2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PINECREST PERMITTEES ASSN** Report Date: April 27 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 ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface and Ground Water System 5510004

Name & general location of source(s): Chinquapin Well (-001) Meadowview Well (-002) Pinecrest Lake (-003) North Fork Tuolumne River (-004) Sheering Creek (-005)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The lake source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recreational area, sewer collection systems. The North Fork and Sheering Creek sources are not considered vulnerable to any potential contaminating activities at this time.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public meetings are usually held quarterly . Anyone interested in attending can call for specific times and dates. General meetings are held in the summer. Specific time and location is posted on the website at: http://www.pinecrestpermittees.org/news

For more information, contact: Adam Coyan Phone: (209) 965- 3234

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 (U.S. EPA).

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 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.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 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.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) JUL 2016	5	3.3	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) JUL 2016	5	0.12	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 reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2017	8.88	ND-31	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017	25.8	ND-44	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-TREATED						
Chemical or Constituent *TREATED WATER*	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	JUL 2017	32.5	NA	80	N/A	By-product of disinfection treatment
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	JUL 2017	34.1	NA	60	N/A	By-product of disinfection treatment
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2017	0.93	0.2 – 2.9	[4.0]	[4.0]	Water treatment additive for disinfection

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**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI) (ppb)	2014	ND	ND-ND	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; wood preservation leather tanneries, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile facilities, and electroplating factories.
Perchlorate (ppb)	2017	0.8	ND-4	6	1	Environmental contamination from historic industrial operations that used or use, store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Dichlorometane (ppb)	2017	4.62	2.62-9.92	5	4	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide.
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	2017	1.65	0.78-4.05	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.21	ND – 0.54	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	0.8	ND -4.0	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

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)	2017	0.20	0.06 – 0.54	5	NA	Soil run off
Total Dissolved Solids(ppm)	2017	90.8	6.0-150	1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2017	115	13-231	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	2.1	ND-6.3	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	2017	2.1	ND-6.54	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits Seawater influence

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Pinecrest Permittees Association 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Coagulation and flocculation followed by direct filtration utilizing mixed media filter
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 min. apart
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.10
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.

Appendix E: List of Translations of "Note of Importance" for CCR

Pursuant to Section 64481(l), Chapter 15, Title 22, your CCR is required to contain information in Spanish on the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in Spanish. For any language that is spoken by a non-English speaking group that exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents in a community, the CCR is required to contain the same information in the appropriate language(s).

For your use, the State Board is compiling as many translations of the below statement as provided to the State Board from other parties. If a utility has a translation not available on this website that it would like to share with other utilities, please contact Melissa Hall, P.E. at (916) 323-0373 or Melissa.Hall@waterboards.ca.gov. None of these translations have been independently verified.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Spanish

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

Arabic

"هذا ألتقرير يحتوي على معلومآ ت مهّمة تتعلق بمياه ألشفة (أو ألشرب).
ترجم ألتقرير , أو تكلم مع شخص يستطيع أن يفهم ألتقرير."

Farsi

این اطلاعیه شامل اطلاعات مهمی راجع به آب آشامیدنی است. اگر نمیتوانید این اطلاعات را بزبان انگلیسی
بخوانید لطفا از کسی که میتواند یاری بگیرید تا مطالب را برای شما به فارسی ترجمه کند.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes concernant votre eau potable. Traduisez-le ou discutez-en avec quelqu'un qui le comprend.

German

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Information über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte übersetzen Sie ihn oder sprechen Sie mit jemandem, der ihn versteht.

Greek

Η κατουθεν αναφορα παρουσιαζη σπουδαιες πληροφορειες για το ποσιμο νερο σας. Πρακακλω να το μεταφρασετε η να το σξολειασετε με καποιον που το καταλαβαινη απολητως.

Hebrew

הדו"ח הזה מכיל מידע חשוב לגבי מי השתייה שלך
תרגם את הדו"ח או דבר עם מישהו שמבין אותו

Hindi

इस रिपोर्ट में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है l
इसका अनुवाद करें, या उस व्यक्ति से बात करें जो इसे समझता है l

Hmong

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Irish

Tá eolas tábhachtach san tuairisc faoi uisce inólta. Aistrigh é, nó labhair le duine cé a thuigeann é.

Italian

Questo rapporto contiene informazioni importanti che riguardano la vostra acqua potabile. Traducetelo, o parlate con una persona qualificata in grado di spiegarvelo.

Japanese

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されております。
翻訳を御依頼なされるか、内容をご理解なさっておられる方にお尋ね下さい。

Khmer

របាយការណ៍នេះមានពត៌មានសំខា
ន់អំពីទឹកបរិភោគ ។ សូមបកប្រែ

Korean

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

Laotion

ລາຍງານນີ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນກ່ຽວກັບນ້ຳປະປາຂອງທ່ານ. ຈົ່ງໃຫ້ຄົນອື່ນແປຄວາມໃຫ້ທ່ານ, ຫລືໃຫ້ປຶກສາກັບຄົນໃດຄົນໜຶ່ງທີ່ເຂົ້າໃຈເລື່ອງ.

Mandarin (Traditional, Cantonese)

由於此報告書正包含着有關飲用水的重要信息,因此希望各位跟能夠翻譯或理解報告書內容的人對話。

Mandarin (Simplified)

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信息,因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书内容的人对话。

Polish

Ta broszura zawiera wazne informacje dotyczace jakosci wody do picia. Przetlumacz zawartosc tej broszury lub skontaktuj sie z osoba ktora pomoze ci w zrozumieniu zawartych informacji.

Punjabi

ਇਹ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਹੈ। ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸਦਾ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਕਰੋ, ਜਾ ਕਿਸੀ ਨਾਲ ਗੱਲ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਨ੍ਹੂ ਐਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੋਵੇ।

Russian

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воды. Переведите его или поговорите с тем, кто это понимает.

Swahili

Shauri hii niya kufahamisha uzuri wa maji ya kunyua. Shauri nilazima egeuzwe kwa yoyote hajui Kiingereza.

Tagalog

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

Turkish

Bu rapor içme suyunuzla ilgili önemli bilgi içermektedir. Bunu tercüme edin veya anlayan biri ile görüşün.

Vietnamese

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng.
Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.