

2400039
Annual Water Quality Report
Hansons Landing
2013

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber, Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is derived from the well located at the North Western corner of the park off the main entranceway.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Dave Hanson @ 639-5016. Someone will gladly answer any questions which you may have.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Hansons Landing routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, to December 31 of 2013. The most recent of test results are presented to you. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. We monitor for 52 constituents in your drinking water. Only the detected constituents will be listed below.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level – (mandatory language) the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

- **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 contamination

TEST RESULTS

Radioactive Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL G	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
5. Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	N	4.89		0	(c) 50	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Uranium	N	6.01		0	30	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants						
10. Barium (ppm)	N	0.185		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	0.63		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead (ppb)	N	0		0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper (ppm)	N	0.		1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.		4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
8. Arsenic (ppb)	N	3		n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0	0.5-1.09	MRDL 0.4	MRDLG 4	Some people who use water with chlorine well in excess of the MRDL can experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose as well as stomach discomfort

Radiological sampling 2003, 2013
 Inorganic Sampling 2012
 Nitrate sampling as of 2013

Copper and Lead as of 2013

VOC sample as of 2013

TTHM and Haloacetic acids 2012

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

2) 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. EPA/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).

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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.*
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.*
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.*
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We would appreciate your repairing any leaking water faucets and toilets. This will help conserve our water resources and insure an adequate supply of water for all.