***2022 Consumer Confidence Report*** 

Water System Name: ***CalFire Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #4410800*** Date: *1 November 2023*

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. Several tests were not completed in a timely matter and explained later in this report. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

*"Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse CalFire Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #4410800 para asistirlo en español."*

Type of water source(s) in use: *The drinking water source for CalFire Ben Lomond Conservation Camp are 2 Groundwater wells, Well #1 (Camp Well) is primary and Well #2 is only a standby. Well #1 is permitted for chlorine disinfection and manganese removal and Well #2 is not operated more than 5 consecutive days and/or 15 total day in a calendar year.*

Name & general location of source(s): *Well #1 is referred to as “Camp Well” and is a Groundwater Source. Well #2 is referred to as “Well #2” and is a Groundwater Source. Well #2 is used only as a standby source as Well #1 is the primary source and is on site of the Camp. The “Well #2” was placed into service in 1993, is only for emergency service and was not used during the year.*

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: *Drinking Water Source Assessments were completed on both of the Camp’s sources by State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water - Monterey District. Copies of the assessments can be viewed at: State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water - Monterey District, 1 Lower Ragsdale Drive, Building #1, Suite #120, Monterey, CA 93940, (831) 665-6934. Please feel free to contact CalFire Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #4410800 at (831) 426-1044 about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.*

*For more information, contact: Lonnie Levi WASPO / CPO* Phone: (*707) 482-2761*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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.  **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. | **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.  **ND**: not detectable at testing limit  **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  **ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/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)  **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)**: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.  **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.  **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  **Variances and Exemptions**: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |

**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 by-products 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 and 5 list all 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.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING the detection of coliform bacteria | | | | | | | | |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** (complete if bacteria detected) | **Highest Number of Detections** | **Number of months in violation** | | | MCL | | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| *Total Coliform Bacteria* | *0* | *0* | | | *More than 1 sample in a month with a detection* | | *0* | *Naturally present in the environment* |
| *Fecal Coliform or E. coli* | *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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | **Sample Date** | **Number of samples collected** | **90th percentile level detected** | | **Number sites excess AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| *Lead (ppb)* | *10/01/19* | *5* | *ND* | | *0* | *15* | *0.2* | *Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits* |
| *Copper (ppm)* | *10/01/19* | *5* | *ND* | | *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)* | *11/02/05* | *7.12* | | *7.12* | | *none* | *none* | *Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring* |
| *Hardness (ppm)* | *11/02/05* | *108* | | *108* | | *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 below.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** |
| *Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)* | *11/26/19* | *1.1* | *1.1* | *80* | *N/A* | *Byproduct of drinking water disinfection* |
| *Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)* | *11/26/19* | *1.3* | *1.3* | *60* | *N/A* | *Byproduct of drinking water disinfection* |
| *Gross Alpha* | *11/12/18* | *2.74* | *2.74* | *15* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |
|  | | | | | | |
| **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 |
| *Color (units)* | *2005* | *15* | *15* | *15* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |
| *Iron (ppb)* | *2008* | *991* | *991* | *300* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |
| *Manganese (ppb)* | *2005* | *178* | *178* | *50* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |
| *Odor (units)* | *2005* | *2* | *2* | *3* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |
| *Turbidity (NTU)* | *2005* | *8.53* | *8.53* | *5* | *N/A* | *Runoff/leaching from natural deposits* |

**\****Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

**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 (800) 426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cal Fire – Ben Lomond Camp 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

The State Water Board issued Citation 02\_05\_22C\_030 to Ben Lomond on June 9, 2022, for a nitrate source monitoring violation during the 2021 compliance year.

The State Water Board issued Citation 02\_05\_22C\_062 to Ben Lomond on October 20, 2022, for a violation of disinfectant residual monitoring requirements for the months of April through September 2022.

The State Water Board issued Citation 02\_05\_22C\_063 to Ben Lomond on October 20, 2022, for failure to test all backflow preventers annually for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

The State Water Board issued Citation 02\_05\_22C\_069 to Ben Lomond on November 14, 2022, for failure to conduct lead and copper tap sampling during June 1 through September 30, 2022 and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5).

Currently all conditions of Citation 02\_05\_22C\_030, Citation 02\_05\_22C\_062, Citation 02\_05\_22C\_063 and Citation 02\_05\_22C\_069 have been met. Ben Lomond is current working with the State Water Board on maintaining future compliance with the Health and Safety Code and California Code of Regulations, titles 17 and 22.

If you have any questions regarding the above Citations contact CalFire Ben Lomond Conservation Camp #20.