

**System Name: Deer Meadow PWS ID: 1193030**

**2023 Report (2022 Data)**

<b>BULK WATER DELIVERIES</b>			
<b>Bulk Water Source</b>	<b>Dates of Water Delivery</b>	<b>Gallons Delivered</b>	<b>Reason for Delivery</b>
No bulk water deliveries in 2022			

If a drinking water public notice, MCL, Monitoring/Reporting, or treatment technique violation has occurred, the following table should be used to explain the violation and health effects:

<b>VIOLATIONS</b>					
<b>VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>Date of violation</b>	<b>Explain violation</b>	<b>Length of violation</b>	<b>Action taken to resolve</b>	<b>Health Effects (Env-Dw 804-810)</b>
MCL	01/01/2022	Arsenic		Quarterly Testing	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.
MCL	04/01/2022	Arsenic		Quarterly Testing	(Above 5 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
MCL	07/01/2022	Arsenic		Quarterly Testing	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.

The Revised Total Coliform Rule requires an assessment or an investigation of the water system when certain conditions occur:

ASSESSMENTS					
During the past year we were required to conduct ZERO Assessment(s)	Number of assessments required in the reporting year	Number of assessments completed in the reporting year	Number of corrective actions required	Number of corrective actions completed  <i>If you completed all corrective actions, you can remove the italicized statements in this table.</i>	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY				
Significant deficiency description and date of sanitary survey	Source of <i>E. coli</i>	Date deficiency was addressed or corrected	Approved plan and timeframe for correction	Health Effects (Env-Dw 804)
No deficiencies were reported in 2022				

\*The value must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile sample value *	Date	# of sites above AL	Violation Yes/No	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.028	07/27/22	ZERO	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Lead (ppb)	15	0.002	07/27/22	ZERO	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	(15 ppb in more than 5%) Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). (Above 15 ppb) Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

\*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see Env-Dw 811, Appendix B for conversions:

DETECTED WATER QUALITY RESULTS							
Microbiological Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i> Bacteria	<i>Identify total # of positive samples.</i>		0	0	NO	Human and animal fecal waste	<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
No E. Coli detected							

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Uranium (ug/L)	2 UG/L	07/19/17	30	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
Combined Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	ND	06/21/17	5	0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	0.0052	01/01/22	5	0	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes	(2.5 ppb through 5 ppb) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.  (Above 5 ppb) Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	0.0043	04/01/22					
	0.0049	07/01/22					
Fluoride (ppm)	0.60	06/24/20	4.0	4.0	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)			10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	(5 ppm through 10ppm) Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. (Above 10 ppm) Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)			1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and if untreated, may die.

(ppm)						septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
No SOC Detected							

\*If applicable report average, range, and date sampled if prior to the reporting year. Level detected must be reported as whole number, see [Env-Dw 811.25](#) for conversion chart:

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (ppt)	ND	11/20/19	18	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (ppt)	ND	11/20/19	11	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, or may experience increased cholesterol levels.
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected*	Date	MCL	MCLG	Violation YES/NO	Likely Source of Contamination	Health Effects of Contaminant
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	ND	11/20/19	15	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	ND	11/20/19	12	0	NO	Discharge from industrial processes, wastewater treatment, residuals from firefighting foam, runoff/leachate from landfills and septic systems	Some people who drink water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, endocrine system, or immune system, may experience increased cholesterol levels, and may have an increased risk of getting certain types of cancer. It

may also lower a women's chance of getting pregnant.

## SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Secondary MCLs (SMCL)	Level Detected	Date	Treatment technique (if any)	SMCL	50 % AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	AGQS (Ambient groundwater quality standard)	Specific contaminant criteria and reason for monitoring
Chloride (ppm)	ND	07/21/20	N/A	250	N/A	N/A	Wastewater, road salt, water softeners, corrosion
Fluoride (ppm)	0.60	07/21/20	N/A	2	2	4	<i>Add Health effects language from Env-Dw 806.11 or attach public notice to CCR</i>
Iron (ppm)	ND	07/21/20	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	Geological
Manganese (ppm)	0.0261	07/21/20	N/A	0.05	0.15	0.3	Geological
Nickel (ppm)	ND	07/21/20	N/A	Not established; reporting is required for detections	0.05	0.1	Geological; electroplating, battery production, ceramics
PH (ppm)	8.13	07/21/20	N/A	6.5-8.5 (Normal Range)	N/A	N/A	Precipitation and geology
Sodium (ppm)	13.4	07/21/20	N/A	100-250	N/A	N/A	We are required to regularly sample for sodium
Sulfate (ppm)	3.4	07/21/20	N/A	250	250	500	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)	ND	07/21/20	N/A	5	N/A	N/A	Galvanized pipes