

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System: Julian Community Service District (JCSD) Report Date: 30 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 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**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, deep well

Name & general location of source(s): Volcan Well Field and Jess Martin Park

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A 2007 assessment report is available in our district office

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	Third Tuesday of the month, 10:00 AM Sheriff's Substation, 2907 Washington St., Julian CA
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For more information, contact: Buddy Seifert, GM Phone: ( 760 ) 765-0483

## 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.

**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.

**Variations and Exemptions:** State Board 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 (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 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 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, 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 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 No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
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

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 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	3/2016	5	0.013	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	3/2016	5	0.121	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)	11/2015	23.9	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/2015	114	N/A	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.

<b>TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (ppb)	11/6/2015	1.0	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	11/6/2015	0.1	N/A	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	11/5/2016	0.34	N/A	2.0		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	11/6/2015	0.7	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Disinfection byproduct, Total Trihalomethanes, TTHM (ppb)	2/11/2015	3.5	N/A	80	N/A	Located in the distribution system, byproducts of the disinfection process can form over time
Disinfection byproduct, Haloacetic Acids, HAA5 (ppb)	2/11/2015	ND	N/A	60	N/A	Located in the distribution system, byproducts of the disinfection process can form over time

<b>TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Alkalinity, Total (ppm)	11/5/2015	90	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calcium (ppb)	11/6/2015	28,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Copper (ppb)	11/6/2015	2.2	N/A	1000	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppm)	11/6/2015	0.220	N/A	0.3	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Magnesium (ppm)	11/5/2015	8.45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manganese (ppm)	11/6/2015	0.0025	N/A	0.05	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	11/6/2015	45.1	N/A	250	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	11/6/2015	0.0049	N/A	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

<b>TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>					
<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
N/A					

\*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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. JCSD 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
JCSD did not monitor Volatile Organic contaminants at the correct location during 2015	JCSD monitored Volatile Organic contaminants at the Entry Point to Distribution instead of at the Volcan wellheads	November 2015 – June 2016	In June 2016 JCSD monitored Volatile organic contaminants at the wellheads and is now in compliance	Health effects are unknown. Previous monitoring shows that no VOCs have been detected at the Volcan wells.
JCSD did not monitor Inorganic contaminants at the correct location during 2015	JCSD monitored Inorganic contaminants at the Entry Point to Distribution instead of at the Volcan wellheads	November 2015 – June 2016	In June 2016 JCSD monitored Inorganic contaminants at the wellheads and is now in compliance	Health effects are unknown. Previous monitoring shows low levels of some naturally occurring inorganic contaminants to be present at the Volcan wells.
JCSD did not monitor Radium-228 at the wellheads during 2015	JCSD was required to monitor Radium-228 at Well 9 and the Volcan wellheads but monitoring was not performed	January 2015 – June 2016	In June 2016 JCSD monitored Radium-228 at the wellheads and is now in compliance	Health effects are unknown for missed monitoring.
JCSD did not perform lead and copper tap monitoring during 2015.	Tap monitoring is required every three years and was due in 2015	September 2015 to March 2016	JCSD performed lead and copper tap monitoring in March 2016 and is now in compliance.	Health effects are unknown for missed monitoring.

Julian is fortunate to have the highest quality source water coming from our Volcan aquifer, which has been designated “pristine” by state regulators. We treat and disinfect to further improve the quality and safety of our precious resource.

The results of all required water quality testing of the District’s water sources are available in the District Office.

The Julian Community Services District water quality remains excellent.

The District has completed the re-drilling of its Town Site Well 6 on Highway 79. We are awaiting installation of SDG&E power and our emergency generator.

The District is continuing to investigate sources of funding to complete the replacement of the 1950’s era undersized steel water main out to the Julian CALFIRE Station 50 and Ray Redding Continuation School.

The District continues to comply with the Clean up and Abatement Order of 1996 and is maintaining production of the contaminated Townsite wells to assist in the remediation of the groundwater contamination in the Townsite. All water produced by these wells is filtered and treated to remove all traces of contamination as it is processed in the District's Farmer Road Treatment Plant. At this time, all contaminated wells within the District boundary have been shut down as the remediation effort needs to determine the effects of the recent rains. The District is getting water from the Volcan Well field and the District well located at 2663 Apple Lane.