

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2014

Water Quality Report - June 1, 2015



This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water for the monitoring period of January 1 – December 31, 2014. Many tests were conducted and only those constituents detected are listed in this report.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE Since its formation in 1985, the Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District (District) has considered water quality of utmost importance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from and what it contains to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

The District is committed to providing high quality, reliable, and environmentally sensitive water services to the residents and guests of Kirkwood. In doing so, we work to conserve and preserve our water sources.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards

The District is governed by a five member, elected Board of Directors. The Board meets every second Saturday of the month in the Community Services Building in Kirkwood. Your attendance is encouraged. These meetings are televised regularly on community Channel 19. Agendas and Minutes from Board meetings are regularly posted on the District's Web site www.kmpud.com

For more information, please contact:

Derek Dornbrook at (209) 258-4444 ext. 108, or by email at info@kmpud.com.

IS OUR WATER SAFE? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards.

The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and, once again, we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standards.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

There are 4 active drinking water wells that provide drinking water to nearly 850 homes and businesses. The District's water distribution system consists of two water storage tanks with a total capacity of 950,000 gallons and several miles of distribution lines varying in size from two to ten inches in diameter. All of our water is pumped from underground aquifers. No water is taken from Caples Lake or any other surface water sources at this time.

NAME AND LOCATION OF WATER SOURCES

Well #2 is located near the Kirkwood Community Playground. Wells #4 and #5 are located in the East Meadows, and Well #3 is located adjacent to the District's Lava Rock Lodge employee housing residence.



Special Health Considerations for Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CALIFORNIA SOURCE WATER QUALITY

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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, Inorganic, Pesticides and Herbicides, Chemical, and Radioactive.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribes 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.

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily pose a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a 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.



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: 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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)

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	Units	MCL/PHG, MCLG, or MRDL	AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
Arsenic	ppb	0.010/0	0.0006	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2/2	0.014	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4.0/4.0	0.056	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. KMPUD does not add fluoride to drinking water
Gross Alpha Radionuclide	pCi/l	15/NA	1.51	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	1/NA	0.025	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, predominantly volcanic rock
Nitrates	ppm	10/10	0.05	2014	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion from natural deposits

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS-STAGE 2 MONITORING

Constituent	Units	MCL/PHG, MCLG, or MRDL	AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
Chlorine	ppm	4.0	4.0	2014	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80/NA	2.7 @ Zone 6 Hydrant 47. ND @ all other sample sites	2014	NO	By-product of disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60/NA	0	2014	NO	By-product of disinfection

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (complete if bacteria is detected)	Highest number of detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	FULL COMPLIANCE FOR 2014	TYPICAL SOURCES
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0 samples in a month with a detection	0	YES	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	YES	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity (NTU) The Turbidity limit for the highest single measurement	.103 NTU	NA	NA	5	YES	Soil runoff

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LEAD AND COPPER

Constituent	Number of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCES
Lead (ppb)	10	0.0018	0	0.015	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.81	0	1.3	1.3	Same as for lead; leaching from wood preservatives

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSITUENTS regulated for aesthetic qualities

National Secondary Drinking Water Standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects in drinking water. The EPA recommends secondary standards but does not require systems to comply with secondary MCLs.

Constituent	Units	Secondary MCL	AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCES
Bicarbonate	ppm	NA	81.75	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NA	5.13	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Conductance	uS/cm	1600	130	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness	ppm	NA	33.75	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron*	ppm	.3	0.094	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	ppm	NA	4.35	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese*	ppm	.05	0.037	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	ppm	NA	5.25	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	250	2.95	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	500	47.5	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
True Color	Units	15	2.5	2014	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Zinc	ppb	5	.003	2014	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

*For the 2014 monitoring period, CDPH mandated that the District sample quarterly Well 2 for Iron, and Well 5 for Manganese, as both water sources approached the MCL for these constituents. Neither water source surpassed the MCL at any time in 2014.

