

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:     Lake Don Pedro CSD     Report Date:     July 2015    

*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, 2014 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:     Surface and Ground Water    

Name & location of source(s):     Surface Water – Lake McClure, Ground Water – Ranchito Well    

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:     Was completed December 2004, and revised in 2010    

Copies of completed Assessment or summary of Assessment is available at the District Office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:     Third (3<sup>rd</sup>) Monday of every month    

Boardroom at 9751 Merced Falls Road, La Grange, CA 95329

For more information, contact:     Randy Gilgo, Chief Operator     Phone:     (209) 852-2331    

<b>TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT</b>	
<p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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).</p> <p><b>Public Health Goal (PHG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p><b>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Treatment Technique (TT):</b> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p><b>Regulatory Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><b>Variances and Exemptions:</b> Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p> <p><b>ND:</b> not detectable at testing limit</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>ppq:</b> parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>

**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 California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 Department 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.

**TABLE 1 – RESULTS SHOW NO 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
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**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper 2011 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	N/D	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.16	None	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) Surface Water	2012-2014	5.9	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) Surface Water	2012-2014	18	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Sodium (ppm) (Well Water)	2012-2014	6.9	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) (Well Water)	2012-2014	45	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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
Arsenic (ppm) (Well Water)	2012-2014	2.5	N/A	10	4	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.
Chlorine (ppm) (treated water)	1-1-2014 to 12-31-2014	1.56	1.0-2.80	4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Nitrate (ppm) (Surface Water)	8-8-2014	2.25	N/A	45 (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	45 (as NO <sub>3</sub> )	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI)	11-20-2014	N/D	N/A	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; wood, leather tanneries, refractory production, textile manufacturing, electroplating factories.

**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
Manganese (ppm) (Well Water)	2012-2014	23.2	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (Units) (Surface Water)	8-7-2014	6.0	N/A	3.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold @ 60 C (Units) (Well Water)	2012-2014	1.0	N/A	3.0	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

Sulfate (ppm) (Surface Water)	2012-2014	7.37	N/A	500	N/A	Run off/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm) (Well Water)	2012-2014	12.6	N/A	500	N/A	Run off/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

**TABLE 6 –RESULTS SHOW NO DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
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\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS**

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL RAA	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
<b>Stage I D/DBPR Monitoring</b> TTHM’S (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2-6-14	40.8	80.0 ppb	By-product of drinking water Chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	5-1-14	49.4			
	8-7-14	49.7			
	<u>11-6-14</u>	<u>46.3</u>			
	RAA	46.6			
HAA5’S (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	2-6-14	27.4	60.0 ppb	By-product of drinking water Disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	5-1-14	16.5			
	8-7-14	30.6			
	<u>11-6-14</u>	<u>32.7</u>			
	RAA	26.8			
<b>Stage 2 D/DBPR Monitoring</b> TTHM’S (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	2-6-14	24.4	80.0 ppb	By-product of drinking water Chlorination	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	5-1-14	34.6			
	8-7-14	31.6			
	<u>11-6-14</u>	<u>29.0</u>			
	RAA	29.9			
HAA5’S (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	2-6-14	26.4	60.0 ppb	By-product of drinking water Disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
	5-1-14	20.6			
	8-7-14	31.7			
	<u>11-6-14</u>	<u>29.4</u>			
	RAA	<u>27.0</u>			
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) (ppm) Analyses on treated water	Monthly January through December 2014	0.7 to 1.1	TT	Various natural and man-made sources	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. (TTHM’s) & (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of cancer.

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

**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. [LAKE DON PEDRO CSD] 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				

**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)	
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 <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.280 October 2014
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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.

\* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
NONE				



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**\*\*\*IMPORTANT INFORMATION\*\*\*  
INCLUDES THE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**