

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Pinecrest Permittees Association**

Report Date: **May 15, 2019**

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 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: **Surface and Groundwater System No.5510004**

Name & general location of source(s): **Chinquapin Well -001, Meadowview Well -002, Pinecrest Lake -003, North Fork Tuolumne River -004, Sheering Creek -005**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

The lake source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recreational area, sewer collection systems. The North Fork and Sheering Creek sources are not considered vulnerable to any potential contaminating activities at this time.

A copy of the complete assessment is available or you may request a summary by contacting Merced District SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (559) 447-3300

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public meetings are usually held monthly.

Anyone interested in attending can call for specific times and dates. General meetings are held in the summer. Specific time and location is posted on the website at: <http://www.pinecrestpermittees.org/news>

For more information, contact: **Adam Coyan**

Phone: **209-965-3234**

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 (U.S. EPA).

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

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)

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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	July 2016	5	3.3	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2016	5	0.12	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2017-2018	9	ND-31	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2017-2018	28	10-44	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – 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 Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	.08	ND-.4	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2011-2015- 2016-2018	1.78	.043-3.91	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	2018	34.8	NA	60	NA	By-product of disinfection treatment
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	2018	40.5	NA	80	NA	By-product of disinfection treatment
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2018	0.75	0.2-2.2	4	4	Water Treatment additive for disinfection
Dichloromethane (ppb)	2017-2018	2.5	ND-9.92	6	1	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	2017-2018	1.0	ND-4.05	13	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Arsenic (ppb)	2017-2018	0.8	ND-4	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppm)	2017-2018	0.15	ND-.54	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (Units)	2017-2018	0.17	0.06-0.38	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017-2018	70	12-150	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2017-2018	114	14-231	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2017-2018	1.97	ND-6.54	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2017-2018	1.8	ND-6.3	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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 U.S. EPA'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

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from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/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: 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. Pinecrest Permittees Association 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were not required to conduct Level 1 assessment(s).

During the past year Level 2 assessments were not required to be completed for our water system.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were not required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we did not find *E. coli* in our water system.

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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.10
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

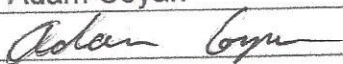
(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

Water System Name: Pinecrest Permittees Association
Water System Number: 5510004

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5/20/2019 (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: Adam Coyan
Signature: 
Title: General Manager
Phone Number: (209) 965-3234 Date: 5/20/19

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

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.http://pinecrestpermittees.org
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach 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 newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed 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: www._____

☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).

Pursuant to the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 64481(l), your Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is required to contain information in Spanish on the importance of the report or contain a telephone number or address where Spanish-speaking residents may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the report or assistance in Spanish. For any language spoken by a non-English speaking group that exceeds 1,000 residents or 10 percent of the residents in a community, the CCR is required to contain the same information in the appropriate language(s).

Armenian

Այս զեկույցը պարունակում է կարեւոր տեղեկություններ ձեր խմելու ջրի մասին: Խնդրում ենք դիմել *[Enter Water System's Name Here]* ջրի համակարգի հասցեով *[Enter Water System's Address Here]* կամ հեռախոսահամարով *[Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]* հայերենով օգնություն ստանալ համար:

Cantonese

本報告包含閣下飲用水嘅重要訊息。如需廣東話垂詢，請聯絡 *[Enter Water System's Name, with Address or Phone Number Here]*。

Farsi, Persian

گزارش شامل اطلاعات مهمی در مورد آب آشامیدنی شماست. لطفا برای کسب این *[Enter Water System's Name Here]* قسمت ، اطلاعات به صفحه *[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]* و گویش مورد نظر مراجعه فرمایید.

French

Ce rapport contient des informations importantes concernant votre eau potable. Veuillez contacter *[Enter Water System's Name Here]* à *[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]* pour de plus amples informations en français.

German

Dieser Bericht enthält wichtige Information über Ihr Trinkwasser. Bitte wenden Sie sich an *[Enter Water System's Name Here]* unter *[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]*, um Unterstützung in deutscher Sprache zu erhalten.

Hindi

इस रिपोर्ट में आपके पीने के जल से सम्बंधित महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी है।
हिंदी में सहायता के लिए, *[Enter Water System's Name Here]* को *[Enter Water System's Address Here]* अथवा *[Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]* पर संपर्क करें।

Hmong

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] yog koj xav tau kev pab hais lus Hmoob.

Japanese

この報告書には上水道に関する重要な情報が記されております。
ご質問等ございましたら、[Enter Water System's Name, with Address or Phone Number Here]まで日本語でご連絡下さい。

Korean

이 보고서는 당신의 식수에 관한 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있습니다. 한국어로 된 도움을 원하시면 [Enter Water System's Name, with Address or Phone Number Here] 로 문의하시기 바랍니다.

Mandarin (Simplified)

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助:[Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Mandarin (Traditional)

這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 [Enter Water System's Name Here] 以獲得中文的幫助:[Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Portuguese

Este relatório contém informação importante sobre sua água potável. Por favor entre em contato com [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para auxílio em português.

Punjabi

ਐਸ ਰਿਪੋਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਵਾਡੇ ਪੀਣੇ ਦੇ ਪਾਣੀ ਵਾਰੇ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਵਿਚ ਮਦਦ ਲਈ, [Enter Water System's Name Here] ਨੂੰ [Enter Water System's Address Here] ਜਾਂ [Enter Water System's Phone Number Enter] ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Russian

Этот отчет содержит важную информацию о вашей питьевой воде.
Пожалуйста, свяжитесь с [Enter Water System's Name Here] по [Enter Water

System's Address or Phone Number Enter для получения помощи на русском языке.

Spanish

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse ***[Enter Water System's Name Here]*** a ***[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]*** para asistirlo en español.

Tagalog

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa ***[Enter Water System's Name and Address Here]*** o tumawag sa ***[Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]*** para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog..

Thai

รายงานฉบับนี้มีข้อมูลที่สำคัญเกี่ยวกับน้ำประปาของท่าน
กรุณาติดต่อ ***[Enter Water System's Name Here]*** ที่ ***[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]*** เพื่อการช่วยเหลือในภาษาไทย

Vietnamese

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ ***[Enter Water System's Name Here]*** tại ***[Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here]*** để được trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that 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 <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.