

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CAMP NELSON WATER COMPANY

*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 de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source comes from surface water via Belknap Creek. The treatment process consists of direct filtration and chlorination.

A source water assessment was conducted for the raw surface water taken from Belknap Creek for the Camp Nelson Water Company in January, 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recreational area – surface water source. The system is located in an area of the Sequoia National Forest that has only limited development. The watershed above the system's intake is above all development and is not exposed to any significant contaminant risk. The only activities above the intake are hiking and some fishing. The nature of the terrain does not lend itself to significant camping. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed by contacting Mr. Kirk Klemcke, Watermaster, at 559/542-2876. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Mr. Klemcke.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend our quarterly meetings. Quarterly meetings for the coming year are scheduled for the 3rd Saturday of January, April, July and October of each year, at 9 a.m., and the annual meeting is at 10 a.m. on the 3rd Saturday of May in the John M. Nelson Conservancy Building on Smith Drive. Please contact Mr. Klemcke at 559/542-2876 if you plan to attend for any updates regarding time or location.

The following are definitions of some of the TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

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.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of drinking water. Supplies with elevated SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variations and Exemptions: State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

NA: not applicable.

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).

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels 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, 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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Camp Nelson 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>.

The Table on the following page lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DDW requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES					
Treatment Technique	Turbidity Performance Standards (TPS)**	Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met TPS	Number of Months in Violation	Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	Typical Source of Contamination
Direct Filtration Treatment	Turbidity of the filtered water must: be less than or equal to 0.1 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.	100%	0	0.13	Soil runoff

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Filtration which meets performance standards is demonstrated by meeting turbidity requirements. Camp Nelson Water Company is working with the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to obtain funding for upgrading the water treatment plant.

TEST RESULTS (A)

Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	MCLG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2012	5	2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2012	5	0.3	1.3	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	8/8/2014	4.4	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	8/30/2011	5.8	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	8/8/2014	53	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	8/8/2014	6	Generally found in ground and surface water

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