

Sierra Lakes County Water District

2006 Consumer Confidence Report

(Prepared June, 2007)

The Sierra Lakes County Water District (SLCWD) Board of Directors and Maintenance and Operations staff are pleased to present to you the 2006 Consumer Confidence Report. Any questions should be directed to the SLCWD M&O office, at (530) 426-7802.

California water suppliers are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The Federal Government through the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 regulates drinking water quality. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establishes uniform standards for this regulation. In California, the State Department of Health Services (DHS) enforces these standards.

Public Meetings

The Sierra Lakes County Water District Board of Directors meets regularly each month at the Administration Office, 7300 Short Road, in Serene Lakes. For more information call Dianna Smith at 530-426-7800 or 530-426-1120 (fax).

Your Water Source

Water for the SLCWD system is obtained from Lake Serena, the northern lake of the two located in Serene Lakes. In emergency situations, a well is available as a back-up water source. However, the well was not utilized in the past year.

Because Lake Serena is our drinking water source, swimming in this lake is illegal. ***Swimming is allowed only in Lake Dulzura.***

Explanation of Terms

To help you better understand the terms and abbreviations that *may* be used in the report, we've provided the following definitions:

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

MCL's are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set by the USEPA.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risks. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

PRIMARY MCL: - legally enforceable standards that protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

SECONDARY MCL: standards for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water.

Contaminants do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – a measure of the clarity of water.

PHG: Public Health Goal – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known health risk. PHG's are set by the California EPA.

ACU: Apparent Color Unit - A measure of color in drinking water.

AL: Regulatory Action Level – The level of contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million – or milligrams per liter (mg/l). The equivalent of 1¢ in \$10,000.

ppb: parts per billion – or micrograms per liter (ug/l). The equivalent of 1¢ in \$10,000,000.

Lab Detection Level: This number represents the lowest level of a contaminant the laboratory is required to detect.

NS: No Standard: A standard has not been established by the USEPA.

About Water Quality

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 (in some cases radioactive material) and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or 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 gasoline production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which 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

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique*</i>	Direct Filtration
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards**</i> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1. Be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.29 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	none

* A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

** 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 that meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 Safe Drinking 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/Center 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).

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
*Lead and Copper 2005 test results	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	4.1 ppb	1	15 ppb	2 ppb	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	10	55 ppb	none	1.3 ppm	.17ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS*						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Lab Detection Level	Analysis Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Dec-06	1.0 ppm	4.8 ppm	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	Dec-06	1 ppm	8 ppm	NS	NS	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 4 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of <u>Primary</u> Drinking Water Standards/ Disinfection Byproducts						
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Lab Detection Level	Analysis Results	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trhalomethanes (TTHM's)	Dec-06	0.5	26.3 ppm	80 ppm	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid						Byproduct of drinking water