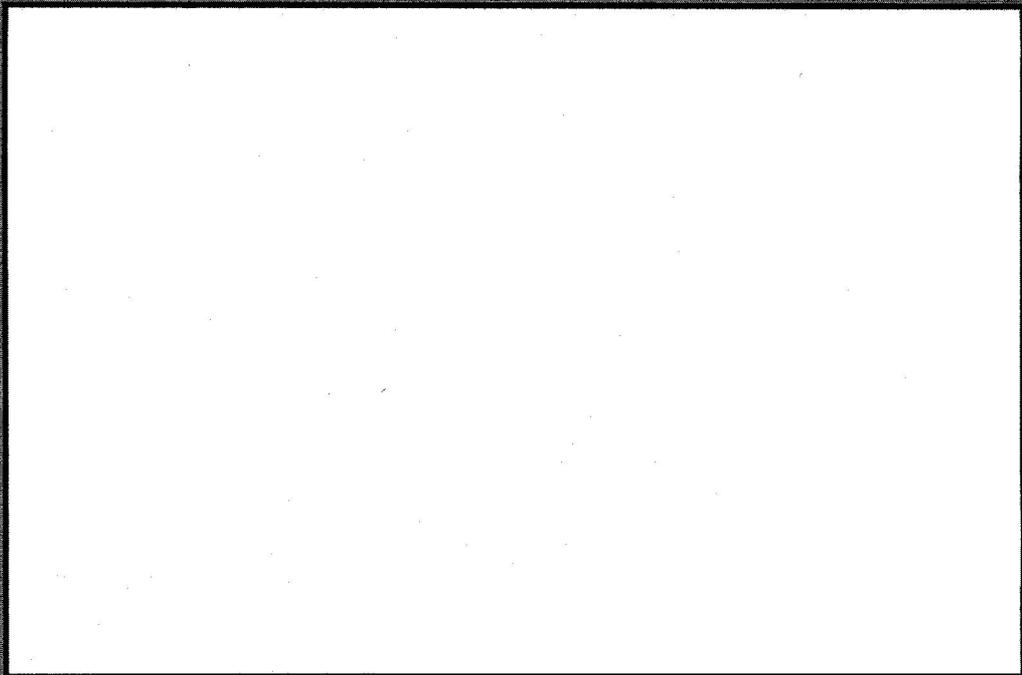
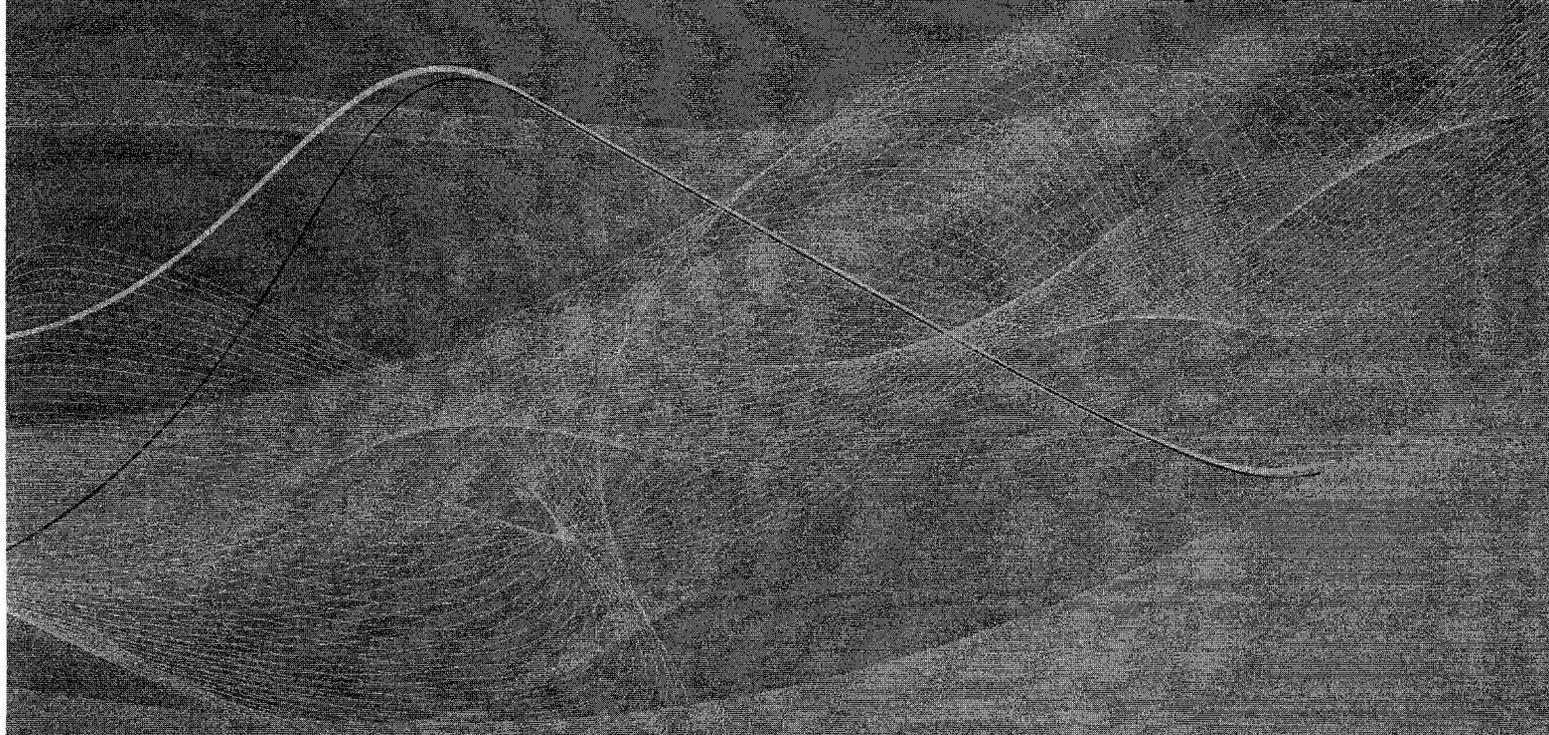


