



# 2014 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PINE GROVE WATER SYSTEM  
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 1700526

May 1, 2015

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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, 2014.

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

## Pine Grove Water System Drinking Water Source Information:

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name & Location of Source(s): Schwartz Spring, Located on High Road  
Cobb Area County Water District (CACWD)



## 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## Drinking Water Source Assessment Info:

An assessment of the drinking water source for Pine Grove Water System (CACWD) was conducted in February 2003. Schwartz Spring is considered most vulnerable to the presence of historic gas stations, waste water treatment plants, known contaminant plumes, herbicide use areas, freeways/highways and managed forests. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California State Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D Street, Room 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 & 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 State Board 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**

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

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
Fecal Coliform Bacteria and <i>E. Coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coli-	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

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

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected Date: 2013	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	5	5.0	0	15	0.2	Internal Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

**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 (ppm)	2014	4.6	-	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014	24	-	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
Gross Alpha (PCi/L)	2013	0.857	0.373-1.34	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	2.6	-	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
TTHM's [Total Trihalomethanes](ppb) -Bromodichloromethane -Chloroform (Trichloromethane) -Dibromochloromethane	2014 2014 2014 2014	3.37 2.01 1.85 1.79	ND-11.67 ND-3.10 ND-6.06 ND-2.49	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.55	0.3 – 0.8	[MRDL=4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG=4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5's [Haloaceticacids (five)] (ppb) -Dichloroacetic Acid	2014 2014	1.1 1.1	ND-1.1 ND-1.1	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**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
Chloride (ppm)	2014	1.1	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (uMho)	2014	70	-	1,600	-	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	0.78	-	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2014	91	-	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits



**Remember to:**

- *Irrigate in the morning or evening, **NOT** mid-day!*
- *Wash your veggies in a bowl, not under running water*
- *Check for leaks in pipes and toilets*
- *Use dishwasher and washing machine with **FULL** loads only*
- *Wash car with a bucket and sponge, use self closing nozzle on hose*
- *Use a broom, not a hose to clean driveways and walkways*

### 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.

Variances 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)

### **Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, AL or Violation of Any Monitoring and Reporting Requirement:** *None*

#### **Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

**D**rinking 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.

**S**ome 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 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>.

*You are Welcome to Attend our Monthly Board Meeting at 7 p.m. on the 2nd Wednesday of every Month: 16595 Hwy 175, Cobb*