

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2021

Water Quality Report - June 29, 2022



This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is a summary of results of tests conducted to detect contaminants in your drinking water. It has been provided to educate you, our customer, about the quality of your drinking water for the monitoring period of **January 1 – December 31, 2021**. This report does not include all tests results, rather the focus is on reporting constituents which may be of particular public health interest. All testing results are available as a matter of public record.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA's) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE Since its founding, the Kirkwood Meadows Public Utility District (District) has considered water quality of utmost importance. This Consumer Confidence Report is presented to enhance your understanding of where your water comes from and what it contains to confirm that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all state and federal drinking water standards.

The District is committed to providing high quality, reliable, and environmentally sensitive water services to the residents and guests of Kirkwood. In doing so, we work to conserve and preserve our water sources.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state drinking water standards

The District is governed by a five member, elected Board of Directors. The Board meets every second Friday of the month in the Community Services Building in Kirkwood. Your attendance is encouraged. These meetings are televised regularly on community Channel 19. Agendas and Minutes from Board meetings are regularly posted on the District's Web site www.kmpud.com

For more information, please contact:

Timothy Roberts, Supervisor of Water Operations at 209-258-4444 or troberts@kmpud.com

IS OUR WATER SAFE? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM? There are 4 active ground water wells that provide drinking water to nearly 850 homes and businesses. The District's water distribution system consists of two water storage tanks with a total capacity of 950,000 gallons and several miles of distribution lines varying in size from two to ten inches in diameter.

NAME AND LOCATION OF WATER SOURCES Well #2 is located near the Kirkwood Community Playground. Wells #4 and #5 are located in the East Meadows, and Well #3 is located adjacent to the District's employee housing.



Drink your tap water and spare the planet from plastic bottle pollution.

Covid-19 Concerns

California's comprehensive and safe drinking water standards require treatment processes that remove and kill viruses such as Covid-19, as well as bacteria and other pathogens. Covid-19 is transmitted person to person, not through water, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The District's treatment of drinking water includes disinfection by chlorine addition, which is sufficient to destroy giardia cysts, which are much more resilient than viruses such as Covid-19. For more information, follow the link below, provided by California Water Boards:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/publications_forms/publications/factsheets/docs/covid-19/covid19_drinking_water_factsheet_english.pdf

Cross Connection Control

Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to allow water to flow into your home or business from the public water system but not allow water to flow in the reverse direction, creating effective cross connection protection. Reverse flow can carry untreatable pollutants and contaminants into the public water system, compromising water quality for all customers. Annual testing of backflow prevention assemblies is required to ensure they are effectively protecting the public water system. If your residence has fire sprinklers and/or landscaping, you are required to have a backflow prevention assembly.

Special Health Considerations for Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

CALIFORNIA SOURCE WATER QUALITY

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, 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, Inorganic, Pesticides and Herbicides, Chemical, and Radioactive.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (Division) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables 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 pose a health risk. The Division allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a 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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (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 contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for 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.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MFL: million fibers per liter.

ND: not detectable at testing limit.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSITUENTS regulated to protect your health

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Constituent | Units | MCL/PHG, MCLG, or MRDL | AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | ppb | 10 | 1.8 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos | ppm | 7 MFL | ND | 2020 | NO | Decay of water mains constructed of asbestos-containing cement. |
| Asbestos-Distribution System | ppm | 7 MFL | ND | 2017 | NO | Decay of water mains constructed of asbestos-containing cement. |
| Barium | ppb | 1000 | ND | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | ppm | 0.15 | ND | 2017 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2.0/2.0 | ND | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. KMPUD does not add fluoride to drinking water |
| Gross Alpha Radionuclide | pCi/l | 15/NA | 0.815 (Well 3 only) | 2020 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrates (as nitrogen) | ppm | 10/10 | 0.11 (Well 2 Only) | 2021 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion from natural deposits |
| Nitrites (as nitrogen) | ppm | 1 | ND | 2021 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion from natural deposits |
| Perchlorate | ppm | 6 | ND | 2021 | NO | Production of matches, flares, explosives, pyrotechnics |

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS-STAGE 2 MONITORING

| Constituent | Units | MCL/PHG, MCLG, or MRDL | AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| Chlorine | ppm | 4.0 | 0.895 | 2021 Running Annual Average | NO | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80/NA | 3.2 | 2021 | NO | By-product of disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60/NA | ND | 2021 | NO | By-product of disinfection |

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSTITUENTS regulated to protect your health
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant (complete if bacteria is detected) | Highest number of detections | Number of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | FULL COMPLIANCE FOR 2021 | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | 0 | 2 samples in a month with a detection | 0 | YES | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or E. coli | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli | 0 | YES | Human and animal fecal waste |

DETECTED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER CONSITUENTS regulated to protect your health

LEAD AND COPPER September 17, 2019

| Constituent | Number of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | Number of sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 10 | 0.0035 | 0 | 0.015 | 0 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10 | 0.45 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Same as for lead; leaching from wood preservatives |

DETECTED SECONDARY DRINKING WATER CONSITUENTS REGULATED FOR AETHETIC QUALITIES

National Secondary Drinking Water Standards are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects in drinking water. The EPA recommends secondary standards but does not require systems to comply with secondary MCLs.

| Constituent | Units | Secondary MCL | AVERAGE FROM ALL WATER SOURCES | SAMPLE DATE | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCES |
|------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Calcium | ppm | NA | 7.3 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Conductance | uS/cm | 1600 | 175 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness | ppm | NA | 43.75 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | ppb | 300 | 106.8 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium | ppm | NA | 6.87 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese* | ppb | 50 | 43.86 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium | ppm | NA | 24 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate | ppm | 500 | 6.7 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | 153.3 | 2021 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| True Color | Units | 15 | 0 | 2021 | NO | Naturally occurring organic materials |