

Cedarville County Water District

2017 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

898 High Street • Cedarville, CA 96104 • Office 530-279-2310

*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data. We are committed to providing you with current information as our interest is to serve. We are glad to report the Cedarville County Water District (CCWD) System has not been in violation of a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard in the year 2017.

Type of Water Sources: Two deep water wells.

Name(s) & General Location: Well 1 & 2 located in service area of Cedarville, CA on the Warner Mountains.

CCWD holds monthly board meeting on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., located at 898 High Street in Cedarville, CA. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact the Cedarville County Water District at (530) 279-2310 or email ccwm@frontier.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primarily MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is technologically and economically feasible.

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

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

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

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter

nd: Non detectable at testing limit TDS: Total dissolved solids

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 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 minerals, that can be naturally-occurring, or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

WATER QUALITY DATA MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

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Testing for bacterial contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is one. In our distribution system, we test the water one time per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was one. Coliform bacteria is naturally present in the environment.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

Lead and copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent testing for lead and copper.

Lead & Copper	Year Tested	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppm)
Lead (ppb)	2017	5	1.8	15
Copper (ppm)	2017	5	52	1300 (MCL)

SODIUM & HARDNESS RESULTS:

Chemical Detected	Sample Source	Date	Level Detected	Typical Contaminant Source
Sodium (ppm)	Well#1	2016	12	Salt present, generally naturally occurring
	Well#2	2016	9.4	
Hardness (ppm)	Well#1	2016	160	Sum of polyvalent cations present, generally magnesium and calcium; usually naturally occurring
	Well#2	2016	130	

CHEMICAL SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Sample Source	Date	Level Detected	Federal MRL	Typical Contaminant Source
<u>Primary (health) Standards</u>					
Arsenic	Well #1	2016	4.3	10	Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use
	Well #2	2016	4.1	10	
Nitrate	Well #1	2017	2.3	10	
	Well #2	2016	1.9	10	
Chromium	Well #1	2016	nd	100	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well #2	2016	nd	100	
<u>Secondary (aesthetic) Standards</u>					
Chloride	Well #1	2016	8.4	10	Runoff / leaching from fertilizer use
	Well #2	2016	4.0	10	
Sulfate	Well #1	2016	13	45	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well #2	2016	7.7	45	
Total Dissolved Solids		2017	200	1000 (MCL)	

"In addition to the above listed constituents, we have tested for more than seventy other chemicals, none of which were found." A copy of the complete assessment may be reviewed at the Cedarville County Water District office, 898 High Street, Cedarville, CA 96104. Or you may request a summary of the assessments by contacting Franklin Saylor, Division of Drinking Water - California Department of Public Health at (530) 224-4874.

The Cedarville County Water District is an equal opportunity employer and provider of water service. Complaints of discrimination should be sent to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Washington, DC 20250-9410