

# 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Blue Lakes Improvement Club Water, Inc**

Report Date: 6/12/15

*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 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 in use:** Well Water - Well 01 - Depth: 40 feet 6 inches

**Name & location of source:** Well 01 - Located in the Blue Lakes Resort Subdivision in a protected building. Our well taps the vast underground aquifer between the two lakes – Upper Blue Lake and Mid Lake.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment information:** System # 1700561 – A source assessment was conducted for Well 01 of the Blue Lakes Improvement Club water system in December, 2002.

**The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:**

➤ Septic systems – high density

**Discussion of Vulnerability:**

The drinking water source is considered vulnerable to the above 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:**

Sheri Miller, P.E., Mendocino District Engineer, (707) 576-2734, fax (707) 576-2722

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

Please call Kay Summerfield (Clerk of the Board) 707-275-2701 for information about the next opportunity for public participation in decisions about our drinking water. Blue Lakes Improvement Club Water Meetings are held 6:00 PM the third Monday each month at 9812 Malpas Way or other designated meeting location as set by the Board of Directors of the Blue Lakes Improvement Club Water, INC.

**For more information, contact:**

David L. Eby (Water Operations Manager) 707-275-2771 daveby@pacific.net

Jackie Smith (Board President) 707-275-2204 jsmith@hughes.net

Kay Summerfield (Clerk of the Board) 707-275-2701 knsummerfield@sbcglobal.net

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Nick Summerfield (Board Member) 707-275-2701 nick@ncide.org

Tamsen Donner (Board Member) 707-275-0547 no email

**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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs or 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 which 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)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	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	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 09/20/13	5	no detect	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 09/20/13	5	no detect	0	1.3	0.17	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 (ppm)	1/31/2012	5.7	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/31/2012	137	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

\*Any violation of an MC 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
Chlorine (ppm)	daily	3.30	3.10 - 3.40	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (ppm)	1/31/12	0.16	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	7/31/07	0.11	N/A	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate {NO <sub>3</sub> } (ppm)	7/19/14	<1.0	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Nitrite (as N) (ppm)	1/31/12	<0.02	N/A	1	1	erosion of natural deposits

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

**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
Turbidity (NTU) before filters	Taken weekly	0.5	0.03 – 2.45	5 units	none	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1/31/12	140.0	N/A	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Hardness	1/32/12	137.0	N/A	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1/31/12	250	N/A	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Alkalinity	1/31/12	120.0	N/A	none		Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate	1/31/12	150.0	N/A	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium	1/31/12	36.0	N/A	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	1/31/12	2.1	N/A	500	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	1/31/12	12.0	N/A	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	1/31/12	4.0	N/A	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
PH	1/31/12	7.15	N/A	none	none	Erosion of natural deposits

\* There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Chromium VI (hexavalent chromium)	5/15/02	0.27 ppb	N/A	N/A	Chromium VI (hexavalent chromium)

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

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

No contaminants exceeded USEPA and State Department of Public Health Services water quality standards and no violations of any TT or monitoring and reporting requirements.

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE  
GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)  2	03/10/2014 12/03/2014  Checked Monthly above are the only positive samples	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	n/a	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	n/a	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT****SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE**

Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

**SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES**

No uncorrected deficiencies – UV protection and sodium-hypochlorite solution properly disinfected the water prior to distribution system.

**VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT**

TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
none	n/a	-	-	-

**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).

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>.