



**PINE GROVE WATER SYSTEM**  
**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 1700526**  
**2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**JULY 1, 2012**

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, 2011.

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

### **Pine Grove Water System Source Information:**

**Type of Water Source(s) in Use:** Surface Influenced Spring  
Groundwater

**Name & Location of Source(s):** Pine Grove Spring, Located in Cobb, CA  
Schwartz Spring, Located on High Road

### **Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:**

Assessments of Pine Grove Spring and Schwartz Spring were conducted by the State Health Department in February, 2003. Pine Grove Spring was found to be most vulnerable to surface water; streams, lakes and rivers. These influences are not associated with any detected contaminants. Schwartz Spring was considered to be most vulnerable to the presence of historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, herbicide use areas, freeways/highways and managed forest activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Department of Health Services, 50 D St, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. The phone number is (707) 576-2145.

### **General Drinking Water Source Information**

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 by-products 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.

### **Stay Connected!**

#### **Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting Information**

You are invited to attend our regularly scheduled board meetings which are held on the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm.

#### **Meeting Location:**

District Office

16595 Hwy 175, Cobb

#### **Want to Contact Us?**

General Manager: Mr. Robert Stark

Phone: (707) 928-5262

Mail@CobbAreaWater.com

#### **Important Lead and Copper Information**

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. Pine Grove Water System 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## 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 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.

**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)

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

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 8 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.

*\*Any violation of an 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	Highest # of Detections	# 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

**TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)*	10	7.3	1*	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	.12	0	1.3	0.3	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 (reporting units) Source Name	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b> ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	4.7 4.3	- -	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
<b>Hardness (ppm)</b> ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	21.0 16.0	- -	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM's [Total Trihalo-methanes](ppb) ~Bromodichloromethane ~Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	2011	2.5 0.87 1.6	-	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ~Dichloroacetic Acid	2011	1.3 1.3	-	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2011	0.72	<0.11 - 1.2	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (PCi/L)	2010	0.0275	0.02–0.035	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) ~Schwartz Spring	2011	6.6	-	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) ~Schwartz Spring	2011	0.2	-	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) Source Name	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm) ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	1.9 1.9	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units) ~Pine Grove Spring	2011	3	-	15	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (units) ~Pine Grove Spring	2011	1	-	3	-	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (uMho) ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	70 56	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm) ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	0.77 0.77	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	72 60	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (units) ~Schwartz Spring ~Pine Grove Spring	2011 2011	0.77 0.46	-	5	-	Soil Runoff

**One part per million (ppm) is approximately:**

- 1 second in 11.5 days
- Half an aspirin dissolved in a bathtub of water

**One part per billion (ppb) is approximately:**

- One minute in two thousand years
- One aspirin dissolved in an Olympic-sized swimming pool

**TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	<i>Slow Sand Filtration System</i>
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<i>Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 1.0 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.</i>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	<i>100%</i>
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	<i>0.37 NTU</i>
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	<i>0</i>

(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 VIOLATION OF A MCL,  
MRDL, AL, TT,  
OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT**

**Summary Information for Lead Action Level Exceedence:**

\*One of the lead samples collected from our distribution system in 2011 was found to be at levels that exceed the AL for lead. The 90th percentile level detected for all lead samples was below the AL. Additional monitoring for lead will be conducted in 2012.

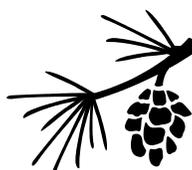
**Lead Information:** Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Disinfection Byproduct Monitoring Violation:** Annual Monitoring for disinfection byproducts must occur during the warmest months of the year at specific sampling sites in our distribution system. During 2011 we did not collect our disinfection byproduct samples in accordance with our sampling plan. Additional monitoring is scheduled for 2012.

**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).



Pine Grove Water System

Consumer Confidence Report