

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Pacific Union College Report Date: 2/04/08

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, 2007.

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: 4 Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well # 3,4,5 North Howell Mountain Rd. Past Clark Way

Well # 6 Behind Water Tanks at airport

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available at Plant Services Dale Withers Office

This was completed in October of 2001 for our Water System. The Vulnerability Summary showed us most vulnerable for the following activities for each well as follows:

Well #3 Grazing, Sewer collection systems, Historic gas stations

Well #4 Farm machinery repair, grazing, NPDES/WDR permitted discharges, Photo process
Printing, Sewer collection systems, Historic Gas Stations

Well #5 Grazing, sewer collection systems

Well #6 Airports – Maintenance/fueling areas

We will be glad to go over any questions you might have on this or let you review the full report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: We do not have any board meetings
but we are always available for public comment.

For more information, contact: Dale Withers dwithers@puc.edu Phone: (707) 965-7154

This information can also be viewed on the college's web site at the following URL

http://www.puc.edu/Departments/Plant_Services/reports.shtml

We are also able to email you this information in the future should you misplace this copy or need an extra.

If you do not use email you can drop by our office to pick up an extra copy. Our Office is located at:

205 Highland Oaks Dr.

Angwin CA. 94508

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We hope you take the time to read and digest this report, should you have any questions feel free to contact us.

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 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 USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	0.0054	NONE	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.14	NONE	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity (Total ppm CaCO ₃)	05/06	39	30-44	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Calcium (ppm)	05/06	7.625	6.2-10	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	05/06	32	24-43	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	05/06	3.125	2.4-4.3	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	05/06	9.55	8.3-11	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	05/06	2.0 ppb	2.0	10 ppb *	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste. * New State requirement
Average Chlorine Residuals (ppm)	Daily	0.3	0.2-0.8	N/A	N/A	Sodium Hypochlorite injected into water for chlorination
Barium (wells 3,4,5) (ppm)	05/06	74.25	53-91	1000	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (wells 3,4,5) (ppb)	05/06	ND	ND	50	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity	03/07	.539 pCi/L	.324-1.02	15 pCi/L	N/A	Decay of natural man-made deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃)	05/06	10.225 ppm	6.7-15	45 ppm	45 as NO ₃	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	08/06	0.61 ppb	0.61 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppb)	05/06	0.17 ppb	0.16-0.18 ppb	150 ppb	150ppb	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories

Thallium	03/07	ND	ND	2ppb	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride	05/06	6.975 ppm	5.1-9.3	500 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color Units	05/06	3.0	3.0	15 units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity	05/03	9.2	8.8-9.6	Non-corrosive	N/A (N/A)	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Specific Conductance	05/06	130 micromhos	110-160	1600 micromhos	N/A (N/A)	Substance that from ions when in water; sea water influence
Sulfate	05/06	4.975 ppm	3.1-8.3	500 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	05/06	147.5 ppm	130-170	1000 ppm	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	05/06	0.45 units	0.19-0.80	5 units	N/A (N/A)	Soil Runoff
Zinc	05/06	8.25 ppb	0-17	5000 ppb	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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 Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

We have nothing exceeding MCL or AL at Pacific Union College.
