

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Agate Bay Water Company**

Report Date: June, 2012

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, ~~2010~~ 2012

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water and Spring (Groundwater)

Name & location of source(s): Lake Intake, Lake Tahoe
Spring Source

For more information, contact: Duncan Davis 530.546.3337
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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 (USEPA).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 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.

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)

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.

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.) <u>8</u> | 5 | 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) <u>1</u> | 1 | 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

| 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 | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 10 | NO | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household waste plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 10 | 0.18 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.17 | 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 Contaminants |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 8/1/2012 | 5.8 | 5.3-6.3 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 8/1/2012 | 51 | 29-72 | none | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |

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 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Spring | Lake | | | |
| None Detected | | | | | | | |

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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. Agate Bay 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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 |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|-------|---------------|---|
| | | | Spring | Lake | | | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 8/1/2012 | 1.4 | 0 | 2.8 | 500 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | 8/1/2012 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 15 | | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 8/1/2012 | 85 | 110 | 59 | 1,000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Zinc (ppb) | 8/1/2012 | 34 | 67 | ND | 5,000 | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| None Detected | | | | |

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

| | |
|--|---|
| Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Two stage sand filter |
| Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.2</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>0.5</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 99% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.15 NTU |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 0 |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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 contaminant 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 infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).