

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: DeLany Water System CA2702110

Report Date: 5-9-2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater, Well #1

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 located 1/4 mile north of Lewis Rd. on private road sometimes referred to as Corn-Cob Canyon Road

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed May, 2001. Copies available - see manager

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 825 Lewis Rd. as needed

For More Information, Contact: Bruce Bongard 728-4017

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse DeLany Water System a 825 Lewis Rd. 728-4017 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report:

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
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.
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.
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.
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)

Term	Definition
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 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.

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 4	2	(a) (b) *	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	(in a month) 8	3	More than 1 positive monthly sample *	0	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and are *E. coli*-positive.(b) Level 2 assessment initiated. Aggressive disinfection initiated. Constant monitoring. Last *E. coli* positive in February, last Total Coliform positive in April. Chlorinator installed in November.**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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PH G	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/17/21	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/17/21	5	0.225	0	1.3	0.3	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)	10/28/21	29		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/28/21	82		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	MCL [MRDL]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N	12/21/21	4.0 mg/l	10 mg/l	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic systems; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate	9/24/21	ND	6 ug/l	Contamination from industrial operations
Chromium	7/1/17	15 ug/l	no state limits set	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile and synthetic organic chemicals I have listed some chemicals of interest. All (other) chemicals or constituents, if even detected, are well below acceptable levels. Full reports are available - see manager	10/19/21	ND	various levels	Runoff from herbicides and insecticides, industrial operations

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	SMCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total dissolved solids ppm	12/21/21	228	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color units	10/18/21	ND	-	Naturally occurring organic material
Turbidity units	10/18/21	0.3	-	Soil runoff

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants - UNDETECTED

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
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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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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*: Special language is required for these constituents if the level detected meets the criteria shown in the table below. The language shown on Appendix E must be provided in the CCR section titled Additional General Information on Drinking Water.

Contaminant	Criteria
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	If nitrate level is above 5 mg/L, but below 10 mg/L.
Arsenic (ND)	If arsenic level is above 5 µg/L, but below or equal to 10 µg/L.
Lead	<p>If lead level is above 0.015 mg/L (15 µg/L) in more than 5 percent, and up to and including 10 percent, of sites sampled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If your system collected fewer than 20 samples, include the special lead language if any number of samples exceeded the lead AL. ➤ If your system collected 20 samples, include the special lead language if more than 1 sample exceeded the lead AL. ➤ If your system collected 40 samples, include the special lead language if more than 2 samples exceeded the lead AL.
Radon	If radon is detected in any finished water sample.
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	If <i>Cryptosporidium</i> is detected in any source water or finished water sample.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): If *E. coli* was detected and the *E. coli* MCL was not violated, you may include a statement that explains that although *E. coli* was detected, the water system is not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

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

In the first months of 2022 we had four positive results for *E. coli* and 11 positive results for total coliform bacteria. A level 2 assessment was initiated, along with an aggressive disinfection program and constant monitoring. The last *E. coli* positive was in February and the last Total coliform positive was in April. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. Total coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

A full-time chlorinator was installed in November

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Total coliform MCL violation	The water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during the months of January, February and April. The exact cause of the contamination is unclear but may be linked to excessive runoff following heavy rainfall.	Four months	The entire system was disinfected. Numerous tests and investigations were performed in an attempt to identify the source of the contamination. A full-time chlorinator was installed in November to alleviate the recurrence of bacterial presence. No coliform present May through December.	Coliform are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliform were found in more samples than allowed.

E. coli MCL violation	E. coli was detected in very small amounts in samples taken in January and February. The exact source of the contamination is unclear but may be linked to excessive runoff following heavy rainfall.	Two months	A level 2 assessment was initiated. An aggressive disinfection program was initiated. Constant monitoring followed. No E. coli present after February, no total coliform present May through December. A full-time chlorinator was installed in November.	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for <i>E. coli</i> , indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that are found.
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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
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 4	1/3, 1/5, 2/23	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

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

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: Distribution sites tested positive for *E.coli* on 1/3 and 1/5, the tanks tested positive on 1/5 and the well was positive on 2/23. All efforts were made to find and eliminate the source of the contamination. *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT - No violations

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water - DOES NOT APPLY TO OUR SYSTEM

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	[Enter Treatment Technique]
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.</p>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	[Enter No.]
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	[Enter No.]
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	[Enter No.]

(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—DOES NOT APPLY**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption—DOES NOT APPLY**Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment. The Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions and we completed these actions.

If the water system failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate: N/A

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 2 assessment requirement that is due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(2)].

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions and we completed these actions.

If a water system failed to complete the required assessment or correct all identified sanitary defects, the water system is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and shall include the following statements, as appropriate: N/A

If a water system detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, include one or more the following statements to describe any noncompliance, as applicable:

We had an *E. coli*-positive repeat sample following a total coliform positive routine sample.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample.

[If a water system detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, the water system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.]