

City of Waterford

Water Quality Report - 2005

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about your water, call (209) 838-7842 and ask for Quality Services. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Your water comes from 2 sources:

1. Well 01
2. Well 02

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

◆ *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which 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*, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

◆ *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.

◆ *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which 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.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 provider. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

City of Waterford

WATER QUALITY DATA - 2005

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2005 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2005. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of those contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & abbreviations used below:

- ♦ **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 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.
- ♦ **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.
- ♦ **Regulatory Action Level(AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ♦ **Primary Drinking Water Standards(PDWS):** MCLs 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.
- ♦ **n/a:** not applicable ♦ **ND:** not detectable at testing limit ♦ **NS:** no standard or not regulated ♦ **MFL:** million fibers per liter
- ♦ **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units ♦ **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ♦ **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) ♦ **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) ♦ **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L) ♦ **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Microbiological Contaminants						
Detected Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Contaminant	
Total Coliform Bacteria	2/mo. (2005)	2	no more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.	
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result Average Range		Typical Sources of Contaminant
Inorganic Arsenic (As)	ppb	50	n/a	2.2	2 - 3 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Radioactivity Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15		0.41	ND - 2.2 (2005-2005)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Item(s) shaded are greater than MCL or AL. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result		Typical Sources of Contaminant
				Average	Range	
Inorganic Iron (Fe)	ppb	300		124	ND - 670 (2005-2005)	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (Mn)	ppb	50		75.3	ND - 598 (2005-2005)	Leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Detected Contaminants	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Result		Typical Sources of Contaminant
				Average	Range	
Radioactivity Total Radium 228	pCi/L	NS		0.195	ND - 0.52 (2005-2005)	

Additional Information and Explanations

About our Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Total Coliform Bacteria was addressed through a disinfection program.

About our Iron (Fe): Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Manganese (Mn): Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Compliance with Other Regulations

The State requires us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In the previous year, we met all sampling, treatment and reporting requirements.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

Water System Name : **City of Waterford**

Number : **5010042**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on _____ (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primary agency.

Certified by : Name _____

Signature _____

Title _____

Phone Number (_____) _____ Date _____

Water systems are not required to report the following information, but may do so by checking all items that apply:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

Posted the CCR on the internet at www. _____

Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

[For systems serving at least 100,000 persons] Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. _____

[For investor-owned utilities] Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission