2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Inverness Public Utility District**

Report Date: July 1, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Surface water that originates in springs and streams in the Inverness Ridge watershed above the town.**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **A network of small catchment basins above the First, Second and Third Valleys collects the water.**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **An assessment of the surface water sources for IPUD was completed in 2016.The Assessment (Watershed Sanitary Survey) determined that the sources were not vulnerable to contaminants. A copy of the Assessment is available in the District Offices at 50 Inverness Way, Inverness, CA 94937.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Typically, 9:00 a.m. 4th Wednesday of each month, Firehouse Meeting Room, 50 Inverness Way, Inverness, CA 94937**

For More Information, Contact: **James K Fox 415-669-1414**

About This Report

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, 2021, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse **Inverness Public Utility District a 50 Inverness Way N, Inverness, CA 94937; (415)-669-1414** para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: **Inverness Public Utility District a 50 Inverness Way N, Inverness, CA 94937; (415)-669-1414**

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa **Inverness Public Utility District a 50 Inverness Way N, Inverness, CA 94937**] o tumawag sa **(415)-669-1414** para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ **Inverness Public Utility District** tại **50 Inverness Way N, Inverness, CA 94937; (415)-669-1414** để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **Inverness Public Utility District 50 Inverness Way N, Inverness, CA 94937; (415)-669-1414** rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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).
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	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)	8/22/21-8/27/21	10	.005	1	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/22/21-8/27/21	10	.075	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)	12/20/21	Avg = 19 mg/L	16-21mg/L	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

Hardness (ppm)	12/20/21	Avg = 18.3 mg/L	12-22 mg/L	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations presents in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
pH (units)	12/20/21	Avg = 6.65	6.23-6.99	None	None	NA

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 (mg/L)	12/20/21	Avg = 0.0613	0.050-0.072	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries, ceramics, electronics
Arsenic (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Barium (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical/aerospace/defense industries

Cadmium (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chloride (mg/L)	12/20/21	Avg = 27.3	17-31	500	500	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chromium (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND				Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		1.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND			50	
Mercury (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		0.002	0.0012	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickle (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		0.1	0.012	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		1	1	Runoff and leaching from

						fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		0.006	0.001	Environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations
Selenium (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		0.05	0.030	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries
Thallium (µg/L)	12/20/21	ND		0.002	0.001	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Zinc (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		5.0		Runoff/ leaching of natural deposits

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 (mg/L)	12/20/21	Avg = 0.0613	0.050-0.072	0.200	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color	12/20/21	ND				Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND		1.0	NA	[Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Foaming agents [MBAS] (mg/L)	NA	ND		0.5	0.5	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Iron (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND			0.3	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND			0.05	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor	12/20/21	ND			3 units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND			0.1	Industrial discharge
Turbidity	12/20/21	ND			5 Units	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	12/20/21	ND			5.0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	12/20/21	Avg = 140	130-150		1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	12/20/21	Avg = 166.66	140-190		1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (mg/L)	12/20/21	Avg = 27.33	17-34		500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; 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
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L)	Quarterly	Avg = 1.867	0.826 – 2.97	NA	NA

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).

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. Inverness Public Utility 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				
None				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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	2021	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2021	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				
None				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Turbidity Performance Standards [b] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1. Be less than 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.03
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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 considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				
None				