

Wallace Community Service District Annual Water Quality Report

Newsletter

July 2013

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



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Inside this Issue:

Water Quality Data Page 2

Water Quality Data Page 3

Definitions and Abbreviations Page 3

Water Use Comparison Page 4

Once again we are pleased to present our annual water quality report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you each and every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2012.

Wallace's drinking water comes from two active wells (Well #2 and Well #3) located within the District's service area.

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, USEPA and the state 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. Any violation of a MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk.

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 those 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).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Wallace Community Services District was completed in March 2001 for the two active groundwater sources, (Wells 2 and 3). The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: recreational areas, surface water and other water supply wells.

A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting WCSD at (209) 763-2882 or from the Stockton Office of the Department of Public Health at (209) 948-7696

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	Violations In a month	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2010	5	6.0 ug/L	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2010	5	0.22 mg/L	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)				none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Well 2	2011	20	N/A			
Well 3		21	N/A			
Hardness (ppm)				none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Well #2	8/10/2011	56	N/A			
Well #3	8/10/2011	48	N/A			

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
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	8/01/12	ND	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5's (ppb) Haloacetic Acid	8/01/12	ND	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2012	1.14	0.87-1.48	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Turbidity (NTU)	2012	0.41	0.09-0.71	80	N/A	Soil runoff
Nitrate (as nitrate) ppm				45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well #2	2012	<0.22	N/A			
Well #3	2012	<0.22	N/A			

Nitrite (as nitrogen) ppm				1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Well #2	2012	<0.050	N/A			
Well #3	2012	<0.050	N/A			
Fluoride (ppm)				2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Well #2	2012	0.22	N/A			
Well #3	2012	0.22	N/A			

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
Aluminum Well 2	04-02-09	46	N/A	1000 ppb	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ppb)				300 ppb	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Well #2	2012	800	650-960			
Well #3	2012	2050	1600-2300			
Treated	2012	105	30-320			
Manganese (ppb)				50 ppb		Leaching from natural deposits
Well #2	2012	477.5	370-520		N/A	
Well #3	2012	595	580-640		N/A	
Treated	2012	22	ND-84			
Chloride (ppm)				500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Well #2	08/10/11	9.6	N/A			
Well #3	08/10/11	7.6	N/A			
Sulfate (ppm)				500 ppm	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Well #2	08/10/11	6.1	N/A			
Well #3	08/10/11	14	N/A			

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 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).

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 which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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)

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

WALLACE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIST.
P.O. BOX 398
100 Wallace Lake Drive
Wallace, CA 95254

PHONE: (209) 763-2882
E-MAIL: jackieneill@comcast.net

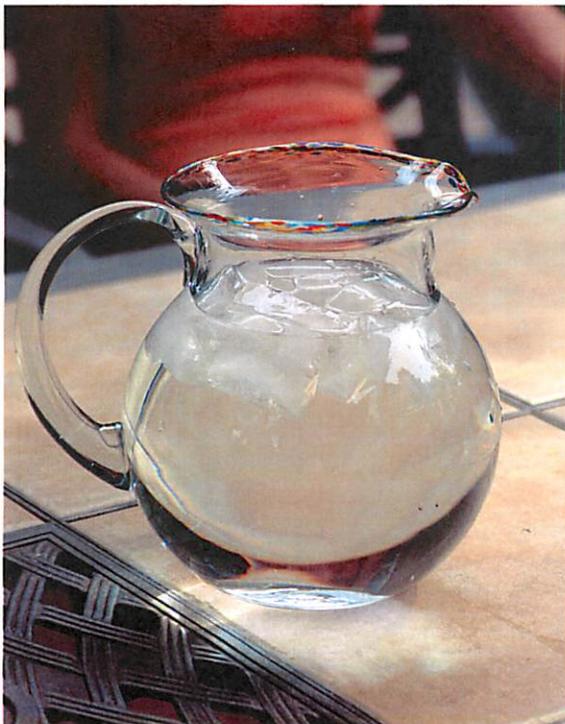
OFFICE HOURS: Office is not manned on a daily basis, call the number above and leave a message.

PUBLIC WELCOME

Monthly Board Meetings

3rd Thursday of every month @ 7:00 p.m.
at the Historic Wallace School House on
799 Ward Ave

*Quality on Tap
Our Commitment Our Profession*



Return Service Requested



**CALAVERAS
COUNTY
WATER
DISTRICT**

CCWD Assumes Water and Waste Water Operations

Your WCSD Board has worked diligently to have CCWD take on the Water and Wastewater Facilities. The WCSD and CCWD entered into a divestiture agreement and, following the positive outcome of the assessment proceeding to finance infrastructure upgrades, both parties continue to work toward bringing the obligations under that agreement to a conclusion.

All water and sewer concerns or questions should be referred to CCWD by calling (209) 754-3543

CCWD Board Meetings

Are held on the second Wednesday of each month, beginning at 9 a.m. at the Calaveras County Water District Board Room located at our new address: 120 Toma Ct., San Andreas