**Siskiyou Lake Highlands Mutual Water Company**

**2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

**Water System Description**

The Siskiyou Lake Highlands Mutual Water Company supplies water to the Siskiyou Lake Highlands Subdivision and to the Mount Shasta Resort complex. The Mutual Water Company provides water under pressure, the quality of which is subject to the standards as provided for under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Regulations.

The Water System extracts groundwater from three (3) wells referred to as water well #2, #4 and #7. Groundwater is pumped from the wells though the aeration unit and into two (2) 96,000 gallon bolted steel water storage tanks. The tanks are interconnected and supply water to the pressure system. Two 5 hp in-line booster pumps operate within a pressure range of 40 to 70 psi. The distribution pressure at your residence will depend upon the elevation of your dwelling with respect to the water system’s headwork elevation. Available water volume will depend upon the water pressure measured at your residence and the diameter of the most restrictive point of your service lateral. As most of the meters installed are 5/8ths water meters, this diameter is more than likely the most restrictive point of your service lateral.

Your water system is equipped with a 20hp in-line booster pump. This booster pump is a fire pump designed to deliver a greater volume of water to provide support for fire-fighting activities within the subdivision.

The water being provided is considered aggressive and testing results confirm that copper leaching from household plumbing has exceeded the 1.3 ppm standard for copper in the past. The Mutual Water Company has elected to treat the water through an aeration process. The installation of this treatment unit was completed in the summer of 2007. Aeration of the source water is intended to strip away the dissolved carbon dioxide in the water and raise the pH enough to render the water less aggressive. Two sample sets for lead and copper were collected following the installation of the aeration system. The first set exceeding the standard for copper and the second set coming in slightly below the standard of 1.3 ppm. A sample set for lead and copper sampling was completed in August of 2008. The results of this sample set met the EPA standard for copper. A follow up sample set was again collected in September of 2009, March of 2015, August of 2019, and August of 2022 with the results of these sample sets meeting the EPA standard for lead and copper. The Water Company will continue to monitor the performance of the treatment system and update you as to the results of our monitoring program.

The Water Company upgraded the control systems so as to improve the overall operations, alarm system, and performance of the water system. This work was completed in 2007. The control system was severely damaged during a power surge during the winter of 2009/2010. The control system has been replaced with new components and is functioning within normal working parameters. A computer and the software to adjust the working parameters of the system was purchased in 2013.

In 2011 a new generator and the controls which regulate backup power were installed. Radio frequency water meters were installed in the spring of 2018. New floats were installed in the storage tanks in 2019. These float controls are redundant switches for the control panel in the event the pressure transducers located in each of the storage tanks were to fail.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Will Russell at (530) 859-0865

**Definitions of some of the terms used in this report**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) –** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. **Primary MCL’s** are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is technologically, and economically feasible. **Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of the drinking water.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)** – MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface 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.

**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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency, (USEPA).

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

**Ppb** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

**Ppm** – Parts per million or milligrams per liter

**Nd** –non detectable at testing limit

**TDS** – Total Dissolved Solids

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; which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

*Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

*Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**Water Quality Data**

# Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required is one sample per month. A bacteriological sample is collected from the distribution system on the second Tuesday of each month and analyzed by Pace Analytical for coliform bacteria. Twelve routine samples were collected and tested during the 2022 calendar year with none of these samples testing positive for bacteria contamination. In the event a sample was to test positive for coliform bacteria, a series of follow up samples in compliance with EPA and State of California regulations is required. In the event a bacterial contamination of the systems water was confirmed, the users of the water supply would be notified of the testing results and advised not to consume the water until notified the water is safe to drink. Following a survey by system personnel of a possible source of contamination and necessary repairs identified, the system would be disinfected with a chlorine solution added to the system’s waters. Follow up bacteriological samples would then be collected and analyzed to ensure compliance with safe drinking water standards.

## Drinking Water Source Assessment Report

## In September, 2002 the Department of Health Services’ Division of Drinking Water conducted assessments of the Siskiyou Lake Highlands Water System. This assessment was to determine the vulnerability of our source wells to possible contaminating activities (PCA). All Three supply wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities:

## Septic systems – low density

## Sewer collection systems

## Historic waste dumps / landfills

## The completed Vulnerability Assessments are available for your review. Please contact Nick Mitchel (530) 938-2608 or Will Russell (530) 859-0865 if you would like to review these documents.

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# Lead & Copper Testing Results

Lead & copper testing of the water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling data for lead & copper.

**Lead & Year No. of No. of 90th Action Level**

**Copper Tested Samples Samples Percentile (ppb)**

**Collected Required Results (ppb)**

Lead 2019 5 5 .911 15

Copper 2022 5 5 912 1300

**More about Lead and Copper**

It is advisable to let water run a short while before drinking if the faucet has not been used for more than six hours. Since hot water promotes leaching of lead and copper, avoid using hot tap water for cooking or drinking. These are particularly important precautions to take when mixing formula or other beverages for infants or children. 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. In the interim, flushing your faucet prior to using tap water will flush lead and copper contaminants from your fixtures. Additional information is available from the **Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

# Chemical Sampling Results Showing Detected Contaminants

The following tables list all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in parts per million (ppm) unless otherwise stated. Sampling collected from well #4 is representative of wells #2 and #4.

**Contaminants with Primary MCLs**

**Chemical Source Year Tested Level MCL PHG or**

**Detected Detected MCLG**

(mg/L)

Nitrate Well #4 2022 0.66 10 10 Nitrate Well #7 2022 0.66 10 10

**Contaminants with Secondary MCLs**

**Chemical Source Year Tested Level Detected Secondary**

**Detected MCL**

Chloride Well #4 2018 4.3 mg/L 500

Chloride Well #7 2018 7.7 mg/L 500

TDS Well #4 2018 149.00 mg/L 1000

TDS Well #7 2018 149.00 mg/L 1000