GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Pine Cove Water District makes the quality of your drinking water one of our priorities. We produce water that meets or exceeds all State and Federal Standards for safe drinking water. We monitor your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The attached report shows the water contaminants that were detected during 2015 or the most recent sampling for the constituent. The State Water Resources Control Board 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.

The water you drink comes from our eighteen wells located in the Pine Cove area. This water is aerated through our new aeration plant to remove approximately 80% of the carbon dioxide and raises the pH level from 6.3 to 7.2. This treatment provides the water customer with water that is less aggressive to pipes and plumbing.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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 from the presence of animals or human activity. In order to insure that the tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 storm water 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 storm runoff and residential use.
- 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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)

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Pine Cove Water District was completed in December 2002 by the State Water Resources Control Board. The sources are most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: low density septic systems, sewer collections systems, and campgrounds/recreational areas. A copy of the assessment summary is available at the District Office.

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. Pine Cove Water 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.

Jerry Holldber, General Manager, Pine Cove Water District

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample 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

Lead and Copper (Tap Samples)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) (2015)	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2015)	10	0.053	0	1.3	0.3	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 year sampled)	**Units**	**Average**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (2013-2014)	ppm	14	9.4 – 20	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (2013-2014)	ppm	48	22 – 68	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 year sampled)	**Units**	**Average**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Cadmium (2013)	ppb	ND	ND – 2.5	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Lead (Source Samples) (2013)	ppb	ND	ND – 18	15	0.2	Discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (2015)	ppm	ND	ND – 0.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (2008-2013)	pCi/L	ND	ND – 10.4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (2008-2013)	pCi/L	3.4	1.16 – 6.76	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

ug/1 – micrograms per litter or parts per billion (ppb), mg/1 – milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm), **ntu** – nephelometric turbidity units, **Pci/1** – Picocuries per liter, **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 economically and technologically feasible. **MCLG** – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water for which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. **MRDL** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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. **MRDLG** – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; 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. **PDWS** – Primary Drinking Water Standard; MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements. **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 EPA. **AL** – Regulatory Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. **ND** – None Detected, Range – If detected, gives highest/lowest levels at sources, **Average** – Average levels of all sources tested.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and year sampled)	Units	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (2013-2014)	ppb	ND	ND – 88	0.2	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (2013-2014)	ppm	7.3	1.6 – 17	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (2013-2014)	µS/cm	168	92 – 240	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (2013-2014)	ppm	2.3	.5 – 4.3	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (2013-2014)	ppm	119	58 – 180	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (2013-2014)	NTU	1.9	ND – 18	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (2013-2014)	ppm	0.97	ND – 8.4	5.0	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent	Units	Highest Running Annual Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (2014)	ppb	4.4	2.0 – 4.4	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (2014)	ppm	0.32	0.23 – 0.37	[4.0 (as Cl_2)]	[4 (as Cl_2)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

The Pine Cove Water District has 16 active potable water wells in use. All of our wells pump into 1 of 2 loading lines that go directly to an aeration and/or filter plant before entering into the distribution system. Wells in the Dutch Flats area contain higher levels of Iron and Manganese before treatment. After treatment, both constituents are at non-detected levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not you drinking water meets health standards. In 2015, the District was required to conduct Lead and Copper Tap Sampling, which is required every three years during the summer months. We missed the required timeframe (June – September 2015), therefore we cannot be sure of the water quality during that time. However, on December 17, 2015, we collected ten Lead and Copper tap samples, and they were all within acceptable levels.

We don't expect there to be any significant changes in the water quality. You have and will continue to be provided with an excellent quality of water. If you have any questions about this report, please call me at 951-659-2675.

Board Meetings are held at 10:00 am on the 2nd Wednesday of each month, and is open to the public.

Jerry Holldber, General Manager