GCSD

Groveland Community Services District

2013 Water Quality Report

We are here to help you. For more information, please contact us.

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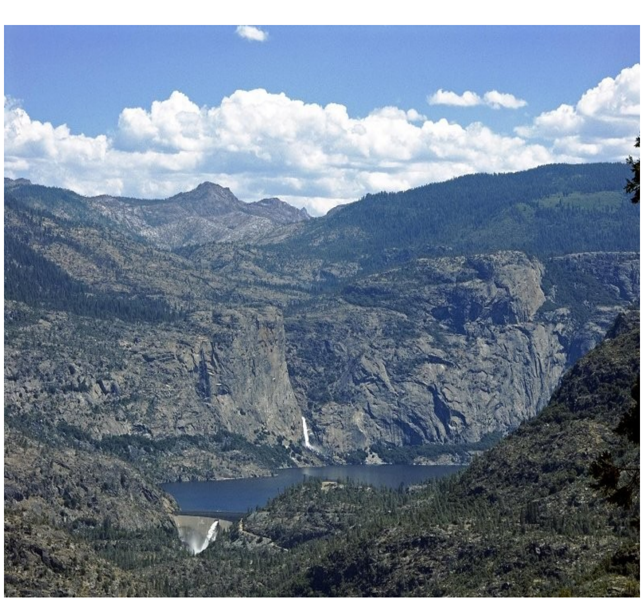
Where Your Water Comes From

GCSD obtains the majority of its water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy Reservoir supply by pumping from a deep conveyance tunnel southeast of town, known as the Mountain Tunnel. The water originates in Yosemite National Park as snow melt from a large pristine watershed in the High Sierra. With controlled human contact and granite-type geology, the mineral



content of this water is lower than most bottled water, and the bacterial counts approach zero. Because of the high quality of our source water, the District obtained a Filtration Avoidance permit (no filtration process required) on April 22, 1998, and during 2007 and 2008 began using disinfection-by-chloramination and ultraviolet disinfection to kill any pathogens, including *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, that may be present in its surface water supply.

The Pall trailer is known as the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) treatment plant. The AWS was installed in 2008. It is capable of producing 600 gallon per minute of treated water drawn from Pine Mountain Lake. During a tunnel outage, or emergency situation, the AWS treatment plant is capable of providing a safe drinking water supply to all GCSD customers.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend our regularly scheduled Board meetings held on the first and third Monday of each month, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the Groveland Community Services District's boardroom, at 18966 Ferretti Road, Groveland, California. GCSD's Board meetings are an excellent way to learn about water and wastewater issues that directly affect you and everyone in the Groveland, Big Oak Flat, and Pine Mountain Lake areas. Your participation is appreciated. Current information is available on our Web site www.gcsd.org.

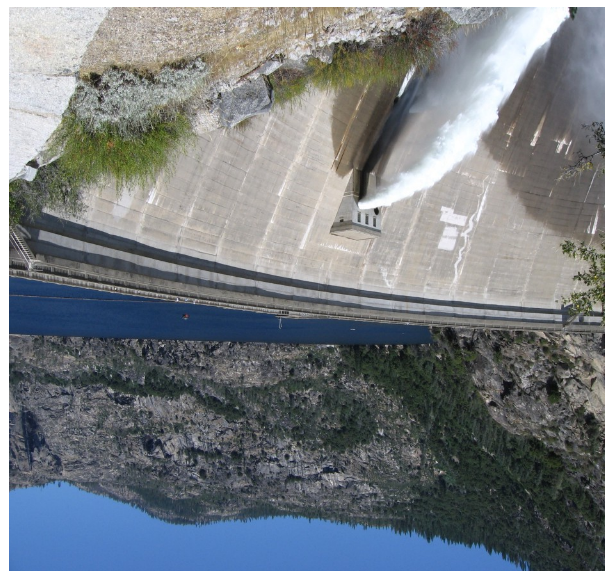
Water Conservation

As you may know, the state has been in a severe drought. Water resources are dwindling. We need your help to conserve water today. You can do your part in reducing water consumption and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you could save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Replace shower heads with new, low flow models. They are inexpensive and by replacing just one the average family can save 2,900 gallons per year. By using less hot water you'll also save on your energy bill.

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan

In November 2009 the State of California passed a bill (Senate Bill X7 7) mandating that all water agencies in the state reduce water consumption by 20% per capita, statewide, by the year 2020. During 2013 water use was reduced district-wide by only about 9%. We are making progress and appreciate your efforts to conserve. We still have a way to go to meet the goal of 20%. How much are you conserving?



