2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Wynola Water District

Report Date: 30June2023

Type of Water Source in Use: Deep Rock Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Groundwater wells on Springview, Glenside, and Oak Forest

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: You may obtain this information from the WWD Business Office.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Saturday of every month at 9:00 AM, Santa Ysabel Nature Center, 22135 Highway 79, Santa Ysabel, California

For More Information, Contact: Harry Seifert 760 791 0483

About This Report

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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.
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).
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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.
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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	5	0.16ppm	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)	2020]	34.88 ppm	27.5 – 41.6 ppm	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	210.4	116 – 291 ppm	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 (ppm)	Range of Detections (ppm)	MCL [MRDL] (ppm)	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] (ppm)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	2020	0.010	ND – 0.029	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2020	0.035	ND – 0.174	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	0.113	ND - 174	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2020	0.892	ND – 4.46	2	10	Eroaion oif natural deposits, leaching from septic tanks, fertilizer run-off.

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
Aluminum (ppb)	2020	10.2 ppb	ND - 29	200	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Color	2020	2.8	2 - 4	15	none	Naturally occurring Organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2020	312 ppm	204 - 420	1,000 ppm	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2020	57 ppm	33 – 98 ppm	500 ppm	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	56.96 ppm	40.6 – 103 ppm	500 ppm	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	16.53 NTU	0.15 – 30 NTU	5 NTU	none	Fault gouge, soil runoff
Iron* (ppm)	2023	4.59 ppm	0.108 – 9.89 ppm	0.3 ppm	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese* (ppm)	2023	.562 ppm	0.084 – 1.750 ppm	0.050 ppm	none	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Iron SMCL	Wynola Water District water is naturally high in Iron.	Ongoing	Applying for a State grant for a water treatment plant	None, at this time. However, regulations are being put forth that will put these Iron levels in violation of Primary Drinking Water Standards.
Manganese SMCL	[Wynola Water District water is naturally high in Iron.	Ongoing	Applying for a State grant for a water treatment plant	None, at this time. However, regulations are being put forth that will put these Iron levels in violation of Primary Drinking Water Standards.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. 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
E. coli	0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

*IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Wynola Water District Has Levels of Manganese Above the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level and the US E.P.A. Lifetime Healthe Advisory

The Wynola Water District has violated the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL).
A secondary standard affects the color and taste of the water delivered to customers. As our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants.. Water sample results received in 2022 showed Manganese levels of 0.084 mg/L (milligrams per Liter) to 1.750 mg/L. These results areabove the Secondary MCL of 0.05 mg/L and above the U.S. EPA lifetime health advisory (HA) of 0.3 mg/L.

What should you do?

- Infants younger than 6 months could experience *neurological effects from **continuous** Manganese exposures above 0.3mg/L.* The State Water Boardstrongly recommends the use of an alternate water source when preparing food, specifically baby formula and juice, for infants.

- **For all other consumers, you do not need to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water.**

- This is not an emergency. If it had been,you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who drink water containing ,mangamnese in excess of the U.S. EPA HA level (0.3mg/L) over many yearsmay experience potential neurological effects.*

- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The Wynola Water District is consulting with an engineering firm and apllying for a Grant/Loan Package through the Department of Water Resources State Revolving Fund to design, build and install a Water Treatment facility for the Wynola Water District. We anticipate resolving this problem within 2 (two) years.

For more information, please contact Harry Seifert at 760 791 0483 or PO Box 193, Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, espec ially those who my not have received this notice directly. (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail).

Secodary Notification Requirements

Should the water sample results exceed the U.S. EPA HA of 0.3mg/L {Health and Safety Code Section 116450(e).

Secodary Notification Requirements (con't)

Upon receipt from a person operating a public waterb system, the following notification must be given within 10 days. {Health and Safety Code 116450(g):

SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors)

RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERETY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (incluiding nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.

BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the Wynola Water District.

State Water System Number: CA3701837

Date distributed 1July2023.