

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Angels Water System Report Date: 5/7/10

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, 2009.

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: Surface Water

Name & location of source(s): Our water source is the Stanislaus River that flows through Hunters Reservoir, down the Utica Ditch to Ross Reservoir and eventually to the City of Angels Forebay.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Angels Water System's surface water source, the Utica Ditch from Angels Treatment plant to Murphy's in May 2006. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply; however the source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Sewer collection systems (Town of Murphy's), gas stations, and historic mining operations in the watershed.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, Stockton District Office, 31 E. Cannel Street, Room 270, Stockton, California 95202, or from the City of Angels, P.O. Box 667, Angels Camp, CA 95222. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Joseph O. Spano, District Engineer, at (209) 948-3816, or the City of Angels at (209) 736-2181.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City Council meetings are held at 6:00 PM the first and third Tuesday of each month at the City of Angels Fire Department located at 1404, Vallecito Road, Angels Camp, California, 95222.

For more information, contact: Mary Kelly Phone: (209) 736-2181

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 USEPA and the state 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, 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 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 SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(0)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(0)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	20	<3.0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.11	0	1.3	0.17	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)	1/5/2010	1.6	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	1/5/2010	16	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
<i>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</i>						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	1/01/09 to 12/31/09	--- Average 0.51 ppm	1.06 to 0.20 ppm	MRDL= 4.0 mg/l as Cl ₂	MRDLG= 4.0 mg/L as Cl ₂	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2009 4 samples	Average 40.5 ppb	24.0 ppb to 45.0 ppb	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	2009 4 samples	Average 39.3 ppb	23.4 ppb to 44.6 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Control of DBP precursors (TOC) Removal ratio required 1.0	2009 Monthly	Removal ratio average 1.10	Removal ratio 1.0 to 2.05	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

TABLE 5 - 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 Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	1/5/2010	Less than 3.0	N/A	15 Units	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity Langelier Index	1/5/2010	-2.52	N/A	Non-corrosive	N/A	Corrosivity Langelier Index
Zinc ppm	1/5/2010	<5	N/A	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes
Odor --- Threshold (Units)	1/5/2010	1.0	N/A	3 Units	N/A	Odor --- Threshold (Units)
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1/5/2010	60.4	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	1/5/2010	21.0	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride ppm	1/5/2010	4.3	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence.
Sulfate ppm	1/5/2010	5.4	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
NONE DETECTED				

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

*Based on the new information provided by the City, the Department now believes that the City did not exceed the permit conditions as documented in Citation No. 03-10-09C-009 issued on November 2 2009. As a result, the Department is hereby resending the subject citation with the understanding that the City recognizes the fact that the water treatment plant will sooner or later need to be expanded to include the forth filter.

*During the Month of January 2010 the City failed to conduct the monthly total organic carbon (TOC) monitoring. As a result of this violation, the Department has issued Citation No. 030-10-10C-003.

The City has responded to the Directives of this Citation as of March 11 2010. The City has met ,with this notification in our CCR, the Directives of this Citation.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Surface Water Conventional Filtration
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 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 0.50 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.13
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE KNOWN

(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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided earlier in this report.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

CDPH's Drinking Water Program (DWP) is within the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. DWP regulates public drinking water systems, but it doesn't regulate bottled water or vended water -- these are regulated as food by CDPH's Food and Drug Branch. The California Department of Public Health web site has educational Fact Sheets on many topics relating to public water systems and water issues. Their web site is <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/Pages/DWP.aspx>