Sampling Results

The District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. The results contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013.

This report contains results from laboratory testing, excluding contaminants that were not detected, or that were detected at a level below the state's detection level for the purposes of reporting (DLR). This information has been compiled in the tables on the back of this pamphlet to show what these contaminants were.

The state requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included in this report.

Definitions

Action Level (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

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 are set by the U.S. EPA.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion) One part of substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part of substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique)

2013 WATER QUALITY DATA

Groveland Community Services District, Groveland, California

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Substance or Parameter	Unit	PHG MCL/MRDL	(MCLG)	Range	Average	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY						
Turbidity—Raw Source Water	NTU	5	NS	0.01—2.160	0.250	Primarily related to soil runoff (erosion) which is made up of suspended matter that interferes with light
Turbidity—Finished Water	NTU	5	NS	0.03—0.85	0.26	Primarily related to soil runoff (erosion) which is made up of suspended matter that interferes with light
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform —Raw Water	#	(a)	0	<2—1600	76	Naturally present in the environment from decomposition of organic matter; may be an indication of fecal waste
Fecal Coliform—Raw Water	#	(b)	0	<2—30	<2	Related to human and animal waste
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	80	NS	0—20.6*	16.3	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced TTHMs to below MCL's
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	ppb	60	NS	27.8—37.9*	32.5	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced HAAs to below MCL's
Chlorine (Raw Water)◄	ppm	4.0 (as Cl2)	4.0	1.26—3.10	2.73	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramines (Distribution system)♣	ppm	4.0 (as Cl2)	4.0	0.39—1.66	1.19	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				90th Percentile		
Copper♥ (August 2012)	ppm	1.3	0.17	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead♥ (August 2012)	ppb	15	2	0—9.7	0.9	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and discharges from industrial manufacturers

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Substance or Parameter						Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Color	unit	15	NS	No Range	13	From naturally occurring organic materials such as leaves, pine needles, and wood
Odor	TON	3	NS	No Range	1	From naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	NS	14.1—62.8	39.3	From naturally occurring dissolved solids that form ions in water, an indication of the dissolved mineral content of water
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1,000	NS	10—40	25.7	From runoff and leaching from natural deposits (soil and rocks)
Sulfate	mg/L	205	NS	3.53—6.78	5.26	From runoff and leaching from natural deposits (soil and rocks)

OTHER

Substance or Parameter						Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NS	NS	13—28	22	From natural sources and dissolved minerals
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NS	NS	0—25	12.5	From naturally occurring dissolved substances (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}) that come in contact with water
Sodium	mg/L	NS	NS	1.4—3.4	2.13	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Calcium	mg/L	NS	NS	0.97—5.5	3.39	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Potassium	mg/L	NS	NS	0—2.5	0.8	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
pH	unit	NS	NS	6.16—6.79	6.5	Affected by alkaline sources, atmospheric CO_2, organic matter, and acidity from mineral sources— distilled water has 7.0 pH
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0—0.38	0.13	From the erosion of natural deposits, residue from some surface water treatment systems

The tables above list all of the drinking water substances and parameters that were detected in 2013, except for lead and copper. Lead and copper was sampled in August 2012.

MCLs for Total and Fecal Coliform
(a) - For 40 samples/month: No more than 5.0% of monthly samples may be positive; for <40 samples/month; no more than 1 positive sample
(b) - A routine sample and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive
Results for total and fecal coliform are for raw water sources; they do not represent the drinking water concentrations of these substances

Water Hardness Classification (Note: GCSD's water is soft)
0—75 mg/L = Soft
75—150 mg/L = Moderately hard
150—300 mg/L = Hard
>300 mg/L = Very hard

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to Monitor	On April 25, 2013 raw water bacteriological samples were taken from the Big Creek and Second Garrotte Water Treatment Facilities. These samples were not analyzed as they were mistakenly left behind when other samples were transported to the laboratory.	1 day	The Chain of Custody form and procedures were changed to accommodate the newly contracted courier service hired to transport samples to the laboratory. Bacterial counts before and after missed sample were, as usual, low.	Health effects unknown

* Results for TTHM and HAA samples are averaged over four quarters. Results indicate levels well below the MCL for 2013. Some people who use water containing TTHMs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

◄Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

♣ Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

♥20 samples were collected by the GCSD during August 2012 (the minimum required). Only two of the 20 samples were positive for 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. GCSD 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 it 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.

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 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 advise 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 or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791); in addition more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the same. For information specifically related to the GCSD please call Aaron Randi at 1-209-962-7161.