

South Kaweah Mutual Water Company

Post Office Box 191

Three Rivers, California 93271

Board of Directors

Keith Elkington, President	David Graber
Lew Nelson, Vice President	Bob Basham
Sherry Elkington, Secretary/Tres.	James Entz
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April 1, 2016

Members of the South Kaweah Mutual Water Company,

Attached is the 2015 Consumer Confidence Report. Our water system met all water quality requirements last year, except one quarter when arsenic was 14 parts per billion compared to the limit of 10 parts per billion.

You can help our meter reader if you will keep the dirt out of your meter box. Our standard for installation of new meters requires gopher wire under the box. Older meter boxes were not installed with gopher wire and the critters regularly fill the boxes with dirt, making the meters hard to read. Please help us by digging out the dirt and installing gopher wire under your meter box.

If you have any questions, please call me at home, 561-3501.

Sincerely,



Lewis R. Nelson, P.E.
Vice-President

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: South Kaweah Mutual Water Co. Report Date: April 1, 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater from wells.

Name & location of source(s): Well No. 1, Well No. 2, Well No. 3 all located northwest of Ferndale and Grouse

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: State Water Resources Control Board
Tulare Division, 265 W. Bullard Ave. Ste. 101, Fresno CA 93704

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Annual meeting in November at Three Rivers Union School, Board meetings as required.

For more information, contact Lew Nelson Phone: (559) 561-3501

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

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)

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 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).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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.

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 which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Water Resources Control Board (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	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 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 (2014)

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	2.8	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.550	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	2014	41	41	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) {grains}	2014	291 {17.0}	291 {17.0}	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) Well No. 2	2015	10	8-14	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Barium (ppb)	2014	118	118	1000	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) Well No. 3 static water	2014	11.5	11.5	5	0.07	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	2014	0.1	0.1	50		Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2015	11.4	11.4	45	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
Chloride (ppm)	2014	76	76	250		Erosion of natural deposits; water softeners
Iron (ppm)	2014	6.3	6.3	300		Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppm)	2014	3	3	NA		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2014	24	24	250		Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2014	0.15	0.15	10		Underground storage tank leak
Zinc	2014	0.47	0.47	5		Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	25	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals

Perchlorate (ppb)	2008	ND	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical often used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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).

Educational Statement for Arsenic

Your drinking water did not meet EPA's standard for arsenic of 10 parts per billion once in 2015. Our water tested at 14 parts per billion in the fourth quarter. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Our primary supply well is No. 2. One quarter in 2015 the arsenic level exceeded the ten parts per billion limit at 14 parts per billion. We are sampling our wells quarterly.

For more information contact:

South Kaweah Mutual Water Company

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