

Laguna Encinal Consumer Confidence Report 2022 PWS# 063501111

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Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*

Where does my water come from?

Your drinking water comes from Rattlesnakes springs. Springs flow is captured and gravity fed to a treatment building where it is filtered, disinfected and subsequently piped to the drinking water distribution system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorizes a Source Water Assessment (SWA) to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. The physical integrity of the water source, the characteristics of the hydrologic system around the well, the characteristics of the contaminants inventoried and the likelihood of those contaminants to reach the source of the drinking water supply all impact the susceptibility of the water source to contamination. The EPA completed a Source Water Assessment for the Laguna Encinal in 2001. The overall susceptibility to contamination for the system was rated as Medium susceptibility. A copy of the 2001 SWA report is available for review at the Utility Authority office.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data Tables

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products									
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)									
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.23	.77	1.23	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.44	1.44	1.44	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.4	1.4	1.4	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.013	.013	.013	2020	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.13	.13	.13	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.6	1.6	1.6	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	
Radioactive Contaminants									
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	3.53	3.53	3.53	2018	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.	
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	.172	.172	.172	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Contaminants		ALG	AL	90th Percentile		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.045		2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Unit Descriptions									
Term						Definition			
ppm						ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)			
ppb						ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)			
pCi/L						pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)			
NA						NA: not applicable			
ND						ND: Not detected			
NR						NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.			
Important Drinking Water Definitions									
Term		Definition							
MCLG		MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.							
MCL		MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.							
TT		TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
AL		AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Variances and Exemptions		Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.							
MRDLG		MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.							
MRDL		MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.							
MNR		MNR: Monitored Not Regulated							
MPL		MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level							
90th Percentile		A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value							
Action Level Goal		AGL: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.							
For more information please contact:									

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