

.2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Trinity Knolls Mutual Water Company Report Date: June 30, 2015

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: Ground Water (Wells)

Name & general location of sources: Six ground water wells located in and around the Trinity Knolls & KOA Resort

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The California Division of Drinking Water (DDW) completed a source water assessment of the Trinity Knolls Mutual Water Company's well sources in August 2002. Wells 01, 02, 03, and 04 not considered vulnerable to any possible contaminating activities. Well 05 is considered most vulnerable to high density septic systems, which is not associated with any detected contaminants. Well 06 is considered most vulnerable to high density septic systems and gas stations, which are not associated with any detected contaminants. You may view a copy of the completed assessment by contacting Cindi Ahmann at (530) 266-3504 or Mey Bunte (California DDW) at 530-224-3265.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: General Board meetings are held quarterly, and the annual Board meeting is held the 2nd Saturday of October. All Water System members are notified in advance of the time and location of the annual Water Board meeting. If you wish to be notified of the quarterly meetings contact Cindi Ahmann.

For more information, contact: Cindi Ahmann

Phone: 530-266-3504

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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

J: Result is detected above the method detection limit but not quantified above the reporting limit.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, 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*, 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, 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*, 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 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

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.) <u>1</u>	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) <u>0</u>	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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/16/14	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/16/14	5	0.974	1	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 (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	8/29/14	2	Single Sample	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/29/14	70	Single Sample	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/29/14	0.6	Single Sample	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Sample from distribution system
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/29/14	ND	Single Sample	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Sample from distribution system.
Residual Chlorine	Daily	0.69 Ave.	0.31 - 1.38	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant treatment. Sample from distribution system.
Toluene (ppb)	7/26/11	0.08 J	Single Sample	150	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories or tank leaks
Total Xylenes (ppb)	7/26/11	0.63 J	Single Sample	1.750	1.8	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent

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
Copper (ppb)	8/29/14	ND	Single Sample	1000	170	Erosion from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	8/29/14	145	Single Sample	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	8/29/14	1.2	Single Sample	500	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids(ppb)	8/29/14	83	Single Sample	1000	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	8/29/14	ND	Single Sample	5	N/A	Soil Runoff

*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. Trinity Knolls Mutual Water Company 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>.

Message about the Need for Conservation

Due to California's severe drought conditions, the State adopted emergency conservation regulations that went into effect in May 2015. These regulations require small water systems like ours to either limit outdoor irrigation or reduce potable water production. At the end of the year, we will be required to submit documents showing we took steps to promote water conservation and prevent unreasonable use of water.

To meet the State's requirements, Trinity Knolls is limiting irrigation of ornamental landscape and turf to no more than two days per week. If you have not already done so, **please begin reducing your irrigation of ornamental landscape and turf to no more than two days per week**

Other ideas for conserving water may be found at Weaverville CSD's site: <http://www.weavervillecsd.com/conservation-tips/>

By reducing water waste, limiting irrigation, and repairing leaks, we will be able to conserve water which will reduce our pumping and chlorine costs, increase our availability of water for fire protection, and meet the State's requirements.

We thank you for your continued cooperation.