

Drinking Water

**WWD 40 (Shaver Springs)
Consumer Confidence Report - 07/01/2012**



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

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 your water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Your water source is groundwater.

A source water assessment plan is available from our office, which provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination.

This report shows your water quality and what it means.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Prado at (559) 600-4259.

WWD 40 (Shaver Springs) routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010 through 2011. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year as the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

DEFINITIONS:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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 (ug/L) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (pg/L) - One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Microsiemens per centimeter (uS/cm) - Microsiemens per centimeter is a measure of the electrical conductivity of a solution.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - A measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) - (mandatory language) State Department of Public Health (CDPH) or U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - (mandatory language) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) 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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) 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 and are set by the EPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Public Health Goal (PHG) - (mandatory language) 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS) - (mandatory language) MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<p>pH</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011</p>	N	7.19	6.9-7.48	SU	N/A	6.5-8.5	N/A
<p>Total Dissolved Solids</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011</p>	N	175.5	129-222	mg/L	N/A	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Alkalinity							
<p>Total Alkalinity</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011</p>	N	126.5	108-145	mg/L	N/A	750	N/A
<p>BiCarbonate Alkalinity</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011</p>	N	154.4	131.8-177	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inorganic Chemicals							
<p>Arsenic</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/13/2011-12/15/2011</p>	Y	8.54	0-22.69	ppb	0.004	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
<p>Copper</p> <p>Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011</p>	N	0.01	0.0021-0.0356	ppm	AL=0.3	AL=1.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Fluoride Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011	N	0.2	0.0989-0.307	ppm	1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Calcium(Ca) Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011	N	35.62	24.71-46.53	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A

Organic Chemicals

Dibromofluoro methane Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011	N	2.04	2.03-2.04	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
4-Bromofluorobenzene Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011	N	2.07	2.05-2.08	mg/L	N/A	N/A	N/A
1,3-dimethyl-2-nbenz (70-130) Collection Dates: 04/27/2011-04/27/2011	N	0.79	0.759-0.819	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A

Radionuclides

Gross Alpha particle activity (Gross Alpha) Collection Dates: 04/13/2011-12/15/2011	Y	20.86	4.5-36.5	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
---	---	-------	----------	-------	---	----	-----------------------------

Uranium Collection Dates: 04/13/2011- 12/15/2011	Y	10.17	0.628-34.4	pCi/L	0.43	20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 Collection Dates: 04/13/2011- 12/15/2011	N	2.2	0.996-3.14	pCi/L	0.05	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 Collection Dates: 04/13/2011- 12/15/2011	N	1.13	0.229-2.81	pCi/L	0.019	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Turbidity Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	2.45	1.26-3.63	NTU	N/A	TT	Soil runoff
Chloride Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	6.83	4.202-9.453	mg/L	N/A	250	Water additive used to control microbes
Iron Collection Dates: 04/13/2011- 12/15/2011	Y	3266.48	243-9749	ppb	N/A	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Sodium Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	17.5	16-19	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulfate Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	17.47	7.551-27.39	ppm	N/A	500	N/A

Manganese Collection Dates: 04/13/2011- 12/15/2011	Y	105.31	31.97-176.9	ppb	N/A	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	Y	653.77	366.3-826.2	mg/L	N/A	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Color Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	7.5	0-15	Color Units	N/A	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Magnesium Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	3916.5	3783-4050	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A
Specific Conductance (E.C.) Collection Dates: 04/27/2011- 04/27/2011	N	301.95	256.9-347	µS/cm	N/A	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Lead

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. WWD 40 (Shaver Springs) 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>.

Arsenic

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Please note, in order to determine whether the arsenic MCL has been exceeded, State guidelines average test results from the most recent four quarters. You have previously received letters stating the WWD 40 water system exceeds the arsenic MCL, most recently in March of 2012. That letter indicated that the average arsenic level for the prior four quarters did exceed the MCL, however testing did not occur during the first quarter of 2011, so the average included the fourth quarter of 2010 and the second, third and fourth quarters of 2011, and the average only included testing from Well 6, WWD 40's primary well. The arsenic levels identified in the table in this Consumer Confidence Report only consider results of tests taken during 2011 and also consider tests taken from Well 5, which generally has significantly lower arsenic levels than Well 6.

Gross Alpha

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Manganese

Manganese is a naturally occurring element. It is also an essential nutrient that is required for good health. Metallic manganese is used in the production of steel. Chemical compounds of manganese are or have been used in a variety of industries, including the production of batteries, fireworks, glass, fertilizers, pesticides, gasoline, and chemicals for water and wastewater treatment.

The Notification Level for Manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of Manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.

Uranium

Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

EXPLANATIONS:

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State 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.

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 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).

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at WWD 40 (Shaver Springs) work around the

clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to your water system. The cost of such improvements may be reflected as rate adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

ADDITIONAL TEST RESULTS

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Unit of Measure	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead Collection Dates: 09/14/2010- 09/15/2010	10	1.971	0	ppb	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper Collection Dates: 09/14/2010- 09/15/2010	10	0.1457	0	ppm	1.3	0.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria					
Microbiological Contaminant	Highest No. of Detections in a Month	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	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	Human and animal fecal waste