

Gold Mountain Water Quality 2015 Consumer Confidence Report

The attached Consumer Confidence Report (“CCR”) is required by the federal government to be distributed annually. The language in the CCR is crafted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“USEPA”) to be understandable, but can be confusing. The purpose is to help keep people informed about their drinking water.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency and State standards. There are over 140 different contaminants that drinking water is required to be tested for at various intervals. All of the acronyms and terms used in this report and tables 1- 7 are defined on page 1. The most important are: maximum contaminant level (“MCL”) and action level (“AL”). Both MCL and AL as set by USEPA are not supposed to be exceeded. Exceeding the AL additionally triggers treatment or other requirements. The law requires the District to list all contaminants that have been detected within the last 9 years, even if they are below the MCL. Just because a contaminant is detected does not mean there is a health hazard. To determine if a health hazard exists the level detected must be compared to the MCL. Contaminants with a primary standard (Table 4) can affect health. Contaminants with a secondary standard (Table 5) can cause aesthetic problems and are not known to affect health.

The samples tested on a schedule determined by both California and Federal governments are called “Routine Samples”, as opposed to “Special Samples” that are taken when there is an event such as a breach of the system by pipe breakage, improvement construction, loss of system pressure etc.

Gold Mountain’s water system is tested monthly for bacteriological contamination as part of Routine Sampling. These results are listed in Table 1. Last year we didn’t have any positive bacteriological test results.

The remaining tables 2 through 7 show results for all contaminates with an MCL that were detected in the last 9 years. The District tested for almost all of the contaminants that the USEPA regulates in 2014. Any contaminates that were detectable are included in this report.

We did have a Gross Alpha violation at Well 17 in January of 2015. Gross Alpha is a screening test for radiological activity in water, which is common in fractured granite aquifers like ours. When the Gross Alpha test result is high it triggers additional testing. The additional testing showed that radiological activity was due to trace amounts of Uranium in the granite aquifer. However the amount of Uranium was under the MCL, so we were in compliance with standards and the water was deemed safe.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at the District Office, (530) 832-5945.

Thank You,

Ivan Gossage,
General Manager, Gold Mountain Community Services District.

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Gold Mountain CSD Report Date: June 8, 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: 3 groundwater wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well 17 located on Deer Trail, Well 29 located on Blazing Star and Well 33 Located on Great Spirit

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Department of Health Services, Lassen District

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Second Friday of each month at 150 Pacific Street, Suite 5, Portola Calif.

For more information, contact: Ivan Gossage Phone: (530) 832 5945

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 (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, 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*, that 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 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*, 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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.)	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	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	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10/20/15	5	13.9	1	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/20/15	5	.630	0	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)	8/26/14	9	8-10	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/26/14	86.65	86.2-87.1	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL 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
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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
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TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium	11/7/11	7		50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*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. Gold Mountain Community Services District 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Erosion of natural deposits	Approximately 3months	As per State guidelines additional testing was performed quarterly for 4 quarters and the results averaged. The average was under the maximum contaminant level.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

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, Enterococci, Coliphage</i>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

	Chemical Name:	Regulatory Category:	Sample Date:		Current Finding:	MCL:	Reporting Unit:
		Primary Drinking Water Standards Detections					
Well 17	NITRATE (AS NO3)	NI-Nitrate / Nitrite (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.6	45	mg/L
Well 17	NITRATE + NITRITE (AS N)	NI-Nitrate / Nitrite (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.1	10	mg/L
Well 17	GROSS ALPHA	RA-Radiological (Primary DWS)	1/20/2015		15.3	15	pCi.L
Well 17	RADIUM 228	RA-Radiological (Primary DWS)	12/18/2007		0.134	1	pCi.L
Well 17	URANIUM (PCI/L)	RA-Radiological (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		11.5	20	pCi.L
Well 29	ALUMINIUM	IO-Inorganics (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.04	1	mg/L
Well 29	BARIUM	IO-Inorganics (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.028	1	mg/L
Well 29	FLUORIDE (F) (NATURAL-SOURCE)	IO-Inorganics (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014	<	0.1	2	mg/L
Well 29	NITRATE (AS NO3)	NI-Nitrate / Nitrite (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.7	45	mg/L
Well 29	NITRATE + NITRITE (AS N)	NI-Nitrate / Nitrite (Primary DWS)	8/26/2014		0.2	10	mg/L
Well 29	NITRATE + NITRITE (AS N)	NI-Nitrate / Nitrite (Primary DWS)	10/13/2011		0.3	10	mg/L
Well 29	GROSS ALPHA	RA-Radiological (Primary DWS)	6/23/2008		1.66	15	pCi.L
Well 29	RADIUM 228	RA-Radiological (Primary DWS)	10/13/2011		0.073	1	pCi.L
		Secondary Drinking Water Standards Detections					
Well 17	ODOR THRESHOLD @ 60 C	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	1	3	Units
Well 17	PH, LABORATORY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		6.9	0	0
Well 17	SODIUM	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		10	0	mg/L
Well 17	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		219	2200	m ohms
Well 17	SULFATE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		4.4	600	mg/L
Well 17	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		130	1500	mg/L
Well 17	TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		1.4	5	Units
Well 17	ZINC	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		0.06	5	mg/L
Well 29	BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		120	0	mg/L
Well 29	CALCIUM	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		25	0	mg/L
Well 29	CARBONATE ALKALINITY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	10	0	mg/L
Well 29	CHLORIDE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	1	600	mg/L
Well 29	COLOR	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	5	15	Units
Well 29	COPPER	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	0.01	10	mg/L
Well 29	FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS)	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	0.1	0.5	mg/L
Well 29	IRON	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		0.1	0.3	mg/L
Well 29	MAGNESIUM	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		6	0	mg/L
Well 29	MANGANESE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	0.01	0.05	mg/L
Well 29	ODOR THRESHOLD @ 60 C	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	1	3	Units
Well 29	PH, LABORATORY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		6.9	0	0
Well 29	SODIUM	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		8	0	mg/L
Well 29	SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		210	2200	m ohms
Well 29	SULFATE	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		3.8	600	mg/L
Well 29	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		140	1500	mg/L
Well 29	TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014	<	0.2	5	Units
Well 29	ZINC	GP-General Physical (Sec DWS)	8/26/2014		0.05	5	mg/L