

# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Konocti Conservation Camp Report Date: June 26, 2016

*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, 2015 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(s) in use: Ground water from the camp's on site well

Name & general location of source(s): South west end of camp

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The water source assessment was conducted on 10/02 and is on file in the Water/Sewer Chief Plant Operator's office. Vulnerabilities include wells water supply and machine shops.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: John Kay Phone: ( 707 ) 994-2441

## 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.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- *Pesticides and herbicides*, which 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, which 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 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.

**The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2015 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.



**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
KONOCTI CONSERVATION CAMP  
WATER SYSTEM ANNUAL REPORT FOR  
2015  
June 26, 2016**

**SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants	Detections	Total no. of months In violation	MCL	MCLG (PHG)	Typical source of bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than one sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	Two or more routine or any repeat sample with a detection	0	Human and animal fecal wastes

**SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF A CONTAMINANT WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**  
**Primary meaning it would affect health**

Contaminant	Unit of Measure	Level Detected In water	Maximum Contaminant Level	Typical Source of Contaminant	Health Effects Language
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO <sub>3</sub> )	ppm	2.6	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

**Disinfection By-Products, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected in Water</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b>	<b>Typical Source Of Contaminant</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Haloacetic Acids	ppb		60	By product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total Tri Halomethanes	ppb		80	By product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Inorganic Chemicals

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected in water</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b>	<b>Typical Source Of Contaminant</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
aluminum	ppm	<50	1000	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
antimony	ppb	<6.0	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder	Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.
arsenic	ppb	<2.0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
barium	ppm	<100	1000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
beryllium	ppb	<1.0	4	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries	Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.
chromium	ppb	<10	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis
cadmium	ppb	<1.0	5	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.

### Inorganic Chemicals Continued

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected in Water</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b>	<b>Typical source of Contaminant</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
nickel	ppb	<10.0	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories	Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.
selenium	ppb	<5.0	50	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)	Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.
thallium	ppb	<1.0	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories	Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.
mercury	ppb	<1.0	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland	Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.
Hexavalent Chromium	ppb	<1.0	10	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drinking water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

### Semivolatile Organic Chemicals

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected in Water</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Alachlor	ppb	<1.0	2	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	Some people who use water containing alachlor in excess of the MCL over many years may experience eye, liver, kidney, or spleen problems, or experience anemia, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
atrazine	ppb	<0.50	1	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways	Some people who use water containing atrazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience cardiovascular system problems or reproductive difficulties.
molinate	ppb	<2.0	20	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice	Some people who use water containing molinate in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive effects.
simazine	ppb	<1.0	4	Herbicide runoff	Some people who use water containing simazine in excess of the MCL over many years may experience blood problems.
thiobencarb	ppb	<1.0	70	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice	Some people who use water containing thiobencarb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience body weight and blood effects.
bentazon	ppb	<2.0	18	Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice, and ornamental grasses	Some people who drink water containing bentazon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience prostate and gastrointestinal effects.
2,4-d	ppb	<10	70	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds	Some people who use water containing the weed killer 2,4-D in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney, liver, or adrenal gland problems.

### Semivolatile Organic Chemicals Continued

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Level Detected in Water</b>	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Dalapon	ppb	<10	200	Runoff from herbicide used on rights-of-ways, and crops and landscape maintenance	Some people who drink water containing dalapon in excess of the MCL over many years may experience minor kidney changes.
dinoseb	ppb	<2.0	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables, and fruits	Some people who drink water containing dinoseb in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties.
pentachlorophenol	Ppb	<0.20	1	Discharge from wood preserving factories, cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses	Some people who use water containing pentachlorophenol in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver or kidney problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
picloram	ppb	<1.0	500	Herbicide runoff	Some people who drink water containing picloram in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
2,4,5-tp	ppb	<1.0	50	Residue of banned herbicide	Some people who drink water containing Silvex in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver problems.
diquat	ppb	<4.0	20	Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds	Some people who drink water containing diquat in excess of the MCL over many years may get cataracts.

**This report was prepared by  
John Kay  
Interim Water & Sewer Chief Plant Operator  
Cal Fire  
Konocti Conservation Camp**

*If you have any questions about this report or if you would like a copy of the report, please contact John Kay at (707) 994-2441 or come to the Cal Fire Konocti Camp administration office.*

# ATTACHMENT 7

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Cal Fire Konocti Conservation Camp

Water System Number: 1710800

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-23-06 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: John Kay  
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Interim Water and Sewer Plant  
Chief Plant Operator  
Phone Number: ( 707 ) 994-2441 Date: 6-7-2016

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: The CCR was posted in a common area in the camp's administration building where it can be viewed any time during normal business hours.

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*