

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Jacumba Community Service District

Water System Number: 3710011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 30, 2018 (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 (DDW).

Certified by: Name: William M Devine III
Signature: William M Devine III
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (619) 766-4359 Date: 9-28-18

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

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. _____
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
 - 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)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www. _____
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

JACUMBA COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



**JUNE
2018**

WHATS INSIDE.....

- WATER SAMPLE RESULT
- HELPFUL HINTS

INTRODUCTION TO OUR WATER DISTRICT

The Jacumba Community Service District board and staff are once again proud to present our annual Consumer Confidence Report, as required by law. This report will address issues in water quality and water treatment. Also, it is filled with useful tips about water and updates of the District for the year 2017. As you know we are fortunate to live in an area with such great quality of water. In 2017, we pumped approximately 25.5 million gallons of water into the District to fill the needs of our community. Our water not only

meets, it surpasses State and Federal standards for water quality and safety. We continually monitor the facilities, wells, reservoir, and service areas in our District. Our General Manager and/or Field Operator are on call seven days a week, 24 hours a day. The District is overseen by a Board of Directors which consists of five members. Both staff and board members strive to provide our customers with high quality, fairly priced water, served through a safe and reliable water distribution system.

**JCSD BOARD
MEETINGS ARE HELD
ON THE 4TH TUESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH AT
5:00PM AT THE
JACUMBA LIBRARY**

**GENERAL MANAGER
BILLY DEVINE**

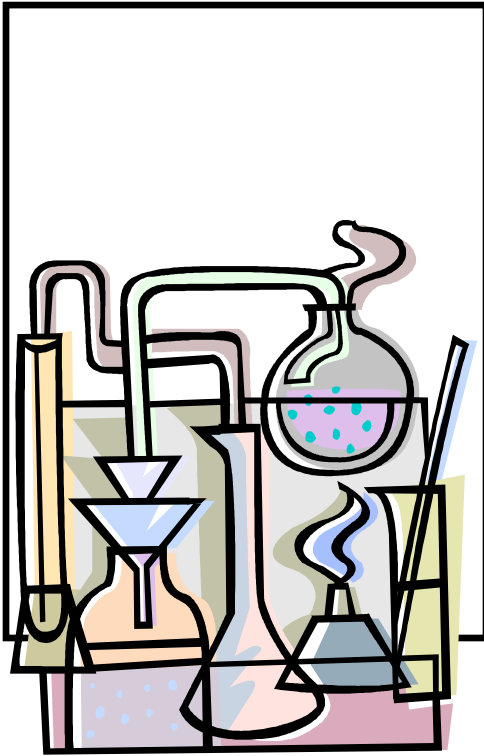
OFFICE HOURS

**MONDAY 9AM-2PM
TUESDAY 9AM-2PM
WEDNESDAY 9AM-2PM
THURSDAY 9AM-2PM**



WHAT KIND OF TESTING IS DONE AND WHEN?

The District is required by the State Health Department to do various tests at different intervals. The type of testing required and frequency are listed below.



TYPE	FREQUENCY	LAST	NEXT
<u>Microbiological Monitoring is done on a monthly basis</u>			
<u>General Mineral</u>	<u>Every 3 years</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>General Physical</u>	<u>Every 3 years</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Inorganic Chemical</u>	<u>Every 3 years</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Radiological (quarterly)</u>	<u>Every 4 years</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2017</u>
<u>Volatile Organic Chemical</u>	<u>Every 6 years</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2017</u>

FYI: Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) samples were taken at the well in 2008, with all results being "none detected". The District sampled for Coliform Bacteria 60 times at nine different sites during the year.

DISTRICT BOARD

PRESIDENT – RICHARD ALCORN

VICE PRESIDENT – HELEN LANDMAN

MEMBER – PAT FAUBLE

MEMBER- JOHN HOGUE

MEMBER – LONNA MARSHALL

MAKING YOUR PAYMENT

The best way to ensure your payment is received on time is to send it through the U.S. Mail. You may also drop off your payment at the District Office during office hours. We now have envelopes and a drop box in the door. Please do not leave payments in envelope box. Put payments in slot in the door. Thanks!

MONTHLY WATER RATES

Residential Base Rate \$42.50

This includes 1st 1500 cu. ft.

