

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: USFS – Sunset Campground Report Date: 5/7/2013

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, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Sunset Campground Well

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: 02/2003 – Copy Attached

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

For more information, contact: _____ Phone: () _____

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 (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 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 California 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, 5, 7, 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	Absent	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	Absent	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)						Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)						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 (mg/l)						Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/l)						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride						Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which 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)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ug/l)						Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/l)						Leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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>.

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For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 — SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
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 _____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2— Not exceed _____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3— Not exceed _____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(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 below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Drinking Water Source Assessment

Water System

U.S. Forest Serv.-Sunset Point Camp

Lake County

Transient Non-community Water System

Water Source

WELL 01

Assessment Date

February, 2003

Assessment Completed By

DHS Mendocino District

California Department of Health Services
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
DHS Mendocino District

District No.	03
System No.	1700634
Source No.	001
PS Code	1700634-001

Vulnerability Summary **Transient Non-community Water System**District Name DHS Mendocino District District No. 03 County LakeSystem Name U.S. Forest Serv.-Sunset Point Camp System No. 1700634Source Name WELL 01 Source No. 001 PS Code 1700634-001Completed by DHS Mendocino District Date February, 2003

According to DHS records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Transient Noncommunity Groundwater System Method.

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01
of the U.S. Forest Serv.-Sunset Point Camp water system in February, 2003

The source is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

Discussion of Vulnerability

There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply, however the source is still considered vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Department of Health Services
50 D Street, Suite 200
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Bruce H. Burton
District Engineer
(707) 576-2145
(707) 576-2722 (fax)

Vulnerability Ranking

District Name DHS Mendocino District District No. 03 County Lake

System Name U.S. Forest Serv.-Sunset Point Camp System No. 1700634

Source Name WELL 01 Source No. 001 PS Code 1700634-001

Completed by DHS Mendocino District Date February, 2003

No PCAs were identified in the assessment as posing a risk to the water supply. Refer to the last page for more information.

Zone	PCA (Risk Ranking)	*	PCA Risk Points	Zone Points	PBE Points	Vulnerability Score

* = A contaminant potentially associated with this activity has been detected in the water supply.

Explanation of Source Water Assessments and Definition of Terms

A source water assessment was recently completed for this drinking water source. The assessment identifies the vulnerability of the drinking water supply to contamination from typical human activities. The assessments are intended to facilitate and provide the basic information necessary for a local community to develop a program to protect the drinking water supply.

A summary of the complete assessment is provided here. For more information, contact the agency or individual that prepared the assessment (shown in summary). You may also contact the local Department of Health Services Drinking Water Field Operations Branch district office (<http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/technical/dwp/districtofficesmap.pdf>). Additional information about assessments can be found at: <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/dwsap/FAQ.htm>

Terms used in this summary:

Source Water Assessment: An assessment is an evaluation of a drinking water source to determine the "possible contaminating activities" (PCAs) to which the source is most vulnerable. The assessment includes: a delineation of protection zones around the source; an inventory of the types of PCAs within the source protection zones; and an analysis to determine the PCAs to which the source is most vulnerable. The information is compiled into a report that includes a map, calculations, checklists, and a summary of the findings.

Possible Contaminating Activity (PCA): A PCA is a current or historic human activity that is an actual or potential origin of contamination for a drinking water source. PCAs include activities that use, store, produce or dispose of chemicals that have the potential to contaminate drinking water supplies. There are 110 types of PCAs in the California DWSAP program.

PCA Risk Ranking: Each type of PCA is assigned a risk ranking (Very High, High, Moderate, or Low). The risk ranking is based on the contaminant(s) typically associated with that PCA, the likelihood of release from that type of facility based on historical experience, and the mobility of the contaminant(s).

