

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Crescent Water Association Report Date: June 28, 2017

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, 2016 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: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 at 227 N. Magnolia Ave, Anaheim, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: An assessment of the drinking water source for Crescent Water was completed in June 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Fertilizer, Pesticide/Herbicide application. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Underground wastewater pipes. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the office of Victory Baptist Church.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Contact the office of Victory Baptist Church at (714) 220-1166 or email water@victoryanaheim.org.

For more information, contact: Joshua Mallipudi Phone: (714) 220-1166 ext. 104

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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, and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 4/1/16-12/31/16)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/2012	10	11 ppb	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/2012	10	.255 ppm	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)	2015	58.8 ppm		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015	470 ppm		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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 [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2008	12.6 pCi/L	12.6 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2005	8.43 pCi/L	8.43	15 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium (Radium 226 & 228)	2003	0.88 pCi/L	ND-1.76	5 pCi/L	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (NTUr)	2014	11.40 pCi/L	11.40 pCi/L	20 pCi/L	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic	2006	2.2 ppb	2.2 ppb	50 ppb	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass/electronics production waste
Barium	2003	0.079 ppm	78.8	1 ppm	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	2003	< 1 ppb	< 1	5 ppb	0.07	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	2003	4.0 ug/L	4.0	50 ppb	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2003	< 5 ug/L	< 5	150 ppb	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	2015	0.42 Ppm	0.42 ppm	2 ppm	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (inorganic)	2003	< 0.1 ppb	< 0.1	2 ppb	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	2003	2.8 ppb	2.0 - 2.8	100 ppb	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

Nitrate (NO ₃)	2016	20.75 ppm	19.4 - 21.9 ppm	45 ppm	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (NO ₃ NO ₂ -N)	2016	4.69 ppm	4.39 - 4.94 ppm	10 ppm	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	2016	4.7 ppm	4.39 - 4.56 ppm	10 ppm	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ClO ₄)	2012	2.13 ppb	ND-4.30 ppb	6 ppb	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium	2009	5.50 ppb	5.50 ppb	50 ppb	(50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1-Dichloroethene (11DCE)	2016	2.45 ppb	2.1 - 2.7 ppb	6 ppb	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2016	0.68	0.6 – 0.80	5 ppb	1.7	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	2014	6.2 ppb	6.2 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	2016 (12 month average)	1.00 ppm	0.58 – 1.31 ppm	MRDL 4.0 ppm	MRDLG 4.0 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Aluminum	2003	1.3 ug/L	1.3	200 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Color	2003	< 3 Units	< 3	15 Units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper	See Page 2	See Page 2	See Page 2	1.0 ppm	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Chloride	2015	102.00 ppm	107.00 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Electrical Conductivity	2015	1,140.00 um/cm	1,140.00 um/cm	1600 um/cm	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron	2012	167.00 ppb	167.00 ppb	300 ppb	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate SO4	2015	200.00 ppm	200.00 ppm	500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity	2015	0.90 NTU	0.90 NTU	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids TDS	2015	732.00 ppm	732.00 ppm	1000 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
1,4 Dioxane (14DIOX)	2016	0.925 ppb	ND – 1.4 ppb	1.00 ppb	Some people who drink water containing 1,4 Dioxane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (as HCO ₃)	2015	265.00 mg/L	265.00 mg/L	N/A	N/A
Boron	2015	0.13 mg/L	0.13 mg/L	N/A	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level over many years may experience reproduction effects, based on studies in dogs
Bromide	2015	0.35 mg/L	0.35 mg/L	N/A	N/A
Calcium	2015	144.00 mg/L	144.00 mg/L	N/A	N/A
Chromium 6 (Hexavalent chromium)	2014	1.70 ug/L	ND – 3.30 ug/L	10 ug/L	N/A
Magnesium	2015	26.60 mg/L	26.60 mg/L	N/A	N/A
pH	2015	7.80 units	7.80 Units	N/A	N/A
Potassium	2015	4.80 mg/L	4.80 mg/L	N/A	N/A
Radon 222	2003	524 pCi/L	524 pCi/L	N/A	N/A
Total Alkalinity – Bicarbonate (as CaCO ₃)	2015	217.00 mg/L	217.00 mg/L	N/A	N/A
Total Organic Carbon	2015	0.42 ppm	0.42 ppm	N/A	N/A
Vanadium	2015	4.50 ug/L	4.50 ug/L	N/A	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

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. Crescent Water Association 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 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.