

Shasta Community Services District 2009 Consumer Confidence Report September 2010

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2008.*

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

Type of water source in use: Surface Water

Name of source: Whiskeytown Lake

Drinking Water Source Assessment information:

The California Department of Health Services conducted a source water assessment on our Whiskeytown Lake source in April 2003. Our source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: 1) historic gas stations, 2) historic waste dumps/landfills, 3) mining operations - active and historic, 4) septic systems - high density, and 5) wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities. Our source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with the detection of aluminum: Drinking water treatment plants. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting the District office at 241-6264.

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

3rd Wednesday of every month at 7 p.m. at the District Office, 10711 French Alley, Shasta, CA

For more information, contact Ken Mariette, Interim Manager Phone: (530) 241-6264

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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 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).

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 which a water system must follow.

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*, 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead & Copper (units) Year	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2009	10	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 2009	10	0.556	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppm)	2004	70.2	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2008	24-58	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2008	24-66	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2004	2.5	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2004	29	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	2004	3	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Chloride (ppm)	2004	1.35	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2004	42	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (units)	2004	5	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials

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'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).

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

TABLE 5 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

<i>Treatment Technique</i> *	In-line
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards</i> **	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 - Be equal to or less than 0.2 NTU in 95% of the measurements taken each month. 2 - Not exceed 1 NTU for more than 1 continuous hour when using a continuous monitoring program and not exceed 1 NTU at any time when monitoring at 4-hour intervals. 3 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than 8 consecutive hours while the plant is in operation.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	97.5%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.99
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant 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 which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.