**Keyes CSD**  
**5601 7th street**  
**Keyes, CA 95328**



**Keyes Community Services District**  
**2011 Annual water quality report**



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

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 4 groundwater wells. Well 7 is located at the south end of Hatch Park, Well 8 at 5536 9th Street, Well 9 at 5400 block of Faith Home Road and Well 10 at 4741 Lucinda Avenue..

We have a source water assessment plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Keyes CSD was completed in February 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: automobile repair shops, septic systems, agricultural wells, injection wlls, gas stations, chemical and petroleum processing and storage facilities. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Keyes CSD at (209) 668-8341 or Drinking Water Field Operations Branch at (209) 948-7696. A copy of the complete assessment is available at Keyes CSD at 5601 7th St., Keyes, Ca 95328 or at the California Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E Channel Street, Room 270, Stockton, Ca 95202.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

#### CONTACT INFORMATION:

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Jones - Maintenance Foreman at (209) 668-8341. 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 meetings.

Meeting Location: Keyes CSD Board Room 5601 7th st.

Meeting Time: 6:00 P.M..

Meeting Date: 4th Tuesday of every month

Keyes Community Services District 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 1st to December 31st, 2011. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

## DEFINITIONS:

In this table 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:

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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

us/cm - electrical conductivity of the water.

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.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The 'Maximum Allowed' (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The 'Goal' (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.

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.

## Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Alkalinity</b>							
<b>Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Chlorine  Collection Dates: 01/18/2011- 12/20/2011	N	0.38	.25 - .55	PPM	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
<b>Inorganic Chemicals</b>							
Arsenic  Collection Dates: 2009, 2010, 2011	Y	12.6	9.8 - 16	PPB	PHG	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Copper  Collection Date: 08/27/2009	N	0	0-0	20 SITES SAMPLED 0 SITES OVER ALL	PHG 0.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride  Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	0.1	ND - 1.2	ppm	PHG=1	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead  Collection Date: 08/27/2009	N	0	0-0	20 SITES SAMPLED 0 SITES OVER ALL	PHG 0.2	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)  Collection Dates: 03/15/2011- 10/18/2011	N	11.0	5.1-27	ppm	PHG45	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI  Collection Date: 08/31/2010	N	7.5	6.7-8.4	ppb	NONE	NONE	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite  Collection Date: 2010, 2011	N	3.6	1.763 - 9.38	ppm	NA	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Microorganisms**

Total Coliforms  Collection Dates:	N	0	0-0		0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform and E.coli  Collection Dates:	N	0	0-0		0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive	Human and animal fecal waste

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Turbidity  Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	0.01	ND - 0.12	NTU	NA	5	Soil runoff
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Chloride Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	6.4	1.6 - 11.2	ppm	N/A	500	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
TOTAL Hardness (Calcium Carbonate (CaCO3)) Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	126.7	94 - 158.8	ppm	NONE	NONE	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	29.8	25 - 34	ppm	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Sulfate Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	6.2	1.4 - 10.5	ppm	N/A	500	Substances that form ions when in water; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (E.C.) Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	287.5	OK	US/CM	N/A	1600	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Vanadium Collection Date: 08/31/2010	N	54.3	47 - 58	ppb	N/A	AL=50	
Total Dissolved Solids (Total Filterable Residue @ 180 C) Collection Date: 2009, 2010, 2011	N	202	197 - 215	ppm	N/A	1000	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits.

## HEALTH EFFECTS:

### Vanadium:

The babies of some pregnant women who drink water which contains vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

### Arsenic:

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Effective November 28, 2008 the state arsenic MCL is 10 ppb. Wells 8, 9, and 10 have exceeded the 10 ppb. Quarterly monitoring of the well water are required at these wells. Keyes CSD must provide public notification regarding the exceedance. The most recent public notification was mailed to our customers on March 1, 2012 and posted at the Keyes CSD office. Currently, Keyes CSD is exploring areas within the district that may have ground water with arsenic below the MCL of 10 ppb, which may be suitable for the construction of new wells. If there are no suitable areas for the construction of new wells, Keyes CSD will seek funding to provide arsenic removal treatment at the wells.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Keyes CSD watering schedule: No watering on Mondays. No watering between the hours of 1:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. on any day. Even numbered houses may water on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Odd numbered houses may water on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.

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>.

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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 state Department of 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 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Keyes 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 of 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.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

Please call our office if you have questions. We at Keyes Community Services District 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.