WATER QUALITY REPORT 2013

Spanish (Espanol)
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. The Pinecrest Permittees Association sent out over 300 tests to independent labs for your water this year.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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/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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Our water comes from two wells and three surface sources. The wells are located near Camp Chinquapin and off Meadowview Road. The surface sources are the Lake. The North Fork of the Tuolumne and Sheering Creek. Water from the wells flows directly into the systems without treatment. The surface water sources are filtered and disinfected before the water enters the system. An assessment of our source water was completed in June of 2011.

Source water assessment and its availability
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. A completed copy of the assessments may be viewed at the Association's shop facility on Pinecrest Ave. With the treat of another dry year we will be asking all Permittees to conserve more than ever we usually have water for our needs but we need to be mindful of our neighbors to the South.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:
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, 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; 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; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

IF lead is 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 coking. 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 The running of water is always a good idea if you have been gone for any extended period.

summary information
The EPA has selected our water system for a screening survey, list 2 of the UCMR2 you can view this on the internet at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html
This testing will start in January of 2008-2010 if any positive results are found you will be notified.

Other Information
The Association board of directors generally meets five times a year at the date and time shown in the minutes of the previous meeting.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8.75	0	0	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	9.76	.54	.63	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Free Chlorine (mg/l)	NA	4.0	.86	0.4	2.2	2013	No	Used for disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm	10	10	2.28	ND	2.28	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Perchlorate	6	6	ND	ND	ND	2013	No	Contaminant in ground water and surface water from the dissolution of ammonium potassium, magnesium or sodium salts
Microbiological Contaminants								
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	.1	0.046	.012	.12	2013	No	Soil runoff
The highest single measurement was .12 any month with an average over .1 is a violation unless approved by the state.								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.0637	0.0637	0.0637	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples 5	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1000	ND	2013	5	NO	Corrosion household
lead		ND	2013	5	NO	pipeing

Additional Contaminants 2013

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
color	15 units	3	No	
odor	3 units	1.0 units	No	
total dissolved solids	1000 ppm	38 ppm	No	
Specific Conductants	1600 micrograms	63 ppm	No	
chloride (ppm)	500 ppm	ND	No	
Sulfate	500 ppm	1.72	No	
Hardness	0 ppm	29ppm	No	

Undetected Contaminants 2013

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					
Sodium (optional) (ppm)		MPL	3.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Radioactive Contaminants					
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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