

*2014 Consumer Confidence Report
Leavitt Lake Community Services District (LLCSD)
Public Water System # 1810004
April 2015*

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State & Federal Regulations.
This report shows the results of our monitoring through December 31, 2014.
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):	Well #1 & Well #2		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	The California State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (Division) has completed assessments on our sources. The sources are considered most vulnerable to above ground storage tanks & water wells, which are not associated with any detected contaminants.		
Time & place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	The third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 P.M. at 471-830 Buffum Lane, Susanville		
For more information, contact:	Manager Catherine Seabourn	Phone:	(530) 257-7977

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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| <p>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 & technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, & appearance of drinking water.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.</p> <p>ND: not detectable at testing limit.</p> <p>uS/cm: microSiemens per centimeter</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs & MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring & reporting requirements, & water treatment requirements.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L).</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L).</p> |
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The sources of drinking water (both tap water & bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, & wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals &, in some cases, radioactive material, & 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 & bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, & wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts & metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides & herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, & residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic & volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes & petroleum production, & can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, & septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil & gas production & mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA & the Division prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below list the drinking water contaminants 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 Division 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.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	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 & a repeat sample detect total coliform & either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD & COPPER						
Lead & Copper (units) Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th %tile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2013	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) 2013	10	89	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chromium (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2008 2008	6.0 3.0	50	(100)	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2014 2015	3.9 ND	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2007 2007	0.36 0.15	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate, as NO ₃ (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2013 2013	5.3 4.4	45	45	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2008	6.2 5.0	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color* (units)	Well 1 Well 2	2012 2015	ND 15-30*	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron* (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2015	ND 980*	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Manganese (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2013	ND 5	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2015	610 730-840	1,600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2013	110 200	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2015	330 540	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity* (units)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2015	0.3 5.0-19*	5	None	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	Well 1 Well 2	2009 2007	ND 79	5000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Note: *Any violation of an MCL is asterisked. Additional information is provided later in this report.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM & HARDNESS						
Chemical (units)	Source	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	Well 1	2015	82	None	None	Salt present in the water & is generally naturally occurring
	Well 2	2007	87			
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1	2015	130	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium & calcium, & are usually naturally occurring
	Well 2	2008	195			

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS					
Chemical (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL (MRDL)	MRDLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	0.4 - 0.5	(4.0)	4	Disinfectant added for treatment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2014	1.8	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	2014	ND	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL

Color, Iron, & Turbidity: Because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics, there are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for color, iron, & turbidity. Due to recent results above the MCLs the District is performing quarterly monitoring for color, iron, & turbidity.

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 & 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, & 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* & 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 & young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. LLCSD 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.