



Waterford 2015 Annual Water Quality Report for the River Pointe Water System 5010042

The City of Waterford Water Department is pleased to present to you the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report. You will find detailed information regarding your drinking water quality, where it comes from, and other information in compliance with State and Federal law.

This report is intended to assure citizens that their drinking water is of the highest quality, meeting all federal and state water quality standards since implementation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974.

Through our trained and certified water professionals, citizens have the security of knowing their drinking water is the very best quality.

The City of Waterford is pleased to provide you with water that meets the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) standards for safety. In accordance with the USEPA and California regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act, water utilities are required to provide detailed water quality information to their consumers. Found in this report is water quality information from the River Pointe Water System.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If the report is not available in your native language, we encourage you to identify someone who understands it and can translate for you.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para información en español, llame por favor al (209) 874-2328.

Contact City of Waterford
Mailing Address City Hall:
P.O. Box 199
Waterford, Ca. 95386
(209) 874-2328

River Pointe Conservation Program

In 2015 we suffered our fifth year of a severe drought. Governor Brown mandated strict restrictions for the City of Waterford River Pointe Community. The citizens of River Pointe worked together and significantly reduced water usage by 34%.

The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.



For ways to save visit: <http://saveourwater.com/>

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RIVER POINTE SYSTEM 5010042

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015

HOW TO READ THE TABLE

The table below lists contaminants which: 1) have associated primary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that are registered and 2) were detected by the City of Waterford's Water Services Division. Contaminants were detected below, at or above the Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLR). The presence of these contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at (800) 426-4791 or visiting the agency's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.hfacts.html. California action levels are available on the State Water Resources Control Boards website www.waterboards.ca.gov.

Table 1 lists all regulated contaminants with Primary MCLs that the City of Modesto's Water Services Division detected in the drinking water below, at or above the State DLR.

Table 2 lists regulated contaminants with Secondary MCLs that were detected at or above the State DLR.

Table 3 lists disinfection residuals and by-products that were detected in the treated water.

ABBREVIATIONS

DLR: detection limit for reporting
 mg/L: number of milligrams in one liter of water
 n/a: not applicable
 NTU: nephelometric turbidity units
 pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
 pb: parts per billion
 ppm: parts per million
 ppt: parts per trillion
 TT: treatment technique
 µS/cm: micro-siemens/cm
 <: less than
 <: less than
 LRAA: locational Running Annual Average

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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.

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.

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

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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variance and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR INTERPRETING

MEASUREMENTS WITHIN THIS REPORT

1 PPM	1 PPB	1 PPT
1 second in 11.5 days	1 second in 31.7 years	1 second in 317.1 centuries
1 penny out of \$10,000	1 penny of \$10,000,000	1 penny of \$10,000,000,000
1 inch of 15.8 miles	1 inch of 15,782.8 miles	1 inch of 657.6 trips around the equator
1 minute in 1.9 years	1 minute in 19 century's	1 minute in 1,900 millenniums
1 ounce in 62,500 pounds	1 ounce in 31,250 tons	1 ounce in 31,250,000

*SOURCE: AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA) WEBSITE

**TABLE 1 - DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH MCL'S
 INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Arsenic	ppb	10	0.004	2	ND	0	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	1	2	0.01	0.193	.115-.271	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries
Flouride	ppm	2	1	0.1	0.1	ND-.2	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ppm	45	45	2	0.6	0.6	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff/leaching from fertilizer use, septic tanks and sewage
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	0	1	0.241	.047-.434	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS/HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Dibromo-chloropropane	ppt	200	1.7	10	ND	ND	2015	No	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on

AT THE TAP CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	DLR	# OF SAMPLES	90TH% CONCENTRATION	YEAR SAMPLED	#SAMPLE > ACTION LIMITS	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	0.05	11	0.02	2014	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	5	11	0.6	2014	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 2 - DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCL'S

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	STANDARDS	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	n/a	94	59-126	2013	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1600	n/a	n/a	483	354-612	2013	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	1000	n/a	n/a	330	230-430	2013	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	n/a	n/a	0.8	.6-1.0	2013	No	Soil runoff
Iron	ppm	500	n/a	n/a	0	ND	2013	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

ADDITIONAL INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Hardness(as CaCO3)	ppm	n/a	n/a	n/a	109.1	61.2-157	2013	No	"Hardness" is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.

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BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Heterotrophic Plate Count	cfu/ml	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	ND-<2	2015	No	n/a

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	Highest Month	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Coliform Bacteria	Present / Absent	>5.0% per month	0	n/a	0%	2015	No	Naturally present in the environment

TABLE 3 - DETECTED DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVG	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Chlorine	mg/l	4	4	n/a	1.1	.8-1.27	2015	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	UNITS	MCL	PHG	DLR	AVE	RANGE	YEAR SAMPLED	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	n/a	2	2.0	2015	No	By-product of Drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (Total)	ppb	80	n/a	n/a	6.85	6.8-6.9	2015	No	By-product of Drinking water disinfection