

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Keeler Community Service District

Report Date: June 30, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01 is located near the community of Keeler

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The Source Water Assessment was conducted in May 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: transportation corridors and historic waste dumps/landfills. A complete copy of the source assessment may be viewed at Inyo County Environmental Health Services, 207 W. South Street, Bishop, CA or call (760) 873-7865

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 3rs Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m. via ZOOM, link advertised on <https://keelercsd.specialdistrict.org/>

For More Information, Contact: Noah Bricker at (607)744-7467

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Keeler Community Service District a (760)608-3208 para asistirlo en español.

Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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. |

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| 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 (U.S. EPA). |
| 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. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) |
| 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) |

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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. 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample ^(a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are | None | Human and animal fecal |

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|---|------|------------------------------|
| (State Total Coliform Rule) | | | total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | | waste |
| <i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Well #1 | 4/8/21 | 1 | nd | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Well #1 | 4/8/21 | 1 | nd | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | 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(M CLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 4/8/21 | 140 mg/L | 140 mg/L | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 4/8/21 | 333 mg/L | 333 mg/L | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the |

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| | | | | | | water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
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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[M RDL] | PHG(MC LG)[MRD LG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|----------------|---|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Arsenic | Quarterly 2020 | 67 ug/L 85 ug/L 84 ug/L 107 ug/L 106 ug/L 100 ug/L | 67 ug/L - 1.07 ug/L | 10 ug/L | [Enter No.] | Naturally present in the environment |
| Manganese | Quarterly 2020 | 86 ug/L 96 ug/L 90 ug/L 96 ug/L | 86 -96 ug/L | 50 ug/L | [Enter No.] | Naturally present in the environment |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG(MC LG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|------------|---|
| Chloride | 5/11/21 | * | * | 250 mg/L | | inorganic fertilizers, landfill tank effluents, animal feeds, industrial effluents, irrigation drainage |
| Sulfate | 5/11/21 | * | * | 250 mg/L | | Naturally occurring in the environment |
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Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|
| Barium | 5/11/21 | ND | 1000 ug/L | 1000 ug/L | Small amounts of water-soluble barium may cause a person to experience breathing difficulties, increased blood pressures, heart rhythm changes, stomach irritation, muscle weakness, changes in nerve reflexes, swelling of brains and liver, kidney and heart damage. |
| Mercury | 5/11/21 | ND | [Enter Range] | 2 ug/L | High amounts of mercury can lead to long-term and sometimes permanent neurological changes. |
| Selenium | 5/11/21 | ND | [Enter Range] | 50 ug.L | selenium may cause bad breath, fever, and nausea, as well as liver, kidney and heart problems and other symptoms |

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

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. Keeler Community Service District 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.

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.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Public notification of arsenic Maximum Contaminant level. | Failure to conduct acceptable public notification for arsenic MCL exceedance for the first and second quarters of 2020 | Jan – June 2020 | Third and fourth quarter public notifications for Arsenic exceeding MCL were distributed. | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| Exceedance of the arsenic MCL during all quarters of 2020 | KCSD has been conducting a pilot study using POU filters which remove arsenic. The study is ongoing with sources regularly tested. | January through December 2020 | Use of filters at sinks which remove arsenic from drinking water | Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

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|---|--|---------------------------|---|--|
| Exceedance of the manganese MCL during all quarters of 2020 | The level of Manganese ranges between 86 -96 ug/L | Jan through December 2020 | 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. | Manganese at very high levels can pose a neurotoxic risk. |
| Failure to distribute CCR by July 1 st deadline | The 2014-2019 CCR were completed past the deadline. | July 2020 | Responsibility for this report will be assigned earlier | The CCR (Consumer Confidence Report) informs the public of the state of their water system. |
| Bacteriological monitoring | KCSD failed to perform Bacteriological testing as required | December 2020 | Bacteriological testing will resume July 2021 | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. . |
| Radionuclide Monitoring and Reporting | KCSD failed to perform Radionuclide Monitoring and Reporting | February 2020 | Radionuclide Monitoring and Reporting will resume in July 2021 | <i>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. Keeler Community Service District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been</i> |

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| | | | | <p><i>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/lead</i></p> |
| <p>Lead and Copper Monitoring Violation</p> | <p>Lead and Copper Monitoring Violation</p> | <p>June to September 2020</p> | <p>Lead and copper testing was performed in April 2021</p> | <p><i>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. KCSD 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</i></p> |

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