

ATTACHMENT 7

Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form  
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: GRAEAGLE WATER CO.  
Water System Number: 3210005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2013 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: DANIEL WEST  
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]  
Title: PRESIDENT  
Phone Number: (530) 836-2523 Date: July 24, 13

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www. \_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Affects Language
No Unregulated Contaminants Found	-	-	-	-

**Additional 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 (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 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) for 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).

**Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

**GRAEAGLE WATER COMPANY HAD NO VIOLATIONS FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING AN MCL OR AL, OR A VIOLATION OF ANY TREATMENT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

**FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique* (type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration / Disinfection
Turbidity Performance Standards** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time
Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 in 2012	100% in All Months
Highest single turbidity measurement during 2012	.18 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

\*A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.  
 \*\*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.

**Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment**

**GRAEAGLE WATER COMPANY HAD NO VIOLATIONS OF TURBIDITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN 2012.**

**2012 Consumer Confidence Report**

**Graeagle Water Company**

**June 1, 2013**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the most recent results of constituents detected in your drinking water through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012.

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

**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.  
**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs 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.  
 ND: not detectable at testing limit  
 ppm: parts per billion 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).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant on below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA).  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contamination drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).  
**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 it exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
 Variances or Exemptions: Department permission to exceed MCL or not to comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.  
 US: Micro Siemens (a measure of electric conductance)

**Type of water source(s) in use:** Surface Source.

**Name & location of source(s):** Gray Eagle Creek, Graeagle CA

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** A source water assessment has been completed for Gray Eagle Creek which serves the Graeagle water Company. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: MANAGED FORESTS

**A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at either of the following:**

DHS Lassen District Office  
 ATTN: Michael McNamara  
 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101  
 Redding, CA 96002

Graeagle Water Company  
 ATTN: Daniel West  
 P.O. Box 310  
 Graeagle, CA 96103

Phone: (530)224-4800

Phone: (530)836-2612

**Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:**

Call (530) 836-2612 for further information.

**For further information contact:** Daniel E. West or Barry P. Buchholtz

Phone: (530) 836-2612

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, agriculture 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, and 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 station, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring, be the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department), impose regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 health risk. The department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to significantly vary from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on page 3.

**TABLE 1- SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (To be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source Of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform OR E. Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead & Copper (To be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in sample test)	# of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	# of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical source of contaminant
Lead (ppm)	10	.0072	0	.015	.002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	0.580	0	1.3	.17	Internal; corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**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)	2006	1.3		none	none	Generally found in ground or surface water.
Hardness (ppm)	2010	25.0		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

**TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONATMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	2012	28.8	25.3-61.7"	80	none	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acid	2012	37	15-52"	60	none	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid is measured and reported as an annual quarterly average

**TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TDS (mg/L)	2006	54		1000	none	Naturally occurring
Chloride (mg/L)	2006	5.0		600	none	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (US)	1996	92.0		2,200	none	Naturally occurring

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

**Graeagle Water Company**

**June 1, 2013**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the most recent results of constituents detected in your drinking water through **December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012.**

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

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

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

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**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

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**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 it exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Variations or Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed MCL or not to comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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Name & location of source(s): **Gray Eagle Creek, Graeagle CA**

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Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli	0	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b> (To be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in sample test)	<b># of samples collected</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected</b>	<b># of sites exceeding AL</b>	<b>AL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical source of contaminant</b>
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**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
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**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONATMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY WATER STANDARD**

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Haloacetic acid	2012	37	15-52~	60	none	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

~Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acid is measured and reported as an annual quarterly average

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY WATER STANDARD**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b> (and reporting units)	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
TDS (mg/L)	2006	54		1000	none	Naturally occurring
Chloride (mg/L)	2006	5.0		600	none	Naturally occurring
Specific Conductance (US)	1996	92.0		2,200	none	Naturally occurring

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Chemical or Constituent</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Action Level</b>	<b>Health Affects Language</b>
No Unregulated Contaminants Found	-	-	-	-

**Additional 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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**Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

**GRAEAGLE WATER COMPANY HAD NO VIOLATIONS FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING AN MCL OR AL, OR A VIOLATION OF ANY TREATMENT OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.**

**FOR SYSTEMS PROVIDING SURFACE WATER AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER**

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

<b>Treatment Technique*</b> (type of approved filtration technology used)	<b>Direct Filtration / Disinfection</b>
Turbidity Performance Standards** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<b>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</b> 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU at any time
Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 in 2012	100% In All Months
Highest single turbidity measurement during 2012	.18 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

\*A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

\*\*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.

**Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment**

**GRAEAGLE WATER COMPANY HAD NO VIOLATIONS OF TURBIDITY PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN 2012.**