



Leisure Pines Mutual Water Company, Inc.

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June 6, 2018

The subject foremost on our minds is still the drought. We would all like to think that it is over, but the fact is that last winter's rainfall, here and in the form of high-country snowpack, fell far short of expectations. The result is that the request for a 20% reduction in water usage is still in effect. Please make every effort to comply, as the results of NO WATER would be a very expensive situation to correct.

This past winter we have had four water leaks at full-time and part-time homes that did not winterize by turning off water or leaving the heat on in poorly insulated homes. It is vital that if you leave your house for any length of time in winter that you turn off the water using the valve outside your house and that you drain the entire water system to prevent broken pipes. Broken pipes create major problems because they are difficult to locate in the snow, drain thousands of water from the tanks, and are expensive to repair.

The enclosed invoice for 2018-2019 includes a 3% increase as discussed at last year's annual meeting. It will cover increases in company operations.

Current company projects this year include fencing around the facility and replacing gate valves in the filter system. Future projects included in our five-year plan are piping wells number 1 and 2 into the filter system, replacing non-functional block valves in the delivery system as well as several non-functional blow-off valves. There are sections of underground piping that will be replaced in the coming years due to age. The current system was built in 1964.

The board requests that all homeowners who have not requested a "lash-up" to be completed, make an appointment to have that done before June 30, 2019. The cost of this installation has not changed. It is still \$125.00 labor and a maximum of \$68.00 for parts. Completing this installation will also provide you with an outside system shut-off valve. This will make your system meter-ready for meters before the 2022 deadline established by Governor Brown in his bill mandating that ALL homes purchasing water from a company have meters.

To discuss these or any other topics, please attend the annual meeting on July 14, 2018 at 12:00 noon at The Rock of Twain Harte, 23068 Fuller Road, Twain Harte, CA.

Sincerely yours,

Rudy Vyfvinkel, president
Leisure Pines Mutual Water Company

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LEISURE PINES MWC Report Date: May 31, 2018

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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: SYSTEM 5500053 GROUNDWATER

Name & location of source(s): Well Nos. -004 Main / -001 -002

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

Completed in July 2001, the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities **not** associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply: Septic systems / high density.

A copy of the complete assessment is available or you may request a summary by contacting Merced District SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (559) 447 3300.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: Paul Krawchuk Phone: (209) 586 3667

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.

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.

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

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)

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 by-products 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 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 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 State 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) AUG 2016	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) AUG 2016	5	0.77	0	1.3	0.3	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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2015-2016	7.7	4.6 - 10	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2015-2016	60	32 - 80	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cat-ions present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate @ N (ppm)	2017	2.3	2.2-2.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. 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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (units)	2015/2016	1.0	0.22 – 2.1	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2015/2016	145	94 - 190	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2015/2016	225	146 - 302	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2015/2016	4	3 - 6	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2015/2016	5	2 – 8	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2017	*80	ND-106	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits

VIOLATION OF A SECONDARY MCL

* Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ug/L. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to leaching of natural deposits. * Though levels of Manganese are high in the wells, we substantially reduced it by filtration in the distribution system.

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 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).

Lead - 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. Leisure Pines Mutual Water 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.