

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: DeLany Water System

Report Date: 5/10/2024

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

Name and General Location of Source: 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 Mgr.

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

For More Information, Contact: Bruce Bongard, Mgr. 831-840-1078

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Non-English Language (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. 840-1078 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report:

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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) 1 *	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	5	0	(b)	0	Naturally present in the environment

(a)*Our raw well water (pre-treatment) tested positive for *E. coli* once in January and the MPN (most probable number) of organisms per 100ml of water was only 1. Anything less than 1 is considered to be non-detected. Our delivered (post-treatment) water tested clean of *E. coli* and total coliform for all twelve months of 2023. There were no violations.

(b)Our raw well water (pre-treatment) tested positive for Total Coliform bacteria in the months of January, February and March. The well was disinfected and no further positive results for the remainder of the year. Our delivered (post-treatment) water tested clean of *E. coli* and total coliform for all twelve months of 2023. There were no violations.

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	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/28/21	82	N/A	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 mg/l	7/5/2023	3.8 mg/l	10 mg/l	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic systems; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate ug/l	9/24/21	ND	6 ug/l	Environmental contamination from industrial operations
Chromium ug/l	7/1/2017	15 ug/l	no state limits set	Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride mg/l	1/13/22	0.23 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits
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				

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 ppm	500 ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride mg/l	1/13/22	35.9 mg/l	250 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Turbidity units	8/1/23	1.3 NTU	5 NTU	Soil runoff
Magnesium mg/l	1/13/22	11.3 mg/l	no state limits set	
Specific Conductance @ 25 C umhos/cm	1/13/22	334	900	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate mg/l	1/13/22	5 mg/l	250 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc mg/l	3/26/24	ND	5.0 mg/l	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants: N/A

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*: N/A

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:

(c)*Our raw well water (pre-treatment) tested positive for *E. coli* once in January and the MPN (most probable number) of organisms per 100ml of water was only 1. Anything less than 1 is considered to be non-detected. Well was disinfected and there were no further positives for the remainder of the year. Our delivered (post-treatment) water tested clean of *E. coli* and total coliform for all twelve months of 2023. There were no violations.

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

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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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) 1	1/17/23	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: Our raw well water (pre-treatment) tested positive for E. coli once in January and the MPN (most probable number) of organisms per 100ml of water was only 1. Anything less than 1 is considered to be non-detected. Well was disinfected—no further E. coli positives for the remainder of the year. Our delivered (post-treatment) water tested clean of E. coli and total coliform for all twelve months of 2023. There were no violations.

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Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT: N/A

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: N/A

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources: N/A

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Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT: N/A

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT: N/A

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
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Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: N/A

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements:

Level 1 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 one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective actions and we completed this action.

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 an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an *E. coli*-positive routine sample from the untreated well water. Chlorinated (post-treatment) water tested clean for all twelve months.

(d) Our raw well water (pre-treatment) tested positive for *E. coli* once in January and the MPN (most probable number) of organisms per 100ml of water was only 1. Anything less than 1 is considered to be non-detected. We had positive results for Total Coliform in the months of January, February and March. Well was disinfected and no further positive results for the remainder of the year. Our delivered (post-treatment) water tested clean of *E. coli* and total coliform for all twelve months of 2023. There were no violations.

[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.]