

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Drinking Water Report for the McClure Boat Club, Inc.

Water System Name: McClure Boat Club, Inc

Report Date: May 23, 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 potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water from Lake McClure, a reservoir on the Merced River.

Name & location of source(s): Lake McClure via a pump platform near shore to the McClure Boat Club.

Drinking water source assessment information: The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Wastewater treatment plants, disposal facilities, and other human activities located along the Lake McClure watershed.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meeting for public participation: Monthly, 2nd Sunday at 9am at the McClure Boat Club Clubhouse.

For more information, contact: Christopher Dace, Water Records and Testing Administrator Phone: (209) 378-2200

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 (USEPA).

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 (ug/L)

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

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

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 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 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 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	None	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	None	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set) Note: Lead and copper in distribution to be measured in 2015.	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	0		None	N/A	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	0		None	N/A	300 ppb	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (ppm)	4/15/2013	None		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4/15/2013	None		none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/12/2013	37.0		80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/12/2013	30.0		60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily 2013	1.13 Daily Average		4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Aluminum (ppb)	4/15/2013	165		1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	4/15/2013	403		300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Sulfate (ppm)	4/15/2013	0		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Odor—Threshold (units)	4/15/2013	3		3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	4/15/2013	5		5		Soil runoff
Color (units)	4/15/2013	15		15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	4/15/2013	Not Measured		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	4/15/2013	Not Measured		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	4/15/2013	Not Measured		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None				

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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. Lake McClure Boat Club 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 you 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>.

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. 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).

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

No notices of violation were received in 2011, however, a single measure of 48ppb for lead was measured.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	No month exceeded the 0.3 NTU limit for all readings.
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.190 NTU January 8, 2013 for less than 4 hours. Next highest single measurement 0.070 NTU on August 22, 2013
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

Drought and fire preparedness have been the main concerns for the water treatment and distribution system operators. Upgrades to the pump platform were implemented in 2013 to add raw water pumping capacity as well as new pump mounts to reduce wear on the plumbing/connections.

As you may know, Merced Irrigation District is lobbying to raise the level of Lake McClure by 10 feet. This effort has not been received well in Congress. The House of Representatives has passed HR 934, which would allow .6 miles of the Merced River's Wild and Scenic status to be removed to allow for the added capacity of Lake McClure. As of this time (May 2014) the Senate has not taken ANY action on this bill.

Your primary certified water treatment operators for daily operations are members Christopher Dace and Dan Swinney. Without their commitment to operating the plant on a daily basis, the Club would not be able to operate the plant. Member Tom Halwachs, a certified water treatment operator, assists in plant maintenance, planning, and budgeting activities. Christopher Dace, who received his T2 certification in 2010, also prepares the monthly/yearly reports and has regulatory oversight responsibilities for the water operations. Chris, Danny, Tom Halwachs and Dean Sheehy have all had their respective licenses renewed in 2013. Greg Bishop schedules testing required for plant regulatory compliance. The Park Manager, Reuben Johnson, who retired in early 2013, assists in several areas of the water system operation. A big 'thank you' to all the members (including those not specifically mentioned) for keeping the water system running for the Club. Mark Hanson took his T2 test in May 2014.

A final note on conservation of water. Make it a priority to fix all water leaks at your membership: leaky faucets, toilets, outdoor irrigation, etc. If you cannot fix a leak yourself, see the Park Manager for possible arrangements to have the leak fixed at your expense. During cooler months, reduce/stop irrigation of vegetation. Report any leaks you observe to the Park Manager. Water treatment is the largest expense of the Boat Club budget. Do your part! As you can see from the table below, our usage was up more than 1 million gallons. Leaks were discovered by the Park Manager and Maintenance lead but not until much higher than normal usage was noted. 2014 is going to be a challenging year as the drought continues.

A few brief facts on water usage at the MBC:

	2012	2013
Highest Daily usage	August 14, 2012 60,600 gallons	May 19, 2013 61,400 gallons
Highest Monthly usage	July 2012 – 1,123,400	July 2013 1,068,700 gallons
Annual drinking water produced	7,272,200 gallons=22.32 acre-feet	8364900 gallons=25.67 acre-feet

Note:

The MBC **does not** provide fluoride treatment in its drinking water. You may want to consult your dentist or pediatrician on advice for using a fluoride supplement.

CMD 5/23/2014