

City of Gustine 2006 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (854-6471)***

Your water supply is tested regularly for over 100 contaminants and meets USEPA and State drinking water health standards. The table here lists all drinking water contaminants detected during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is testing done from January 1 through December 31, 2006. California requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of water quality, is more than one year old.

Detected Contaminant	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Gustine Water	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic (ppb)	50	0.004	2	05	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Chromium (ppb)	50	100	<1 - 7	04/05	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from chrome plating, steel and pulp mills
Flouride (ppm)	2	1	0.11 - 0.27	04/05	Erosion from natural deposits, fertilizers
Nitrate as NO3 (ppm)	45	45	7.0 - 45 (RAL)	06	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, natural deposits
<i>Quarterly Average (Well 1- 4 - 6)</i>			42 - 22 - 33	06	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	<5	05	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from livestock lots
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.1	<1	05	Leaching from ore processing, electronics, glass and drug operations
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/l)	15	0	0.96 - 3.87	05	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards Regulated Contaminants					
Color (cu)	15	--	<3	05	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (ton)	3	--	<1	05	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity (ntu)	5	--	0.1 - 0.9	04/05	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1600	--	870 - 2100	04/05	Substances that form ions when in water
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	--	550 - 1200	04/05	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Chlorides (ppm)	500	--	71 - 400	04/05	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	500	--	130 - 240	04/05	Runoff/leaching of natural deposits, industry
MTBE (ppb)	13	13	ND	05	Leaking underground storage tanks, petroleum and chemical factories
Federal Regulated Contaminants, no MCL					
Diazinon (ppb)	--	--	<0.025	04	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Other Contaminants Detected					
Bromomethane (ppb)	--	--	<10	04	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Bromoform (Methyl Bromide) (ppb)	--	--	<2	04	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Dimethoate (CYGON) (ppb)	--	--	<1	05	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Metolachlor (ppb)	--	--	<0.5	05	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Metribuzin (ppb)	--	--	<0.25	05	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
1,2,3, Trichloropropane (ppb)	--	--	<0.5	05	Agricultural chemicals and byproducts
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	0.56	05	Factories, dry cleaners, auto shops
Lead (ppb) (90th percentile)	--	2	0.006	06	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, industrial discharges, natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (90th percentile)	--	0.17	0.38	06	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, leaching from wood preservatives, natural deposits

Terms and Abbreviations Used

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ND: not detectable at testing limit, **ppb:** parts per billion, **ppm:** parts per million, **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation), **umho/cm:** micromhoes per centimeter (a measure of water's ability to conduct electrical current), **<:** less than, **>:** greater than, **cu:** color units, **ton:** threshold odor number, **ntu:** Nephelometric turbidity units.

Because test results from three of the wells exceeded half the MCL for nitrate, additional monitoring for nitrate levels in these wells is required more frequently. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 ppm may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your healthcare provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not drinking water meets health standards. The triennial lead and copper monitoring was completed in the summer of 2006 by collecting and testing samples at 20 locations throughout the City, with no sites exceeding the Regulatory Action Level.

Your drinking water comes from four wells located throughout the City. The wells provide groundwater from depths of 250 to 450 feet below ground level. These serve as the only drinking water supply source for the City. In 2006, the wells produced 436,440,000 gallons of water for residential and industrial customers. Overuse and contamination of groundwater are important concerns in our area. Please do your part to use water wisely and prevent pollution of the water supply. A Source Water Assessment was completed in March 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: animal feeding operations, lagoons/liquid wastes, fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application, sewer collection systems. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to: automobiles - gas stations, dry cleaners, known contaminant plumes, leaking underground storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Health Services field office (559-447-3300).

Consumer Drinking Water Information

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 (800-426-4791).

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 animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical constituents, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.

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 (800-426-4791).

For more information on your water quality or questions about the results presented in this report, Gustine residents are invited to contact either the City offices at 854-6471, or Gary Davenport of Environmental Management Services (the system operator) at 854-6206. Operation of the water system is governed by the Gustine City Council at their regular meetings and all water customers are welcome to attend.