1501-2999 - .40 cents per 100 cu. ft.
 3000-3999 - .60 cents per 100 cu. ft.
 4000-4999 - .85 cents per 100 cu. ft.
 5000 & over – \$1.10 per 100 cu. ft.

Construction Base Rate \$100.00

Pumping Fee \$200.00 per month
 \$14.48 per 100 cu. ft.

Commercial Base Rate \$58.50

This includes the 1st 1500 cu. ft.
 1501-2500 - .70 cents per 100 cu. ft.
 2501-3500- .94 cents per 100 cu. ft.
 3501-4500- \$1.18 per 100 cu. ft.
 Over 4001- \$1.54 per 100 cu. ft.

DISTRICT FEES

Refundable deposit to establish water service on rental property is \$50.00

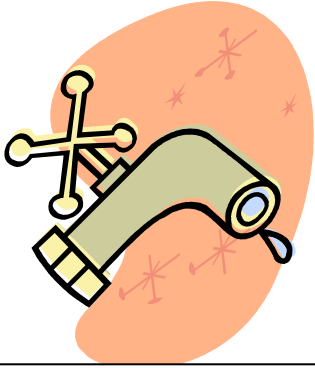
Reconnect Fee after shut off
 \$30.00

Returned Check Fee
 \$25.00

Shut off for customer repairs
 \$10.00 during business hours
 \$50.00 after hours

(We encourage customers to install a shut off valve on their side of the water meter to avoid these charges.)

Thank you



IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

The District is prepared for emergency situations.

The District has a generator that can run the pumps should there be an electrical outage. The pumps can be turned on manually by District staff to ensure the reservoirs are full.

NEED TO MAKE REPAIRS?

Please do not attempt to turn off the water meters. If you break a water line or meter while doing so, you will be charged for the parts and the hourly wage of the employees to have it repaired.

The meters are not made to be turned on and off repeatedly, doing so may cause damage. We recommend that all customers install a customer shut off valve to avoid the above charges. There is no charge to shut off water to install a customer shut off valve.

METER BOXES

WE ASK, FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR METER READERS, THAT YOU PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT WEEDS AND DEBRIS, ETC. ARE CLEANED FROM THE METER BOXES AND ALLEYS SO THAT WE MAY BETTER SERVE YOU AND MAKE REPAIRS.

IT IS NECESSARY THAT THESE AREAS ARE KEPT FREE OF GARBAGE, TREE LIMBS, COMPOST PILES AND VEHICLES.

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. Jacumba Community Service District 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>.



2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Jacumba Community Service District Report Date: June 1, 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, 2017 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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Jacumba Community Service District Jacumba CA/ Well #4

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A copy of this assessment may be viewed at the water district office

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are held in the Jacumba Library @ 5:00 PM on the 4th Tuesday of every month.

For more information, contact: Billy Devine Phone: (619)766-4359

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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations 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)	1	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12-22-2017	10	5.83	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12-22-2017	10	0.52	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)	9-30-2016	67	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12-1-2015	161	NA	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
Chlorine (ppm)	Quarterly	1.05	1.36	[4.0]	[4]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Fluoride (ppm)	9-30-2016	1.43	NA	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha(pCi/L)	9-26-2017	4.98	NA	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly	15.3	15.3	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrates as N (ppm)	5-22-2017	.43	NA	10	10	Runoff and Leaching from fertilizer us; Leaching from septic tanks and/or sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly	70.7	70.7	80	NA	Byproduct 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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	9-30-2016	100	NA	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	9-30-2016	20	NA	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	9-30-2016	34.3	NA	500	NA	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	Twice	576	576-620	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Calcium (ppm)	12-28-2017	40.7	NA	NA	
Magnesium (ppm)	9-30-2016	9.21	NA	NA	
pH (units)	Twice	7.06	6.95-7.06	NA	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	Twice	156	142-156	NA	

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).

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. Jacumba Community Services District 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to monitor	After a routine bacteriological sample was positive for total coliform bacteria, we were required to resample at the active source well, the positive site, at two additional locations one upstream and one downstream of the site. We did not perform this follow-up sampling.	June-July 2017	Failure to sample triggered a Level 1 assessment. The assessment was completed July 31, 2017 and is further discussed below.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. We did not complete follow-up monitoring for total coliform and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

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

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.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective actions and we completed 1 of these actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.