Twain Harte Community Services District

Consumer Confidence Report for 2009

Twain Harte CSD, 22933 Twain Harte Drive, Twain Harte, California 95383

WHAT IS THE QUALITY OF OUR DRINKING WATER? We are pleased to report that the tap water supplied to you by Twain Harte Community Services District (THCSD) meets all EPA and State drinking water health standards.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM? Our water is surface water. It originates in the Sierra Nevada Mountains as snowmelt and rain, which flows down into Lyon Reservoir and is delivered to Twain Harte via the Tuolumne County Ditch System. Our water is drawn from Section IV Ditch at 23363 Mountain Road. After the water comes out of the Ditch, the water is treated, filtered and disinfected to protect you against microbial contaminants.

ABOUT CONTAMINANTS 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

HOW DO CONTAMINANTS GET INTO WATER? 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.

WHAT TYPES OF CONTAMINANTS MAY BE PRESENT IN WATER? Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses;
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production, mining activities and
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Page two of this report has tables listing the specific contaminants found in the Twain Harte Community Service Districts ***raw water*** source.

WHO MAKES AND ENFORCES DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS? In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the Department's regulations. The Department's Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

VULNERABLE POPULATIONS 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION The THCSD Board of Directors meet on the second Thursday of each month at 9 am in the Twain Harte CSD Building located at 22933 Twain Harte Drive. Please feel free to participate in these meetings. Meeting agendas, minutes and reports are available on our website. You can sign up to receive email agendas or newsletters at info@twainhartecsd.com.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION can be obtained by calling Scot A. Moody, General Manager at 209 586-3172 or visit us at *www.twainhartecsd.com* Water source assessment info can be obtained by calling TUD, at 532-5536.

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Twain Harte Comm. Serv. District** Report Date: 6/11/10

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, 2009.

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 Water

Name & location of source(s): Tuolumne Utilities District Ditch System: Section IV Ditch

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: For a summary of the assessment call TUD at (209)532-5336.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The THCSD board meets on the second Thursday of the month at 9 a.m. in the CSD building, located at 22933 Twain Harte Dr.

For more information, contact: Scott Hastings, Operations Manager Phone: (209) 586-4988

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.

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 added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. 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.

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: 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)

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 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, 5, 6, and 7 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 SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	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 *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper Samples collected in August 2009	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	None Detected	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	None Detected	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)	9/8/2009	1.4	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/8/2009	5.4	n/a	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	11/4/05, 2/16/06	4.14	0.0983-8.18	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

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**
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	9/8/09	29	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	9/8/09	15	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold – pre-filtration (units)	9/8/09	2.0	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials
Apparent Color – pre-filtration (units)	9/8/09	5.0	n/a	15	n/a	Naturally occurring organic materials

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

TABLE 7 - Distribution Monitoring

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals – Detections of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Chlorine Residuals

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	Daily	.78	.52-1.4	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomathanes (ppb)	Quarterly	36.4	30.7-36.4	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5 (ppb)	Quarterly	41.8	34.2-41.8	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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).

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

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
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 ___0.3__ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ___1.0__ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed __5.0__ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100% met standards
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.280
TOC removal ratio – not to fall below 1.0	1.04
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.

* *Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

None

ATTACHMENT 6

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Twain Harte Water Plant

Water System Number: 55-10005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on JUNE 30TH 2010 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by:
- Name: Scott Hastings
- Signature: [signature]
- Title: Operations Manager
- Phone Number: (209) 586-4988 Date: 6-11-2010

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.twainhartecsd.com
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission