

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SPRINGVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2012.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is from the Tule River. Treatment is provided by direct filtration using dual media filters and chlorination. This treatment is classified as an alternative technology in accordance with the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR). The District is currently planning a project to upgrade the existing water treatment facilities to meet the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule.

A source water assessment was conducted for the surface water source of the Springville Public Utility District water system in February 2003. The water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recent burn areas; recreational areas; and septic systems – low density. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: Springville Public Utility District, 35140 Tule River Drive, Springville, CA 93265. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. James Peacher, Operations Supervisor, at 559/539-2869.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m., at the Springville Public Utility District office located at 35559 Hwy 190, in Springville.

The following are definitions of some of the TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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

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).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Supplies with elevated SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Department of Public Health (Department) permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

NA: not applicable.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l).

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels 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, 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 byproducts 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 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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

The Tables below and on the following page list all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique	Turbidity Performance Standards (TPS) *	Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met the TPS	Highest single turbidity measurement during the year
Conventional Filtration Treatment with Chlorination	Turbidity of the filtered water must be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.	95.3%	0.19
** <i>Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Filtration which meets performance standards is demonstrated by meeting turbidity requirements.</i>			

TEST RESULTS (A)

Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	MCLG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	10	2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.3	1.3	0.36	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	8/10/12	120	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	8/10/12	21	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	8/10/12	0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Barium (ppm)	1	2	8/10/12	0.24	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	8/10/12	0.18	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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