

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. Report Date: 3/18/2020

*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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Enter Water System's Name Here] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [Enter Water System's Name Here] 以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address Here][Enter Water System's Phone Number Here]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address Here] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number Here] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Enter Water System's Name Here] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Enter Water System's Name Here] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number Here] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1, Well #2, Lakehead, CA 96051

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: See Attachment A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 10:00am@Lakehead Lions Club  
Year 2020 Quarterly Meetings : January 18, April 18, July 18, October 17

For more information, contact: Paul Lewis Phone: (530) 440-5361

## 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**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 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	<sup>(b)</sup>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

<sup>(a)</sup> Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

<sup>(b)</sup> Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/11/2019	5	0.00027	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/11/2019	5	0.366	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	2/2/2015	4		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/2/2015	40		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
Nitrate as N (Well#1)	2/7/2020	0.61		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (Well#2)	2/7/2020	1.10		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	1/6/2015 2/2/2015	3.0 3.56		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2/2/2015	0.1		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	2/8/2019	ND		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radium 228 (Well 1) Radium 228 (Well 2)	2/1/2016	0.11 0.08		5	(0)3	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	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2/2/2015	2.0		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2/2/2015	5.95		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	2/2/2015	68		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2/2/2015	111		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

#### 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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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:** 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. **Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co.** 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. **[OPTIONAL:** 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.



ATTACHMENT A

# SHASTA COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT  
1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001

Russ Mull, R.E.H.S., A.I.C.P.  
Director

James W. Cook, A.I.C.P.  
Assistant Director

July 1, 2002

Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Company  
P. O. Box 25  
Lakehead, CA 96051

## DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT FOR LAKESIDE WOODS MUTUAL WATER COMPANY WATER SYSTEM #4500013, WELLS 1 AND 2

Shasta County Environmental Health Division recently conducted an assessment of Wells 1 and 2 for the Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Company water system. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the vulnerability of your source to "possible contaminating activities." A copy of the assessment is enclosed, along with an explanatory document entitled "Questions and Answers About Source Water Assessments."

To ensure that your customers are aware of the assessment and have access to it, you must include the following language in your 2002 and future Consumer Confidence Reports:

- A source water assessment was conducted for wells 1 and 2 of the Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Company in June 2002.
- No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however the sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities:

Septic systems  
Automobile- Gas Station  
Historic Gas Station  
Underground Storage Tank-Confirmed leaking tank ( Jack's Market)

- A copy of the completed assessment may be viewed at:

Shasta County Environmental Health Division  
1855 Placer Street, Suite 201  
Redding, CA 96001  
(530) 225-5787

☐ Suite 101  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
(530) 225-5674  
FAX: (530) 225-5237

☐ Suite 102  
BUILDING DIVISION  
(530) 225-5761  
FAX: (530) 245-6468

☐ Suite 103  
PLANNING DIVISION  
(530) 225-5532  
FAX: (530) 245-6468

☑ Suite 201  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION  
(530) 225-5787  
FAX: (530) 225-5413

☐ Suite 200  
ADMINISTRATION & COMMUNITY EDUCATION  
(530) 225-5789  
FAX: (530) 225-5807

Toll Free Access Within Shasta County 1-800-528-2850