

The Garden Farms Community Water District provides the following consumer Confidence report annually. This satisfies the need to keep customers apprised of the completed testing of the water supply. The testing is done to be in compliance with public drinking water regulations to provide safe and pleasant water as set by the California Department of Public Health.

## 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Garden Farms Comm. Water District Report Date: June, 2016

*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 - December 31, 2015*

**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: Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well #1 Poplar Ave; Well #2 Oak St.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source Water Assessments were conducted for Garden Farms Wells in December 2001. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Environmental Health Services County of San Luis Obispo, Ca 93401. You may request a summary of the assessment to be mailed by calling (805) 781-5544.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Garden Farms Chapel Meeting Hall 7:00 pm on the second Wednesday of every month

For more information, contact: GFCWD Office Phone: (805) 438-3751

### ***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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**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 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.

**Variations 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)

**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 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

| <b>TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA</b> |                                  |                                   |  |             |                                      |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Microbiological Contaminants</b><br>(complete if bacteria detected)       | <b>Highest No. of Detections</b> | <b>No. of months in violation</b> | <b>MCL</b>   | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>Typical Source of Bacteria</b>    |
| Total Coliform Bacteria  | (In a mo.)                       | 0                                 | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection   | 0           | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>   | (In the year)                    | 0                                 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0           | Human and animal fecal waste         |

| <b>TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>             |                                 |  |                               |           |          |   |
|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|---|
| <b>Lead and Copper</b><br>(complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | <b>No. of samples collected</b> | <b>90<sup>th</sup> percentile level detected</b> | <b>No. sites exceeding AL</b> | <b>AL</b> | <b>G</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>  |
| Lead (ppb)   | 1                               | ND   | 0                             | 15        | 2        | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)   | 1                               | ND   |                               | 1.3       | 0.17     | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL  | PHG<br>(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|---------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)                                     | 2013        | 42 mg/L        | 30-46 mg/L          | none | non           | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                   | 2013        | 293 mg/L       | 170-360 mg/L        | 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 later in this report.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL<br>[MRDL] | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Arsenic  | 2013        | .775ppb        | ND-0.003 ppb        | 50ppb         | 0.004                    | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes  |
| Barium   | 2013        | 0.071 mg/L     | ND-0.11 mg/L        | 1             | 2                        | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits   |
| Chlorine   |             |                |                     |               |                          |   |
| Radium 228                                       | 2014        | 0.88 pCi/L     | 0.78-0.97 pCi/L     | 5.0           | 0                        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Nitrate  | 2012        | 1.15 mg/L      | ND-3.8 mg/L         | 45            | 45                       | Runoff leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits  |
| Total THM's                                      | 2012        | 13 ppb         | 6.7 ppb             | 86            | 86                       | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Haloacetic Acids                                 | 2012        | 3.5 ppb        | 1.4 ppb             | NA            | NA                       | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Gross Alpha Activity                             | 2011        | ND             | ND-1.2 pCi/L        | 15            | 0                        | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Selenium   | 2013        | 2.53 ppb       | 2.8-2.9 ppb         | 50            | 50                       | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots |
| Thallium   | 2013        | ND             | ND                  | 2             | 0.1                      | Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories   |
| Fluoride   | 2013        | 0.13 mg/L      | 0.16-0.25 mg/L      | 2.0           | 1.0                      | Erosion of natural deposit; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories  |
| Perchlorate                                      | 2012        | ND             | 4-18 ppb            | 6 µg/L        | 0.7 µg/day               | anthropological (man made) sources, namely activities associated with rocket fuel manufacturing or testing, and military operations.                            |

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language  |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Boron  | 2002        | 0.05 mg/L      |                     | 1.0 mg/L           | Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects based on studies in dogs |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL    | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant                               |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------|------------|---|
| Chloride   | 2013        | 45.5 mg/L      | 19-35 mg/L          | 500    | 500        | runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Specific Conductance                             | 2013        | 788 umho/cm    | 510-800 umho/cm     | 1600   | 1600       | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate  | 2013        | 67 mg/L        | 21-70 mg/L          | 500    | 500        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |
| Total Dissolved Solids                           | 2013        | 478 mg/L       | 280-440 mg/L        | 1000   | 1000       | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |
| Turbidity  | 2013        | 01.44 NTU      | 0.14-0.18 NTU       | 5      | 5          | Runoff  |
| Manganese  | 2014        | ND             | ND- 0.38 mg/L       | 50 ppb | 50 ppb     | Leaching from natural deposits                              |

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### 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 |
| None  | ---         | ---      | ---                                    | ---                     |