

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Eastin SPWS

Report Date: 06/17/2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Eastin SPWS 3500 Shiells Road Newman, CA 95360 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Eastin SPWS 以获得中文的帮助: SPWS 3500 Shiells Road Newman, CA 95360 (209)862-0555

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Eastin SPWS 3500 Shiells Road Newman, CA 95360 o tumawag sa (209)862-0555 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Eastin SPWS tại 3500 Shiells Road Newman, CA 95360 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsaw ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Eastin SPWS ntawm 3500 Shiells Road Newman, CA 95360 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is drawn from the unjudicated San Joaquin Valley – Delta Mendota Subbasin (No. 5-022.07)

Name & general location of source(s): Well No. 5000574-001 is located near the northwest corner of APN#: 026-020-029

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the 2016 Well of the Eastin SPWS in June 2016. A summary of the assessment is included herein and copies may be requested from Quality Service, Inc.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The Eastin SPWS does not regularly schedule open meetings pertaining to the water system. Please call if you have questions about the water or this report.

For more information, contact: Quality Service, Inc.

Phone: (209)838-7842

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)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	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 (In the year)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/18/17	5	5.46	0	15	0.2	The Eastin SPWS does not provide water to a school site.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/18/17	5	0.471	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)	06/18/12	130	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	06/18/12	1,901	N/A	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
Arsenic (µg/L)	06/08/18	2.3	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	06/08/18	0.130	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	01/06/2015	3.31	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (µg/L)	2019 (Quarterly)	18.7*	2.8 - 48	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (mg/L)	2019 (Quarterly)	9.43	9.0 – 9.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite, as N	06/08/2018	8.9	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	06/08/2018	16	N/A	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Turbidity (NTU)	06/18/2012	0.20	N/A	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	01/06/2015	3.4	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of 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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	06/18/2012	2,100	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	06/18/2012	226	NA	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	06/09/2015	10,000	N/A	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	06/18/2012	100	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids, TDS (mg/L)	06/18/2012	4,100	N/A	1,000	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	06/18/2012	67	N/A	5.0	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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 (mg/L)	06/18/2012	394	N/A	N/A	Unregulated constituent.
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	08/04/2017	7.4	N/A	N/A	Unregulated constituent.
Magnesium (mg/L)	06/18/2012	223	N/A	N/A	Unregulated constituent.

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. ***Eastin SPWS*** 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>.

Mercury-Specific Language:* Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.

Nitrate-Specific Language: Nitrate was detected in our water at levels above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen. We are required to inform you that nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Secondary Standards Language: Chloride, specific conductance, and total dissolved solids were found at levels that exceed their secondary MCLs of 500 mg/L, 1,600 µS/cm, and 1,000 mg/L respectively. An exceedance of secondary MCLs is not considered a risk to public health. These standards were set to protect residences against unpleasant aesthetic effects (eg., color, taste, and odor), such as staining of plumbing fixtures or laundry and undesirable taste or odor. These standards are enforceable for community water systems, which means our system is not in violation of these standards. The high levels of chloride, total dissolved solids, and specific conductance are likely from runoff/leaching from natural deposits, or possibly industrial wastes.

*While we are operating under a compliance order for mercury MCL violation, Stewart and Jasper has been and will continue to provide bottled water for drinking at this site. We are also working aggressively to permit a new well system and treatment equipment to permanently improve the quality of water that is distributed to domestic fixtures throughout the site. This is not an emergency; if it was, you would have been notified immediately.

Source Water Assessment Vulnerability Summary

As a consumer, you have a right to know what's going on with the quality and nature of the water you receive. You will be notified if the analytical monitoring program shows the water does not meet a primary state standard; the summary below is not intended to raise concerns about the water supply, nor is it to say that the activities that have been identified will cause the source to be contaminated now or in the future. This assessment is used to inform the water system about potential hazards that could influence the groundwater quality so that management practices may be employed or bolstered to protect the water that we provide you.

A source water assessment was conducted for the 2016 Well of the Eastin Water System site in June 2016 by Quality Service, Inc. The area was found to be vulnerable to the following activities:

- Farm Chemical Distributor/Application Service (H)
- Farm Machinery Repair (H)
- Septic Systems – Low Density (<1/acre) (H in Zone A, otherwise L)
- Machine Shops (H)
- Pesticide/Fertilizer/Petroleum Storage & Transfer Areas (H)
- Agricultural Drainage (H in Zone A, Otherwise M)
- Wells – Agricultural/Irrigation (H)
- Crops, Irrigated (M)
- Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide Application (M)
- Above ground storage tanks (M)
- Wells – Water supply (M)
- Transportation Corridors – Road Right-of-ways (herbicide use) (M)
- Storm Drain Discharge Points (M)
- Storm Water Detention Facilities (M)
- Wells – Agricultural/Irrigation (H)

These activities do correlate with the typical source of contamination for many of the chemicals that were detected, especially those in elevated concentrations. The source water at this site is still considered to be potentially vulnerable to these activities. If you are interested in more information, or would like to request a copy of the completed report, contact Quality Service, Inc. or reach out to the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources at 3800 Cornucopia Way C, Modesto, CA 95358.

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
Mercury MCL	The running annual average concentration of Mercury in our primary supply well has exceeded the maximum contaminant level of 2 µg/L (by over ten times)	The Compliance Order for Violation of the Mercury Maximum Contaminant Level was issued on December 19 th , 2013.	Since the average concentration of Mercury exceeded ten times the MCL, we immediately began providing bottled water for drinking. We have been working with the Department of Environmental Resources to improve our water quality and are aggressively pursuing approval for the installation of a new well and new treatment equipment to ensure we meet California plumbing code requirements to provide potable water to our toilets and handwashing sinks.	<i>Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.</i>

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	2019 (Monthly)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
Water sampling for the Eastin SPWS <u>DID NOT</u> show presence of Total Coliform or E. Coli bacteria during the 2019 year. As such, no Level I or Level II (sanitary) Assessments were required to be completed.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
The Eastin SPWS <u>has not</u> received notice from the State Water Board of any significant deficiency; at this time, it is our Understanding that groundwater sampling has shown absence for bacteria and that there has not been a violation of a treatment technique. Therefore, no special notice can be given as there are no significant deficiencies that have gone uncorrected to our knowledge.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A