## 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

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| Water System Name: | **St. Helena Hospital #2800625** | Report Date: | 5/25/2018 |

*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 - December 31, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

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| Type of water source(s) in use: | Groundwater | | | | | |
| Name & location of source(s): | Liparita Well #1 & 2 : On SHH Land at the end of Liparita Rd, : Combine | | | | | |
| Horizontal Wells: On SHH Land in Bell Canyon: Ballentine Well #3,: 945 Deer Park Rd,: Hillcrest Well #3; | | | | | | |
| End of Hillcrest on SHH Land. | | | | | | |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | | Completed Sept. 2002 | | | | |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | | | | | N/A | |
| For more information, contact: | St. Helena Hospital Water Department | | | Phone: | | ( 707 )967-5988 |
| Billing: California Rural Water Association (CRWA) Phone: (800) 833-0322 | | | | | | |
| **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 (USEPA).  **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.  **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.  **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**: Department permission 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)  **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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
* *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

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| 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 | See Note: 1  7 |  | | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* | 0 |  | | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli* | | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| 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) | **No. of samples collected** | | **90th percentile level detected** | **No. sites exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ug/L) 2017  Note: 2 | 10 | | 11 |  | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ug/L) 2017 | 10 | | 930 | See Note 3  1 | 1.3 | 0.17 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
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| 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) | 2015-2017 | | 13.8 | 11-19 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | Quarterly | | 33.7 | 20-51 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**\****Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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| **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** |
| **Gross Alpha (pCi/L)** | **2014-2016** | **0.623** | **0-1.96** | **15** | **0** | **Erosion of natural deposits** |
| **Nitrate (mg/L)**  **As N** | **Quarterly** | **1.0** | <4.-1.8 | **10** | **10** | **Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits** |
| **Radium 228 (pCi/L)** | **2007-2017** | **0.075** | 0-0.291 | **5** | **0** | **Erosion of natural deposits** |
| **Fluoride (mg/L)** | **2015-2017** | **0.24** | **0.15-0.29** | **2** | **1** | **Erosion of natural deposited; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.** |
| **HAA5’s (ug/L)** | **2017** | **1.2** | **1.1-1.3** | **60** | **N/A** | **By-product of drinki8ng water chlorination.** |
| **TTHM’s (ug/L)** | **2017** | **5.5** | **5-6** | **80** | N/A | **By-product of drinki8ng water chlorination.** |
| **Nickel (ug/L)** | **2015** | **19.0** | **1 well combine horizontals** | **100** | 12 | **Erosion of natural deposits: discharge from metal factories** |
| **Chromium 6 (ug/L)**  **Hexavalent Chromium** | **2015-2017** | **0.30** | **0- .46** | **10** | 0.02 | **Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities: erosion of natural deposits.** |
| **Arsenic (ug/L)** | **2015-2017** | **2.2** | **<2.0-3** | **10** | .004 | **Erosion of natural deposits: runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.** |
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| **TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECOIVDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD** | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| **Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)** | **Quarterly** | 150 | 130-230 | **1600** | N/A | **Substance that forms from ions when in water. Seawater influence.** |
| **MTBE (ppb)** | **2015**  **2017** | None  Detected |  | **5** | N/A | **Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.** |
| **Chloride (mg/L)** | **2015**  **2017** | 6.1 | 3.7-8.6 | **500** | N/A | **Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence** |
| **Sulfate (ppm)** | **2015**  **2017** | **5.6** | 3-12 | **500** | N/A | **Run off leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes** |
| **Color (units)** | **2015**  **2017** | **26.6\*** | 3-100\* | **15** | N/A | **Naturally-occurring organic materials** |
| **Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)** | **Quarterly** | **162** | 110-210 | **1000** | N/A | **Runoff leaching from natural deposits** |
| **Odor Threshold (units)** | **2015**  **2017** | **1.0** | <1.0-1.0 | **3** | N/A | **Naturally-occurring organic materials** |
| **Iron (ppb) Wells**  **Note 4** | Quarterly | **956\*** | <100-11000\* | **300** | N/A | **Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes** |
| **Iron (ppb) Storage Tanks** | Quarterly | **108** | <100-160 | **300** | N/A | **Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes** |
| **Manganese (ug/L)** | **2014**  **2017** | **138\***  **Note 5** | <20-530\* | **50** | N/A | **Leaching from natural deposits:** |
| **Turbidity (NTY)** | **2014**  **2017** | **24.6** | .3-100\* | **5** | N/A | **Soil run off.** |
| **Zinc (ug/L)** | **2015**  **2017** | **236** | <50-680 | **5000** | **N/A** | **Runoff /leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes** |
| **Copper (ug/L)** | **2016**  **2018** | **<50** |  | **1.3** | **N/A** | **Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.** |

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| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Silica (mg/L) | Quarterly | 91 | 47-130 |  | N/A |
| Calcium (mg/L) | Quarterly | 5.1 | 3.5-7.4 |  | NA |
| Magnesium (mg/LO) | Quarterly | 5.1 | 3.1-8.8 |  | N/A |
| Bicarbonate (ng/L) | 2015  2017 | 75.2 | 61-98 |  | N/A |

**\****Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

**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 USEPA’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. USEPA/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).

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| Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. St. Helena Hospital Water Department 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. |
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**For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

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| **TAble 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING feCal indicator-positive ground water 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*  *See note 6* | 3 | 1/16/2017 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci |  |  |  |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage |  |  |  |  | Human and animal fecal waste |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

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| **SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE** | | | | |
| Liparita Well #1 used in summer only May through October | | | | |
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| **SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES** | | | | |
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| **VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT** | | | | |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
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**Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding and MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique of Monitoring and Reporting Requirement.**

**Iron**: *Iron MCL violation. “Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/l. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaking of natural deposits.”*

**Lead**: *Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water that the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of material used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home’s water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).*

The St. Helena Hospital Water Department is part of the Facility Services of St. Helena Hospital. The Director of Facility Services is Scott Sandin, and he can be reached by calling (707)963-6474. Water Technicians are Glenn Davison, Rodrick Wheeler, and Dave Teesdale and can be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm at (707) 963-6474. After hours, or for emergency, call (707) 963-3611

Note 1: Combine Horizontal Well #N-2, Coliform 2.0 on 4/26/2017

Combine Horizontal Well #4, Coliform 2 on 11/29/2017

Liparita Well # 1, Coliform 27.8 on 06/06/2017, Coliform 11.0 on 6/26/2017, Coliform 2 on 7/29/2017

And 8/24/2017, Coliform 6.3 on 9/11/2017, Tested weekly when in use during summer.

Well taken off line, no positive readings at distribution system, no health threat.

Note 2: Foothills SDA School asked for lead testing. Check with school for results.

Note 3: One house had a reading of 1.5 mg/L (956 Champion Ln)

Note 4: Removed in filter see iron in tanks.

Note 5: Water blended with other wells.

Note 6: Combine Horizontal Well 02, 04, 05 had E.coli 3.0, 12.1, 14.8 respectively. Took off line and disinfected. No E.coli found in distribution systems, it tested negative.