

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ANGLERS SUBDIVISION 4

Report Date: June 2014

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, 2013.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to DHS records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 3 sources: Well #1, Well #2 and Well #3.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (925) 684-0962 and ask for Jody Mazzarella.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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.

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 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 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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

µmhos/cm: micromhos per centimeter (a measure of conductivity)

TON: threshold odor numbers (a measure of odor)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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.

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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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health 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.

Tables 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 9/mo. (2013) | 1 | no more than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment. |

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | No. of Samples Collected | 90th Percentile Level | No. Site Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 5 (2013) | 1.45 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 (2013) | 0.038 | 0 | 1.3 | .3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | (2013) | 238 | 183 - 288 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |

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TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Hardness (ppm) | (2013) | 454 | 359 - 543 | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb) | (2013) | 4.7 | ND - 10 | 10 | n/a | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | (2013) | 0.09 | ND - 0.2 | 1 | 2 | Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | (2013) | 0.7 | ND - 2 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm) | (2013) | 0.17 | ND - 0.5 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Any violation of MCL, AL, or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL (MRDL) | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | (2013) | 455 | 365 - 510 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | (2013) | 3 | ND - 5 | 15 | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | (2013) | 207 | 120 - 280 | 300 | n/a | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb) | (2013) | 337 | 260 - 450 | 50 | n/a | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON) | (2013) | 1 | 1 - 2 | 3 | n/a | Naturally-occurring organic materials. |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | (2013) | 1980 | 1640 - 2180 | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | (2013) | 215 | 198 - 230 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | (2013) | 1210 | 970 - 1340 | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

Any violation of MCL, AL, or MRDL is shaded. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Boron (ppm) | (2013) | 2 | 2 - 2 | 1 | The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals. |
| | | | | | |

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 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 (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. 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 (800-426-4791).

For Lead (Pb). 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. **ANGERS SUBDIVISION 4** 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>.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

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.

About our 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 the 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.

About our Manganese: Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects 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.

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About our Specific Conductance: The conductivity of your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The secondary MCL's were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Total Dissolved Solids: The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCL's was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the 1696 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL01), the 1398 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL02), and the 1698 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL03) of the ANGLER'S SUBDIVISION #4 water system in December, 2002.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Recreational area - surface water source

Well 02 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Grazing (> 5 large animals or equivalent per acre)
Recreational area - surface water source
Salt Water Intrusion

Well 03 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Recreational area - surface water source
Salt Water Intrusion

Discussion of Vulnerability

"There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source."

Acquiring Info

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
CONTRA COSTA ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
2120 DIAMOND BLVD., STE 200
CONCORD, CA 94520

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
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