2017 Consumer Confidence Report
River Pines Public Utility District

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is ground water from three wells located on the property. Wells 03R and 02 were used as the primary drinking water source. Well 6R was in operation once a week to keep it maintained

If you have any questions about this report or concerning you water utility, please contact the Operator Supervisor, Damon Wyckoff at (209) 223-3018.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. (Division) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbiological 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 applications, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER QUALITY DATA

River Pines Public Utility District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected above the DLR during the most recent sampling for Well #2, Well #3 & Well #6. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The table does not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. The Division 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 results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

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.	**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk in health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	**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).
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.
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)	**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant of which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
	DLR: Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting. The DLR is set by state regulation for each reportable analyte.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months In violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source Of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) None	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform of E. coli	(In the yr.) None	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform of E. coli		Human and animal fecal waste

Table 1 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria from Distribution System

Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to

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determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public. In 2016, River Pines PUD is pleased to inform you, no coliform bacteria were detected in any of the routine treated bi-monthly distribution system samples.

Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper (Distribution System, Sampling Dates: 8/10/17 - 8/11/2017						
Lead and Copper (units)	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	15	Non Detect	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	15	.13	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Note: 90th percentile level detected for 5 sites is the average of the 2 highest detections.

Lead in Schools testing: There are no schools in the River Pines PUD service area.

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. River Pines 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Table 3 – Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness							
Chemical or Constituent	**Units**	**Well #6R 6/7/17**	**Well #3R 9/28/17**	**Well #2 5/19/15**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Sodium	ppm	7.6	2.3	13	None	none	Generally, found in ground and surface water
Hardness	ppm	130	260	193	None	none	Generally, found in ground and surface water
Asbestos 6/8/17	mfl	ND	-	-	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.

Table 4 – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard								
Chemical or Constituent	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Well #6R 6/7/17**	**Well #3R 9/28/17**	**Well #2 3/8/17**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO3)	ppm	N	3.5	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

ND = not detected.

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Table 4 cont. – Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard							
Chemical or Constituent	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Locational Running Ave.**	**Range of Detections**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Disinfection Byproducts (Treated distribution water – sampled quarterly 2017)							
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	N	10.68 Highest Running Ave.	1.9 - 16	NA	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	N	5.53 Highest Running Ave.	0 – 8.6	NA	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants - 2015							
Chemical or Constituent	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Average**	**Range of Detections**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Uranium	PCi/L	N	8.3	5.8 – 9.7	0.43	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles	pCi/L	N	5.8	4.3 – 6.8	NA	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (a)								
Chemical or Constituent	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Well #6R 6/7/17**	**Well #3R 9/28/17**	**Well #2**	**PHG**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	ppm	N	9.6	1.9	-	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	N	300	490	-	NA	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Odor – Threshold	Units	N	ND	ND	-	NA	3	Naturally-occurring organic compounds
Sulfate	ppm	N	8.7	2.7	-	NA	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	N	180	300	-	NA	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	N	ND	ND	-	NA	5	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	N	.073	ND	-	5	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

(a) There are no PHG's, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set based on aesthetics.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

River Pines PUD reports there are no violations to report in

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water:

(or Ground Water under the influence of Surface Water)

Table 8 – Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources	
Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Rosedale Filtration System/Chlorination
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 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.5 NTU at any time
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.08 NTU
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.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for River Pines' water system was completed in April 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: recreational area surface water sources, historic gas stations, septic systems, and historic mining operations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Division Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Channel Street Room 270, Stockton, California 95202. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Bhupinder Sahota, District Engineer, at (209) 948-3881.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Andrea Hinton or Damon Wyckoff at (209) 223-3018.

Report prepared 05/18/18 Amador Water Agency, using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.html, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by California Laboratory Services.