

Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2009

“Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcaloóhable con alguien que lo entienda bien.”

We're 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 and Treatment Plant located between Rail Road Flat and Glencoe.

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 Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, CA 95202 or at the Calaveras Public Utility District office, 506 W. St Charles, San Andreas, CA 95249. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-7696, or Calaveras Public Utility District office at (209) 754-9442.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact District Manager Donna Leatherman at (209) 754-9442, or write P.O. Box 666, San Andreas, CA 95249. "I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements." 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 1st to December 31st, 2009. 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.

In the tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- Threshold Order Number – TON*
- Regulatory Action Level (AL)* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT)* - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* - The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* - The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Public Health Goal or 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 Standard (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.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Sample date 7/09/07	20	<3	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Sample date 7/09/07	20	0.05	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

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)	2009	3.4	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2009	41	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS/DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average*	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2009	30.1	20.9 - 32.0	N/A	80	Generally found in ground and surface water By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2009	18.9	16.4 - 21.0	N/A	60	Generally found in ground and surface water
Chlorine (ppm)	2009	0.80	0.66 – 0.95	(4)	(N/A)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

*The average is the highest running annual average reported in four quarters (every three months) of monitoring in 2009.

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
Chloride (ppm)	2009	2.5	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate (ppm)	2009	2.1	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor (TON)	2009	1	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique-In-Line filtration*	
Turbidity Performance Standards** (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 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest Monthly percentage of samples that met your Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	98.9
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.121
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

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 United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 before we treat it 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, 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 must 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. 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).

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 material 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. 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 your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.