

THE CITY OF CORCORAN 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
832 Whitley Avenue
Corcoran, California 93212

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Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead: 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. The City of Corcoran 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. 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/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic: The maximum contaminate level (MCL) of arsenic allowed in drinking water is 10 ppb (parts per billion). Drinking water samples are taken on a weekly basis, and tested by an independent laboratory.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Informacion General y Adicional Sobre el agua que tomamos

Toda agua potable, incluyendo el agua embotellada, puede razonablemente contener alguna pequena cantidad de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua presente un riesgo a la salud. Puede obtener más informacion acerca de los contaminantes y potenciales efectos de la salud llamando a la Agencia de Proteccion Ambiental para la Seguridad del Agua Potable. La linea directa es 1-800-426-4791."

Algunas personas pueden ser mas vulnerables que la población general a ciertos contaminantes que existan en el agua potable. Personas con avención inmune, tales como personas con cancer que estén bajo tratamiento de quimioterapia, personas que han tenido transplantes de organos, personas con SIDA u otros sistemas de desorden inmune, algunas personas ancianas o infantes que particularmente corren el riesgo de infección. Estas personas deberian pedir concejo a su doctor acerca del agua potable. EPA/CDC son guias de recursos apropiados para disminuir el riesgo de infección del Criptosporidio y otros contaminantes microbiologicos, estas guias estan a su alcance llamado a la linea directa para la seguridad del agua potable (800-426-4791).

Lead: Si está presente, niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar graves problemas de salud, especialmente para las mujeres embarazadas y niños pequeños. Plomo en el agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociados con líneas de servicios y fontanería doméstica. La ciudad de Corcoran es responsable de proporcionar agua potable de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en los componentes de plomería. Cuando el agua ha sido sentado durante varias horas, puede minimizar el potencial de exposición al plomo vaciando su grifo durante 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar el agua para beber o cocinar. Si le preocupa plomo en el agua, debe tener su agua probado. Información sobre el plomo en el agua potable, métodos de prueba y pasos que puede seguir para minimizar la exposición está disponible desde la línea de agua potable o en <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsénico: Contamine el máximo nivel (MCL) de arsénico permitido en el agua potable es de 10 ppb (partes por mil millones). Las muestras de agua potable son tomadas sobre una base semanal y probadas por un laboratorio independiente.

Mientras que el agua potable cumple con los estándares federales y estatales para el arsénico, contiene niveles bajos de arsénico. El estándar de arsénico equilibra la comprensión actual de efectos de salud posible de arsénico contra el costo de la eliminación de arsénico del agua potable. La Agencia de protección ambiental de Estados Unidos continúa investigando los efectos de niveles bajos de arsénico, que es un mineral conocido como causante de cáncer en seres humanos en altas concentraciones y está relacionada con otros efectos sobre la salud tales como daño a la piel y problemas circulatorios.

Information Regarding MCL or AL Violations

No violations in regulatory requirements issued.

(For more information, please contact the Water Division Chief Plant Operator, Mr. Joseph Faulkner, 992-4791 or the Public Works Director, Mr. Steve Kroeker, 992-2151 ext. 262).

Ninguna violación de requisitos regulatorios emitidos.

(Para obtener más información, contacte al operador de la planta de jefe de la división de agua, Sr. Joseph Faulkner, 992-4791 o el Director de obras públicas, Sr. Steve Kroeker, 992-2151 ext 262.)

CITY OF CORCORAN - WATER TEST RESULTS

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of Months In violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E.coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E.coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	MAL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2011	30	0.033	1	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharges from industrial manufactures, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2011	30	0	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	03/03/14	51	47 - 87	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	03/03/14	4.7	4.7 - 130	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

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
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2014	32	29 - 32	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2014	13	11 - 13	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	.87	0.20 - 2.01	MRDL=4.0 as Cl ₂	MRDLG=4.0 as Cl ₂	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Aluminum (ppm)	03/31/14	.96	ND - .96	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	5.0	ND - 9.1 (Finished Water)	10	N/A	Finished water results. Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes (see back page for more information)
Chromium (ppb)	03/25/14	ND	ND	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	03/25/14	0.1	.10 - 1.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO ₃) (ppm)	7/7/14	9.8	5.7 - 24	45	45	Finished water results. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as Nitrogen (ppm)	03/25/14	0	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	0	ND - 14.6	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2014	<1	0 - 3.5	20	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCLG	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	03/25/14	33.0	8 - 76	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	06/06/14	130	ND - 320	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	03/25/14	0.83	ND - 2.4	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	03/31/14	5.3	2.4 - 100	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromho/cm)	03/31/14	230	210 - 580	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	03/31/14	150	150 - 430	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Corrosivity	12/16/13	Corrosive	N/A	Non-corrosive	N/A	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Color (Unit)	03/25/14	0	0 - 20	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Threshold)	03/25/14	0	0 - 6	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	03/25/14	0	0 - 13	5	N/A	Soil runoff Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration systems

TABLE 6 DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	6/22/05	87.5 (ND-200)	1000	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
Chromium VI (ppb) (Hexavalent chromium)	12/26/07	.51 (ND - 2.5)	N/A	N/A
Vanadium (ppb)	6/22/05	7.12 (ND-33)	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

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

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements