

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form


(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **WATERFORD-RIVER POINTE**

Water System Number: **5010042**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on JUNE 24, 2015 (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By: Name PATRICIA KRAUSE
Signature 
Title DEPUTY CITY CLERK
Phone Number (209) 874-2328 Date 6/24/2015

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form 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 customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posted the CCR on the internet at http://CITYOFWATERFORD.ORG
- _____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- _____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the 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)
- _____ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

_____ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: http://_____

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

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: WATERFORD-RIVER POINTE

Report Date: June 2015

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, 2014.

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: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 2 source(s): Well 001 - TREATED and Well 002 - TREATED

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held at 101 E Street, Waterford CA 95386 every 1st & 3rd Thursday of the month at 6:30 pm.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 874 - 4094 and ask for Mat Erickson.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): 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.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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 by-products 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 California 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 and 6 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 FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	(2013)	53	46 - 59	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2013)	104	61.2 - 157	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	(2013)	ND	ND - 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	(2013)	0.193	0.115 - 0.271	1	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	(2013)	0.1	ND - 0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2006)	1	ND - 2.18	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table 3 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	(2013)	93	59 - 126	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	(2014)	ND	ND - 100	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON)	(2013)	3	2 - 4	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2013)	483	354 - 612	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2013)	330	230 - 430	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2013)	0.8	0.6 - 1.0	5	n/a	Soil runoff

Any violation of MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 4 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Boron (ppm)	(2013)	0.2	N/A	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 5 - DETECTION OF FEDERAL DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	(2014)	7.5	6.8 - 8.1	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	(2014)	2	1 - 2	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *City of Waterford* 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 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Odor Threshold at 60 °C: Odor was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The Odor MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

2014 Consumer Confidence Report Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water Assessment was conducted for the RIVER POINTE WELL 1 and the RIVER POINTE WELL 2 of the WATERFORD RIVER POINTE water system in March 2004.

Well 001 - TREATED - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:
Manganese

is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Crops, and the associated fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide applications.

Septic systems in the vicinity

Existing Agricultural/domestic wells

Future residential sewer collection systems

Nearby registered but not upgraded USTs

is considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source, in addition to the activities listed above, the well is also vulnerable to the following future or existing activities/facilities:

Future high density housing

Existing and historical gas stations in zone B10

NPDES-permitted and storm drain discharge points

Maintenance and vehicular activities associated with nearby State Highway 132

Well 002 - TREATED - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)

Manganese

is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Residential septic systems in the vicinity

Future residential sewer collection systems

Nearby registered but not upgraded USTs

Gas stations in zones B5 and B10

Existing agricultural/domestic wells

is considered vulnerable to the activities located near the drinking water source. In addition to the activities listed above, the well is also vulnerable to the following future or existing activities/facilities.

Future high density housing

Irrigated and non-irrigated crops, and the associated fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide applications

NPDES-permitted and storm drain discharge points

Maintenance and vehicular activities associated with nearby State Highway 132

Discussion of Vulnerability

Well 01 - The only contaminant detected in the water supply was manganese. Treatment for the reduction of manganese below the state Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 50 parts per billion (ppb) is required and will be performed.

Well 02 -The only contaminants detected in the water supply were Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) and the Manganese. The current State Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for DBCP, set by the California Department of Health Services, is 200 parts per trillion (ppt) and the concentration detected on the sampling date was 37 ppt which is well below the MCL. DBCP is an organic chemical that was used as a soil fumigant for the control of plant parasitic nematodes in orchards and vineyards. Many water wells in Stanislaus County have had detectable concentrations of DBCP and the active public drinking water wells within the city of Waterford, which are sampled routinely, have been reported to have varying concentrations of DBCP below the MCL. Since the concentration of DBCP exceeds the public health goal of 17 ppt, the contaminant will be addressed as required in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Treatment for the reduction of manganese below the MCL of 50 parts per billion (ppb) is required and will be performed.

Wells 1 & 2 - The primary action taken to counter act the new wells vulnerability to nearby contamination activity was to provide a deep cement sanitary seal. The annular space between the 32-inch diameter bore hole and the 16-inch diameter steel well casing was filled on a continuous basis with sand-cement grout from a well depth of 136 feet to the ground surface. The bottom of the seal terminated in a competent clay formation. Moreover the operators of the River Pointe Water System will maintain an appropriate level of housekeeping in the vicinity of the wellhead, and will sample and test the well water in accordance with DHS standards for a drinking water source.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

City of Waterford
312 E Street
Waterford CA 95386

You can request a copy of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

City of Waterford
(209) 874-2328