

Chester Public Utility District 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of detected contaminants from the most recent sampling of your water.

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

Water for the Chester Public Utility District originates from our 4 groundwater sources known as Well #1B, Well #2, Well #3 and Well #5

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

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

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

(PHG) Public Health Goal: 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.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ND: non detectable at testing limit

pg/L: pico curries per liter

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, agriculture 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, mining, or farming.
- ~ Pesticides and Herbicides, which 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 from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- ~ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the state Regional Water Quality Control Board, Div. of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the 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 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Results are given in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Table 1 - Sampling Results for Coliform Bacteria Testing

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of detections	Months in violation	MCL	MCL5	Typical source of bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	<1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	A Routine and A repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli.	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Table 2 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper 2015

Lead & Copper	# of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	# Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	10	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	10	0.083	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 3 - Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Sodium	2005	Blended Ave. 5.6	5.2 - 6.2	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness	2007	Blended Avg. 47	41 - 58	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Sodium	2014		4	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness	2014		43	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water.

Table 4 - Detections of contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
Gross Alpha	2001	1.29 pCi/L	0.86 - 2.01	15	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2012	Blended Ave. 2	<2 - 2.4	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 5 - Detections of contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical source of contaminant
TDS*	1997	Ave. 84	64 - 96	1500	none	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	2007	Ave. 5	<0.5	600	none	Naturally occurring
TDS*	2014	Ave. 90		1500	none	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	2014	ND	0.5	600	none	Naturally occurring

*TDS - Total Dissolved Solids

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 at (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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

VIOLATION INFORMATION: The water system had no violations in the year 2015.

For additional information concerning your drinking water such as source water assessments and regularly scheduled meetings for public participation, please contact Andy Capella, Lead Supervisor at 530-258-2171. Frank Motzkus, General Manager

A Drinking Water Source Assessment of the CPUD's wells 1,2, and 3 was conducted in July 2002. Well # 5 Assessment is in progress. The list of activities to which the sources are most vulnerable is as follows:

Well #1B - Automobile-Body shops; Automobile-Repair shops; Lumber processing and manufacturing; Sewer collection systems. **Well #2** - Managed Forests; Well-Water supply; automobile gas stations; Known Contaminant Plumes. **Well #3** - Septic Systems - high density; Septic systems - low density; Well-Water supply; Historic waste dumps/landfills; Wells - monitoring test holes. **Well #5** - Managed Forests; Well Water supply.

A copy of the complete assessment can be viewed at the Chester PUD office located at 251 Chester Airport Rd. Customers can obtain a summary of the assessments by contacting the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Div. of Drinking water at (530) 224-4800.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Chester PUD 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 at 800-424-LEAD (5323) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

CHESTER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
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June 2016

Dear Chester PUD potable water user,

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has reduced the water conservation requirements for California. CPUD highly encourages you to follow the new prohibitions listed below.

- (1) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes in a manner that causes runoff such that water flows onto adjacent property, non-irrigated areas, private and public walkways, roadways, parking lots, or structures;
- (2) The use of a hose that dispenses potable water to wash a motor vehicle, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;
- (3) The application of potable water to driveways and sidewalks;
- (4) The use of potable water in a fountain or other decorative water feature, except where the water is part of a recirculating system;
- (5) The application of potable water to outdoor landscapes during and within 48 hours after measurable rainfall;
- (6) The serving of drinking water other than upon request in eating or drinking establishments, including but not limited to restaurants, hotels, cafes, cafeterias, bars, or other public places where food or drink are served and/or purchased;
- (7) The irrigation with potable water of ornamental turf on public street medians; and
- (8) The irrigation with potable water of landscapes outside of newly constructed homes and buildings in a manner inconsistent with regulations or other requirements established by the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Water is a precious resource in California. Please use water wisely. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Frank Motzkus
General Manager



Residential Fact Sheet

Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program

<p>What is this program?</p>	<p>The Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program is designed to reduce the number of sewer pipe blockages and related overflows by educating residents about properly disposing of fats, oils and grease.</p>
<p>What food items are considered fats, oils and grease?</p>	<p>Fats, oils and grease are natural by-products of the cooking and food preparation process. Common sources include food scraps, meat fats, cooking oils, lard, baked goods, salad dressings, sauces, marinades, dairy products, shortening, butter and margarine.</p>
<p>Why is it important to properly dispose of fats, oils and grease?</p>	<p>Preventing grease-related sewer blockages and overflows benefits your home, your pocketbook and the environment.</p> <p>The build up of fats, oils and grease in the sewer system eventually results in sewer backups that can overflow onto streets and even into homes, damaging properties and the environment. Approximately 80 percent of grease-related sewer blockages and overflows occur in residential areas.</p> <p>Sewer system maintenance in neighborhoods that experience sewer blockages due to fats, oils and grease is expensive and can contribute to the amount that customers pay for sewer service.</p>
<p>What are the proper methods for disposing of fats, oils and grease in the kitchen?</p>	<p>Proper disposal is easy!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fats, oils and grease should never be poured down the sink. Sink drains and garbage disposals are not designed to properly handle these materials. 2. Before washing, scrape and dry wipe pots, pans and dishes with paper towels and dispose of materials in the trash. 3. Pour fats, oils and grease after it has cooled into a container, such as an empty glass jar or coffee can. Once the container is full, secure the lid and place it in the trash. For large volumes, contact your local agency for recycling options. 4. Use sink strainers to catch food items, then empty the strainer into the trash. 