PCA Inventory: The PCA inventory is a review using local knowledge, databases, and on-site evaluations to identify the occurrence and approximate location of PCAs in the source water zones. The inventory for the basic DWSAP assessments is a presence-absence review. If a type of PCA occurs in a zone, a "Yes" is noted in the inventory for that zone, regardless of whether there is one or many of that type of facility within the zone. If a PCA has been associated with a contaminant detected in the water supply, a notation is made in the PCA inventory.

Source Water Zones or Areas: These are areas located around and typically adjacent to a drinking water source that have been identified as initial protection areas.

For groundwater sources, there are typically three concentric circular zones around a source (Zones A, B5 and B10). The sizes of the are determined based on characteristics of the source. PCAs located in the inner Zone A are considered more of a risk to the water supply than PCAs located in the middle Zone B5. Similarly, PCAs located in Zone B5 are considered more of a risk than PCAs located in the outer Zone B10.

For surface water sources, the watershed is defined as the overall protection area, and as an option, zones are defined closer to the source. Two types of zones are typically established. Zone A is the area within and near the surface water body and its tributaries. Zone B is an area within 2,500 feet of the intake, not including areas in Zone A. For surface water sources, PCAs located in Zone A are considered a greater threat than PCAs located in Zone B. PCAs located on the watershed outside of the zones are considered to be of less risk to the water supply. If zones have not been defined, PCAs are considered to be of equal risk regardless of location on the watershed.

Physical Barrier Effectiveness (PBE): The PBE for a source is an evaluation of the ability of the source and the surrounding area to prevent the movement of contaminants into the source. The PBE is based on the construction and operation features of the source, and the characteristics of the surrounding area. A source is assigned a PBE of Low, Moderate or High, where High indicates that the physical barriers of the source and site are very effective in preventing the movement of contaminants. By design, typical groundwater sources will have Moderate PBE, while typical surface water sources will have Low PBE. This is due to the greater exposure of surface water sources to contamination.

Vulnerability Ranking: The vulnerability ranking is a summary of the PCAs identified in the assessment prioritized by the risk that they pose to the water supply. The prioritization is based on the risk associated with a PCA, the zone in which it occurs, and the PBE of the source. In the vulnerability ranking, points are assigned as follows:

PCA risk ranking	Very High = 7	High = 5	Moderate = 3	Low = 1	Unknown in any zone = 0
Zone (Groundwater)	A = 5	B5 = 3	B10 = 1		
Zone (Surface water with zones)	A = 5	B = 3	Watershed = 1		
Zone (Surface water without zones)	Watershed = 5				
Physical Barrier Effectiveness	Low = 5	Moderate = 3	High = 1		

The points for each type of PCA in each zone are totaled to give a vulnerability score, and the PCAs are ranked in order from the highest score to the lowest score. PCAs associated with detected contaminants are ranked at the top, regardless of vulnerability score. By definition, groundwater sources are not considered vulnerable to PCAs with scores less than 8, and surface water sources are not considered vulnerable to PCAs with scores less than 11. It should be noted that the vulnerability ranking scores do not have a direct quantitative value. Rather, the points are used only to relatively rank the types of PCAs for an individual source.

Note: Some of the summaries do not include a vulnerability ranking. If the assessment was done on paper and the details were not entered into the database, the vulnerability ranking is not available here. In addition, alternate methods of determining vulnerability were allowed in some cases, and the vulnerability ranking is not in the database.

Vulnerability Summary: The source is considered most vulnerable to the PCAs with the highest score, and to PCAs associated with detected contaminants. These PCAs are noted in the vulnerability summary. Further details or discussion may be provided in the vulnerability discussion.

Source Chemical Monitoring Requirements

Note: well sources must be operated at least 15 minutes before samples are collected. If well pump cannot be operated continuously for 15 minutes, collect samples toward end of well cycle. All samples must be collected before treatment.

