Burnt Ranch Estates Mutual Water Company

2023 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Public Water System Number: 5304109

July 2024

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Jaclyn Betz, Water Operator at 618-604-2375 or email jaelynrae@gmail.com. If you would like to tour of our facility, please feel free to contact me I would be happy to guide you through our treatment process.

Burnt Ranch Estates Mutual Water Company (BREMWCO) owns and operates a private not for profit water system that provides clean, safe, and cost-effective water to approximately 35 service connections.

The source of supply for your water is from McDonald Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River. Your source water drawn from the creek surface and is limited to 4.5 million gallons a Year. We can only process up to 20 Gallons Per Minute (GPM) through our slow sand filtration system. These Limitations make it vital for you to stay within you're allotted daily use amount of 500 gallons per day.

The slow sand filtration system gradually filters water through three layers, the smutzdecke a biological layer on the surface of the filter media key to effective purification, a 3-foot layer of fine sand, and a layer of gravel to prevent clogging in the pipes.

BREMWCO meets the Surface Water Treatment Rule. All public systems under the direct influence of surface water shall have a filtration system that will remove Cryptosporidium 99% of the time, Giardia lamblia cysts 99.9% of the time and Viruses 99.99% of the time. The key item in this process is the addition of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to the water. We are required by the State to always maintain a chlorine residual in the water distribution system.

The district monitors disinfection and turbidity daily. The treatment facility has cameras that allow additional monitoring of flow rates and contact tank levels throughout the day. PH and Temperature are also checked daily.

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State Regulations. Testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required for our Company is one per month. The district has met coliform standards within our distribution system.

2023 Annual Water Usage (million gallons) – 4.30 million gallons total

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
.254	.291	.268	.341	.345	.418	.514	.420	.395	.394	.344	.320

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.

Favor de comunicarse BREMWCO, PO Box 102 Burnt Ranch, Ca 95527, 530-515-7772, para asistirlo en español.

Lead

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. [BREMWCO] 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.

I also wanted to inform shareholders that the Board has recently completed a pipe material inspection. We are currently awaiting review and acceptance from California State Waterboards. We will make sure to share the results with you all as soon as we hear back from them.

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Lead and copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. Our water system is required to sample every 3 years. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

Test	Year Tested	Number of Samples	Samples Required	90th PPB	Action Level
Lead	2023	5	5	0	15
Copper	2023	5	5	0	1300

Chemical sample 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 a year old. These values are expressed in PPM or PPB unless otherwise stated.

Contaminants with Primary MCLs:

Chemical Detected	Source of Sample	Year Tested	Level	MCL	Source of Chemical

Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	Distribution	2023	46	80 PPB	Organic/ Chlorine
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Distribution	2023	53	60 PPB	Organic/ Chlorine

Contaminants with Secondary MCLs:

Chemical Detected	Source of Sample	Year Tested	Level	MCL	Source of Chemical
Nitrate	Distribution	2023	0	10 PPM	Human Sewage/manure/fertilizer
Perchlorate	Distribution	2022	0	6 PPB	Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids	Source	2015	260	1000PPM	Natural Deposits

Definitions of some of the terms used in this report:

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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 technologically, and economically 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 surface water treatment requirements.

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

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 that 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.