Public Notification <i>Posted on Town Bulletin Board</i> Method(s) Used: <i>Direct Mail to All Customers/Property Owners</i>	<i>1-24-2020</i>
(Citation Directive 1) Complete and Submit Lead and Copper Reporting Form	<i>1-24-2020</i>

Patricia Laemle DCSJ Sec./Tr.
Signature of Water System Representative

1-24-2020
Date

Attach a copy of the public notice distributed to the water system's customers with a copy of the Lead and Copper Reporting Form.

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND RETURNED TO THE STATE WATER BOARD, DIVISION OF DRINKING WATER, NO LATER THAN FEBRUARY 26, 2020.

Disclosure: Be advised that the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 116725 and 116730 state that any person who knowingly makes any false statement on any report or document submitted for the purpose of compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act may be liable for, respectively, a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues, or be punished by a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

APPENDIX 3: LEAD AND COPPER REPORTING FORM

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Drinking Water

Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Reporting Form

This form must be submitted by the public water system to the regulating entity DWPDIST13@waterboards.ca.gov for each round of lead and copper sampling

Report Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)	1/17/2020
Water System Name:	Darwin Community Service District
Water System Number:	1400098
Water System Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Community <input type="radio"/> Non-Transient, Non-Community
Monitoring Frequency:	<input type="radio"/> 6-month <input type="radio"/> Annual <input checked="" type="radio"/> Triennial
# of Samples Required:	5
# of Samples Reported:	5
	90th Percentile Level (mg/L)
Lead:	0.00735 mg/L
Copper:	0.033 mg/L

	Sample Date	Sample Site Location/Address	Tier 1, 2, 3, or R	Result	
				Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
01	6/28/18	74th Laemmle		ND	ND
02	6/28/18	Woolover		0.0068	ND
03	6/28/18	C. Laemmle		0.0029	ND
04	6/28/18	Bruce		ND	0.066
05	6/28/18	Bergman		ND	ND
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APPENDIX 3: LEAD AND COPPER REPORTING FORM

Sampling Site Change

Each round of sampling should be conducted at the same sampling sites. If an original sampling site is not available, you should collect a tap sample from another site meeting the same Tier criteria as the original site.

You must complete/submit the *Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Site Change* form.

Notification of Results

As required by 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141.85(d), within 30 days of learning of the tap monitoring results, I notified the participants, by mailing or by another method approved by the State, of the lead sample results from their individual taps, provided an explanation of the health effects of lead, listed steps the consumer could take to reduce exposure to lead, provided contact information for the water utility, the maximum contaminant level goal for lead, action level for lead, and any definitions.

Notification was done on 7-2-2018 by ☒ Direct Mail
(date) ☐ Posting in public area (NTNC systems only)
☐ Other (please specify below)
*Notified in person 2 customers
L. Woolever and C. Laemmle*

For general information on lead and copper tap sampling, you can refer to the *SWRCB Lead and Copper Tap Sample Results Guidance Document*. If you have any questions or comments, please contact your regulating entity (Division of Drinking Water) at DWPDIST13@waterboards.ca.gov.

SIGNATURE: <i>Patricia Laemmle</i>	DATE: <i>1-20-2020</i>
NAME (Print): <i>Patricia Laemmle</i>	TITLE: <i>Darwin CSD Board Sec./Tr.</i>