

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System  
Name:

Super Water Co.

Report  
Date:

7/1/2018

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.

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.

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]

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.

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 hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

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

Type of water source(s) in  
use:

Name & general location of  
source(s):

Purchased water  
from TWD.

Drinking Water Source  
Assessment information:

Time and place of regularly  
scheduled board meetings for  
public participation:

Ann. 1 each year - Private meetings

For more information,  
contact:

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**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:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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)	High est No. of Dete ctions	No. of Months in Violatio n	MCL	MCLG	Typ ical Sou rce of Bac teri a		All purchased water is treated by TUD.	
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mont h)		1 positive monthly sample	0	Nat ural pres ent in the envi ron men t			

Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)		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)		(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> .								
<b>TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER</b>								
<b>Lead and Copper</b> (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>No. of Samples Collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected</b>	<b>No. Sites Exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>PH G</b>	<b>No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>

Lead (ppb)					15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)					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)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is
Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRD L]	PHG (MCLG ) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD</b>						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMC L	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant



TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample	Level	Range of	Notific	Health	

### 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 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. **[ENTER WATER SYSTEM'S NAME HERE]** 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. **[OPTIONAL: 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<i>None</i>				

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## For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE	N/A			
SPECIAL NOTICE				
VIOLATION OF				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language


### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment	

(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.

### Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A				
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TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption



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**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 required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

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**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 required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [**INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**] corrective actions and we completed [**INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**] of these actions.

N/A

**SONORA WATER COMPANY****WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2018**  
**TESTING YEAR 2018**

Each year, Sonora Water Co. is required to provide to its customer's information concerning the testing and treatment of water provided. As Sonora Water Co. purchases all water from Tuolumne Utilities District and does not "treat" said water, it is still required to have certain testings of that water and provide all information. Below we have provided information from TUD for the "Sonora Area", from which Sonora Water Co. receives its water.

Should you desire to examine the entire report, you may go to the website of TUD and do so.

**Regulated Substances:**

	<b>Substance Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Amount Detected</b>	<b>Range Low-High</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
1	Chlorine (ppm)	1.6	1.55-1.75	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
2	Control of DBP precursors [TOC] (ppm)	1	1.0-1.9	Various natural and man-made sources
3	Fluoride (ppm)	ND-0.1	NA 1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth.
4	Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	ND 2	NA 2	Erosion of natural deposits
5	Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppm)	43.98	34-61	By-product of drinking water disinfection
6	Nitrate [as nitrate] (ppm)	ND	ND-.4	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks/sewage; erosion of natural deposits
7	TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)]	46.6	34-57	By-product of drinking water disinfection
8	Turbidity5 (NTU)	2.3	.00-2.3	Soil runoff
9	Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	100	NA	Soil runoff
10	Copper (ppm)	ND	0-50	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives.
11	Lead (ppb)	ND-5.0	0-5.0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers.
12	Iron (ppb)	570	0-570	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
13	Manganese (ppb)	1.7	0-1.7	Leaching from natural deposits
14	Sulfate (ppm)	<1.0	<1.0-<1.0	Runoff/leach from natural deposits
15	Chlorate (ppb) Chromium VI (Hexavalent)	425'	ND-670	
16	Chromium (ppb)	ND	0-10	
17	Hardness (ppm)	19	NA	
18	Molybdenum (ppb)	0.04	ND-3.9	
19	Sodium (ppm)	5.3	NA	
20	Strontium (ppb)	53	30-99	
21	Vanadium (ppb)	0.2651	ND-1.3	

Continue on Reverse Side

**SONORA WATER COMPANY****WATER QUALITY REPORT YEAR 2018**  
**TESTING YEAR 2018**

By order from the State Water Resources Control Board, Sonora Water Co. must perform monthly and quarterly tests on the water provided to its customers.

**Below are results for those testings performed in 2018.**

	Test	Total	Positive Tubes	Average Levels	Testing Frequency
1	<b>Bacteriological</b>				
	Coliform	3.7	None	1.09-3.71	Monthly
	Chlorine (mg/L)	3.7	None	1.09-3.71	Monthly
2	<b>TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ug/L)</b>			40.75-47.73	Quarterly
3	<b>HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ug/L)</b>			39.3-42.87	Quarterly
		<b>Levels</b>		<b>Date of Testing</b>	
4	<b>Copper (ug/L)</b>	ND		7/2018	Every 3 years
5	<b>Lead (ug/L)</b>	ND		7/2018	Every 3 years

Defination of Coding:

NA	Not Applicable
ND	None (Not) Detected
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million