Date of report: 3/28/2011

System Name: U.S. FOREST SERV.-SUNSET POINT CAMP

System number: 1700634

Source Name : WELL 01

Source class: NCWS

Source Code : 1700634-001

Includes special monitoring for ARSENIC

Chemical Group : 64432- Primary - Inorganics

Chemical	Last result	Units	MCL	Date of last	Frequency	Next due	Notes
Arsenic	61.00	ug/l	10	6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Fluoride	< 0.10	mg/l	2	6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed

Chemical Group : 64432.1 -Nitrate/Nitrite

Chemical	Last result	Units	MCL	Date of last	Frequency	Next due	Notes
Nitrate (as NO3)	< 1.00	mg/l	45	6/14/2010	Once per year	Jun 2011	
Nitrite(as N)	< 200.00	ug/l	1000	6/14/2010	Once every three years	Jun 2013	

Chemical Group : 64449-A & B - Secondary Standards

Chemical	Last result	Units	MCL	Date of last	Frequency	Next due	Notes
Bicarbonate	140.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Calcium	7.70	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Carbonate	< 5.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Hydroxide	< 1.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Iron	520.00	ug/l	300	6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Magnesium	5.70	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Manganese	650.00	ug/l	50	6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Sodium	31.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Total Alkalinity	110.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
Total Hardness	43.00	mg/l		6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed
pH	7.10			6/22/2007	One time sample required		Completed

GENERAL MINERAL & PHYSICAL & INORGANIC ANALYSIS (9/99)

Date of Report: 12/06/25

Sample ID No.12F0739-01

Laboratory

Signature Lab

Name: ALPHA ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES INC.

Director: *June Love*

Name of Sampler:T. Clarkson

Employed By: American Land and Leisure

Date/Time Sample

Date/Time Sample

Date Analyses

Collected:12/06/17/1400

Received @ Lab:12/06/18/1340

Completed:12/06/18

System

System

Name:U.S. FOREST SERV.-SUNSET POINT CAMP

Number: 1700634

Name or Number of Sample Source:WELL 01

* User ID: RXR Station Number: 1700634-001 *

* Date/Time of Sample: |12|06|17|1400| Laboratory Code: 1610 *

* YY MM DD TTTT YY MM DD *

* Date Analysis completed: |12|06|18| *

* Submitted by: Phone #: *

MCL	REPORTING	CHEMICAL	ENTRY	ANALYSES	DLR
	UNITS		#	RESULTS	
	mg/L	Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L)	00900		
	mg/L	Calcium (Ca) (mg/L)	00916		
	mg/L	Magnesium (Mg) (mg/L)	00927		
	mg/L	Sodium (NA) (mg/L)	00929		
	mg/L	Potassium (K) (mg/L)	00937		

| Total Cations Meq/L Value: |

	mg/L	Total Alkalinity (AS CaCO3) (mg/L)	00410		
	mg/L	Hydroxide (OH) (mg/L)	71830		
	mg/L	Carbonate (CO3) (mg/L)	00445		
	mg/L	Bicarbonate (HCO3) (mg/L)	00440		
*	mg/L+	Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	00945		.5
*	mg/L+	Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	00940		
45	mg/L	Nitrate (as NO3) (mg/L)	71850	< 1.0	2.0
2	mg/L	Fluoride (F) (Natural-Source)	00951		.1

| Total Anions Meq/L Value: |

	Std.Units+	PH (Laboratory) (Std.Units)	00403		
***	umho/cm+	Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umhos/cm)	00095		
****	mg/L+	Total Filterable Residue@180C(TDS) (mg/L)	70300		
15	Units	Apparent Color (Unfiltered) (Units)	00081		
3	TON	Odor Threshold at 60 C (TON)	00086		1.
5	NTU	Lab Turbidity (NTU)	82079		
0.5	mg/L+	MBAS (mg/L)	38260		

* 250-500-600 ** 0.6-1.7 *** 900-1600-2200 **** 500-1000-1500

MCL	REPORTING UNITS	CHEMICAL	ENTRY #	ANALYSES RESULTS	DLR
1000	ug/L	Nitrite as Nitrogen(N) (ug/L)	00620	< 200	400

+ Indicates Secondary Drinking Water Standards