2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Olivet University 3301863** Report Date: 3/23/2021

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, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *OLIVET UNIVERSITY* a 36401 Tripp Flats Rd- Anza, CA 92539 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater / Wells

Name & general location of source(s): 36401 Tripp Flats Road, Anza CA 92539

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

A source water assessment was conducted for Olivet university (Anza Trinity) in December 2002. The sources were considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: agricultural irrigation A detailed copy of the assessment is available at Riverside County Department of Environmental Health.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Paul Gorino – Water Operator Phone: (951) 663-0951

Ezra Bartovic – Facility Director (646) 807-5259

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample[a]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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)	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)	7/08/ 2019	5	.004	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/08/ 2019	5	.027	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) Well 5	2/13/18	68	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) Well 6	3/12/20	55	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 5	2/13/18	260	-	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Well 6	3/12/20	260	-	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**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 5	11/8/17	1.375	ND-5.5	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Well 6	2/2018 to 11/2018	5.7	4 -6.75	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Radium (pCi/L) Well 6	2/2018 to 11/2018	0.855	0.647-1.14	3	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) Well 5	2/13/18	0.21	-	2.0	(1)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) Well 6	3/12/20	0.21	-	2.0	(1)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Aluminum Well 5 (ppm)	2/13/2018	0.690		1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits;residue from some surface water treatment processes
Nickel Well #5 (ug/L)	2/13/2018	25	25	100	10	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
HAA5 (Halo Acetic Acids) Distribution	7/10/18	5.1	4.4-5.8	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb) Distribution	7/10/18	24.85	22.3-27.4	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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**
Iron Well 6 (ppb)	**2020 Quarterly**	**3.0**	**2.1-3.5**	**300**	**NA**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Manganese Well 6 (ppb)	**2020 Quarterly**	**0.29**	**0.27-0.35**	**50**	**NA**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Iron (After Treatment) Well 6 (ppb)	2020 Quarterly	0	0	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (After Treatment) Well 6 (ppb)	2020 Quarterly	0	0	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride Well 6 (ppm)	3/12/20	26	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Odor Well 6 (TON)	3/12/2020	1		3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color Well6 (UNITS)	3/12/2020	25		15		Naturally-occurring organic materials

Sulfate Well 6 (ppm)	3/12/20	250	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity Well 6 (NTU)	3/12/20	12	-	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids Well 6 (ppm)	3/12/20	530	-	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance Well 6 (umhos/cm)	3/12/20	750	-	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Zinc Well 6 (ppb)	3/12/20	96	-	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits;industrial wastes
Iron Well 5 (ppb)	**March 2019**	**7200**	-	**300**	**NA**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Manganese Well 5 (ppb)	**March 2019**	**230**	-	**50**	**NA**	**Leaching from natural deposits**
Chloride Well 5 (ppm)	2/13/18	38	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate Well 5 (ppm)	2/13/18	270	-	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity Well 5 (NTU)	2/13/18	25	-	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids Well 5 (ppm)	2/13/18	570	-	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance Well 5 (umhos/cm)	2/13/18	790	-	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Odor Well 5 (TON)	3/12/2020	2		3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Aluminum Well 5 (ppb)	**2/13/18**	**690**	-	**200**	**NA**	**Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes**
Nickel Well 5 (ppb)	2/13/18	25	-	100	12	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Magnesium Well 5	2/13/18	18	-	1.0	None
Potassium Well 5	2/13/18	8.2	-	1.0	None
Magnesium Well 6	3/12/20	18	-	1.0	None
Potassium Well 6	3/12/20	6.7	-	1.0	None

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. **OLIVET UNIVERSITY** 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.

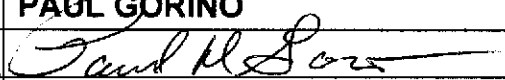
APPENDIX F: Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	OLIVET UNIVERSITY
Water System Number:	3301863

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __3/23/21___ (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by:	Name:	**PAUL GORINO**	
	Signature:		
	Title:	**WATER OPERATOR**	
	Phone Number:	(951) 663-0951	Date: **3/23/21**

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

_____

_____

☒ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).