2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: ANGLERS SUBDIVISION 4 Report Date: June 2015

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, 2014.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to DHS records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 3 source(s): Well 1 - 1696 Taylor, Well 2 - 1398 Taylor and Well 3 - 1698 Taylor

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at BIMID annually. All customers are notified of the date and time in writing, or members may get a copy via email at anglerssub4@sbcglobal.net

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (925) 684-0962 and ask for Jody Mazzarella.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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 mush 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 (µg/L)

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 if 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 California 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 FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2014)	225	190 - 265	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013)	454	359 - 543	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	5	2 - 10	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2013)	ND	ND - 0.164	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	(2013)	ND	ND - 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2013)	ND	ND - 0.5	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Any violation of an MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	(2013)	455	365 - 510	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	(2013)	3	ND - 5	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	(2013)	207	120 - 280	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	(2013)	337	260 - 450	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON)	(2013)	1	1 - 2	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013)	1983	1640 - 2180	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2013)	215	198 - 230	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013)	1210	970 - 1340	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2013)	4.7	0.6 - 11.6	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (ppm)	(2013)	2	1.8 - 2.2	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Anglers Subdivision #4* 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.

[illegible]

About our Chloride:

About our Manganese: Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Specific Conductance: The conductivity of your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The secondary MCLs were set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Total Dissolved Solids: The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCLs was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

About our Turbidity: Turbidity is Secondary Drinking Water Standards and has found no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the 1696 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL01), the 1398 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL02), and the 1698 TAYLOR ROAD(WELL03) of the ANGLER`S SUBDIVISION #4 water system in December, 2002.

Well 1 - 1696 Taylor -	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Recreational area - surface water source
Well 2 - 1398 Taylor -	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Grazing [> 5 large animals or equivalent per acre] Recreational area - surface water source Salt Water Intrusion
Well 3 - 1698 Taylor -	is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Recreational area - surface water source Salt Water Intrusion

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the sources are still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Contra Costa Environmental Health
2120 Diamond Blvd., Ste 200
Concord, CA 94520

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
William Alejandro

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