

# CALAVERAS PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

## Annual Consumer Confidence Report For the Reporting Period January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the South Fork of the Mokelumne River. From there, the water is pumped to the Jeff-Davis Reservoir located near the town of Rail Road Flat.

We have a source water assessment available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. An assessment of the drinking water source for the Calaveras Public Utility District water system was completed in May 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: managed forests, recent forest burns, and storm drain discharge. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202 (209) 948-7696.

If you have any questions about this report or questions concerning your water utility, please contact District Manager Donna Leatherman at (209) 754-9442, or by mail, write to P.O. Box 666, San Andreas, CA 95249. "I'm pleased to report this Annual Report and our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements," states Donna Leatherman, District Manager. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Director's meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 506 W. St Charles, San Andreas at 7:00 p.m.

Calaveras Public Utility District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2017. For some of the regulated contaminants, Calaveras Public Utility District is allowed to monitor less often than once a year. The most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations has been used.

### 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 ([MDRL]G):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. [MDRL]Gs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and [MDRL]s 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 SDWS 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:** Department permission 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 (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)

Tables below 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.

### 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) 2017	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		Human and animal fecal waste

<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

### 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	1/2016	20	<0.004	0	15	.02	8	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1/2016	20	0.14	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### 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)	1/2017	2.9	n/a	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/2017	23	n/a	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

### 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
Nitrate (ppm)	1/2017	<0.04	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	1/2017	34.75	21.0 -45.0	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	1/2017	25.62	17.0 - 32.0	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	1/2017	0.94	0.68-1.93	4.0	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### 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
Color (units)	1/2017	<3	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	1/2017	2.1	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	1/2017	<20	n/a	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	1/2017	<100	n/a	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1/2017	68	n/a	1,600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water.
Chloride (ppm)	1/2017	3.8	n/a	500	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids(ppm)	1/2017	50	n/a	1,000	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits

Odor T.O.N. (unit)	1/2017	2.0	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Zinc(ppb)	1/2017	110	n/a	5,000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	1/2017	<0.1	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

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. Calaveras Public Utility 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. [Optional: 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>

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	In-Line Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	99.4 %
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.173
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Additional General Information on Drinking 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.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA 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.

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).

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).

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

### **CPUD WATER CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS**

The following water conservation requirements are effective at all times are permanent, unless rescinded by the action of the Board of Directors. Violations of this section will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water.

- a) No excessive water flow or runoff.
- b) No washing down hard or paved surfaces except when necessary to alleviate safety or sanitary hazards.
- c) Obligation to fix leaks, breaks or malfunctions.
- d) Re-circulating water required for water fountains and decorative water features.
- e) Using water to wash or clean a vehicle is prohibited, except by use of a bucket or a hose equipped with a shut-off nozzle.
- f) Drinking water served upon request only at eating and drinking establishments.
- g) Commercial lodging establishments must provide option to not launder linen daily.
- h) Restaurants are required to use water conserving dish wash spray valves.
- i) Effective January 1, 2015, all commercial conveyor car wash systems must have installed and operational re-circulating water systems.
- j) The District may limit or withhold the issuance of will serve letters which require new or expanded water service, except to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

**CPUD now offers online payment options! Visit our website at [www.cpubd.org](http://www.cpubd.org) for more details.**