2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **San Martin County Water District** Report Date: **04/01/2021**

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 2020 - December 2020.

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: Well

Name & location of source(s): Well 4300542-003, Sycamore Ave, San Martin, Ca. 95046

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted at the source Camping World Well, of the San Martin County Water District. No contaminants exceeding the water standards have been detected in the water supply, however the source is considered most vulnerable to contaminating activities from low density septic systems and chemical/petroleum processing/storage. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting the water system or: StateWater Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Santa Clara District, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, California 94804 (510) 620-3474

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 3rd Tuesday of month

6:00pm at the California Antique Aircraft Museum, 12777 Murphy Avenue, San Martin, Ca. 95046

For more information, contact Peter J. Forest, Manager *Phone:* (408) 683-4101

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 disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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 which 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 (ug/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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA 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, and 5 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 06/2020	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 06/2020	10	0.23	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	01/2020	22	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	01/2020	220	n/a	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 on the last page.

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**
Barium (ppm)	01/2020	0.08	N/A	1.00 [N/A]	2.00 (N/A) [N/A]	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	01/2020	0.13	N/A	2.00 [N/A]	1.00 (N/A) [N/A]	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Activity pCi/L	11/2015	ND	ND - ND	15 [N/A]	N/A (0) [N/A]	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/2014	1.2	N/A	10 [N/A]	0.02 (N/A) [N/A]	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as nitrogen, N (ppm)	11/2020	5.7	N/A	10 [N/A]	10 (N/A) [N/A]	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) (before treatment)	12/2020	<4.0	2.3-4.4	6 [N/A]	1 (N/A) [N/A]	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fire-works, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Turbidity (NTU)	01/2020	0.17	N/A	TT	N/A (N/A) [N/A]	Soil runoff
Chlorine as Cl2 (ppm)	12/2020	0.8	0.7-0.9	N/A [4.0]	N/A (N/A) [4.0]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	06/2020	ND	ND-ND	80	N/A (N/A) [N/A]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	06/2020	ND	ND-ND	60	N/A (N/A) [N/A]	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

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**
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	01/2020	330	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	11/2020	520	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	01/2020	48	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	01/2020	5.0	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	01/2020	ND	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	01/2020	32	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the last page.

In December 2020 we tested for Asbestos in the distribution system. In January 2020, we tested our well water for 69 Volatile Organic Chemicals, including MTBE. In January 2020 we tested for 15 Synthetic Organic Chemicals. All of these chemicals were "Non Detected"

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Nitrate in the water was reported at 5.7 ppm, which is well within the MCL of 10 ppm, but of special interest. *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.*

San Martin County Water District Information

Water meters are normally read on the 26th of every month.

Customers are required to keep the meter area clear of weeds, animals and vehicles.

Water bills are mailed on the 1st of the month, and payment is due before the 26th of the month.

Late payment fee is 10% of the past due amount with a minimum of $10.00. Reconnection Fee is $200.00.

A copy of the complete San Martin County Water District regulations is available by request.

CURRENT SAN MARTIN COUNTY WATER DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Victoria Gothot, Board Member, President

Sandra Flores, Board Member

Donald Popma, Board Member

Dennis Gothot, Board Member

Alan Bahnsen, Board Member

Water Board positions are filled by election or appointment. Next election is November 2022.

The main requirements are that you either own land in or live in the District and be a registered voter.

Please call or write the District if you would be interested in a Directors position.

Our phone number is 408-683-4101

Our Email address is sanmartincwd@gmail.com