

# 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

DEPT OF RESOURCE MGMT  
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JUN 22 2023

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
DIVISION

## Water System Information

Water System Name: Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co.

Report Date: June 1, 2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well

Name and 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 am @ Lions Club or Zoom – Year 2023  
Quarterly Meetings: Jan 21, April 22, Jul 22 at 20797 Oak St, Oct 21

For More Information, Contact: Robert Crowder 530-859-8218

About this Report: 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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. 209-420-9634 or 530-859-8218 Lakehead Ca, 96051

Address or Phone Number] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 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 Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. 以获得中文的帮助: Lakehead Ca, 96051. 209-420-9634 or 530-859-8218

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. o tumawag sa Lakehead Ca, 96051. 209-420-9634 or 530-859-8218 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. tại Lakehead Ca, 96051. 209-420-9634 or 530-859-8218 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Lakeside Woods Mutual Water Co. ntawm [Enter Water System's Lakehead Ca, 96051. 209-420-9634 or 530-859-8218 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

### Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
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.

SWS CCR

Revised January 2023

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

#### Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

#### Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

Lead and Copper	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)	9/10/2022	5	.00384	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/10/2022	5	0.778	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**About Your Drinking Water Quality**

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 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. 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	2022 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (Coliform/ *E. coli* Absent)**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	2022 0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i>	2022 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: No Violation – Re-Test was “Absent” of Coliforms

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/21/2022	8.4	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/29/2022	56	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	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N (Well #1)	02/07/2022	0.71	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (Well #2)	02/07/2022	1.12	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (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; discharge from fertilizer and Aluminum factories
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/17/2020	1.29	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Radium 228 (Well#1)	2/1/2016	0.11	5	(0)3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (Well#1)		0.08			

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	11/27/2022	ND	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	11/27/2022	ND	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)(mg/L)	11/27/2022	115		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) Well #1 & Well #2	11/27/2022 02/02/2015	135 111.0		1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants: None Detected**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
[Enter Contaminant]	[Enter Date]	[Enter No.]	[Enter Range]	[Enter No.]	[Enter 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. [Enter Water System’s Name] 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTC): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement: No Violations**

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples: None Detected**

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation: Re-Test confirmed Coliform “Absent” Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to Re-Test then look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution should a problem exist.



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) 245-6668

Suite 102  
 PLANNING DIVISION  
 (530) 225-5532  
 FAX: (530) 245-6668

Suite 201  
 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION  
 (530) 225-5787  
 FAX: (530) 225-5411

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

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