



2015 Water Quality Report



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 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 2015 water use was reduced district-wide by about 25%. We are making progress and appreciate your efforts to conserve.

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

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Community Participation

www.gcsd.org.

providing a safe drinking water supply to all GCS D customers.

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 GCS D customers.

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, 2015, through December 31, 2015.

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

Disclosure

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the month of April 2015, we did not complete all monitoring for bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Numbers of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
Total Coliform Bacteria	Weekly	None	April 29, 2015	May 5, 2015
None	Weekly	None	April 29, 2015	May 5, 2015



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.

GCS D obtains the majority of its water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy Reservoir 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

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 (Maximum 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/µg (parts per billion): One part of substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

Ppm/mg (parts per million): One part of substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique)

2015 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
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	ND	ND	Primarily from runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium	µg/L	1,000	2,000	ND—50.8	16.9	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries, erosion of natural
CLARITY						
Turbidity—Raw Source Water	NTU	5	NS	.14-1.89	0.76	Primarily related to soil runoff (erosion) which is made up of suspended matter that interferes with light
Turbidity—Finished Water	NTU	5	NS	0.06-1.44	0.27	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—110	3.9	Naturally present in the environment from decomposition of organic matter; may be an indication of fecal waste
Fecal Coliform—Raw Water	#	(b)	0	<2—7	<2	Related to human and animal waste
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	NS	10.4-15.4	14.1	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced TTHMs to below MCL's
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	60	NS	22-39.1*	30	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced HAAs to below MCL's
Chlorine ◀	mg/L	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0	.01-3.11	1.93	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramines (Distribution system)*	mg/L	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4.0	.08-4.99	1.88	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
90th Percentile						
Copper [▼] (September 2015)	mg/L	1.3	0.17	ND-.33	.054	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead [▼] (September 2015)	µg/L	15	2	ND-210	8.6	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and discharges from industrial manufacturers

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Substance or Parameter	Unit	PHG MCL/MRDL	(MCLG)	Range	Average	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Color	unit	15	NS	3-4	3	From naturally occurring organic materials such as leaves, pine needles, and wood
Odor	TON	3	NS	1—1.4	2	From naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	NS	NS	16-97	44	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	8-58	26	From runoff and leaching from natural deposits (soil and rocks)
Sulfate	mg/L	205	NS	2.15-6.33	3.6	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	14-40	23	From natural sources and dissolved minerals
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	NS	NS	0-23	7.8	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	1.4-4.0	2.3	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Calcium	mg/L	NS	NS	.31-7.6	2.9	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Potassium	mg/L	NS	NS	0-2.8	0.9	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
pH	unit	NS	NS	5.9-7.9	6.6	Affected by alkaline sources, atmospheric CO ₂ , organic matter, and acidity from mineral sources— distilled water has 7.0 pH

The tables above list all of the drinking water substances and parameters that were detected in 2015.

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

* Results for TTHM and HAA samples are averaged over four quarters. Results indicate levels well below the MCL for 2015. 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 September 2015 (the minimum required). Only three of the 20 samples were positive for lead, with only one being over the MCL. 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 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 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.

If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

TT Violation	Explanation	Length	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to Monitor	The Bacteriological sample was collected from the Merrell Road sample site on April 29, 2015, it was mistakenly disposed of in our laboratory while trying to validate the Chloramines Residual. Upon discovery we immediately took a sample to validate the Distribution system condition the morning of May 4, 2015	1 sample	Upon discovery we immediately took the missing sample on May 5, 2015.	None