

# ATTACHMENT 7

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Havasu Water Company

Water System Number: 3610017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 28, 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: Teddyc L. Goodgame  
Signature: Teddyc L. Goodgame  
Title: Office Mgr  
Phone Number: (760) 858-4619 Date: June 27, 2013

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) Post Office
  - 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) Fire bells  
Senior center
  - 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

# Havasu Water Company

## *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For 2012*

This annual Consumer Confidence Report provides a summary of last year's water quality and has been prepared to inform the customers of Havasu Water Company about their drinking water.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the US-EPA and the state Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

**In 2012, our tap water met all US-EPA and California drinking water health standards.**

### **How is the water treated?**

Chlorine is added to the influent water and flows through two filter stages before going into the 105,000 gallon storage tank. The first stage consist of 3 filter tanks and the second stage 2 filter tanks. The filter media used in the tanks is garnet. The garnet in the second stage is much finer than in the first stage. Each filter stage is backwashed (cleaned) every other day. They are cleaned with the treated water. The chlorine disinfectant level is checked every day, and adjusted if needed. The Clinical Laboratory of San Bernardino is here every month to take water sampling test and their report goes directly to the California Dept. of Health.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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 Sepia'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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791)

# 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Havasu Water Company

Report Date: June 14, 2013

*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, 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

Name & location of source(s): Lake Havasu, Havasu Lake, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A brief summary is at the end of this report.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Time and place on notification.

For more information, contact: Teddy Goodgame

Phone: (760)858-4619

### 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 and 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 that a water system must follow.

**Variances 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)

### PARTS PER MILLION

3 drops in 42 gallons ~ 1 second in 12 days

1 penny in \$10,000 ~ 1 inch in 16 miles

### PARTS PER BILLION

1 drop in 14,000 gallons ~ 1 second in 32 years

1 penny in \$10 million ~ 1 inch in 16,000 miles

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.

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 a health risk. The Department 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.

**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 <u>None</u>	(In a mo.) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> <u>None</u>	(In the year) <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	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	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 8/03/2011	5	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 8/03/2011	5	0.04	None	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 Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	3/02/2012	91	--	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	3/02/2012	290	--	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD –RAW WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha pCi/L	3/07/2008	3.0		15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium pCi/L	1/04/2008 4/04/2008 9/05/2008	4.0	3.5 – 4.8	20.0	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium ppm	3/02/2012	0.12		1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ppm	3/02/2012	0.32		2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as N03) ppm Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	3/02/2012	2.00 .46		45 1	45 1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic ppb	3/02/2012	2.4		10	0.004	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride ppm	3/02/2012	81		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Sulfate ppm	3/02/2012	220		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Iron ppb	3/02/2012	250		300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Aluminum ppb	3/02/2012	170		200		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.

**TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – RAW WATER**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron ppm	3/02/2012	0.13	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

## THERE ARE NO VIOLATIONS

DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Running annual average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG)	Violation Yes or No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine ppm	Monthly by SBC Lab	1.0	0.5 – 1.6	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHMs ppb Total Trihalomethanes	Once every quarter	68.3	54.6 – 83.5	80.0	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 ppb Total Haloacetic Acids	Once every quarter	30.0	23.3 – 40.2	60	N/A	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection.

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique</i> <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	DIRECT FILTRATION
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.190
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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 earlier in this report.

### SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT

A source water assessment was conducted for Lake Havasu - Raw of the Havasu Water Company in May 2002 and is summarized in the table below.

Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected
Airports - Maintenance/fueling	None	Mining operations - Active	None
Automobile - Gas stations	None	Mining operations - Historic	None
Historic gas station	None	Septic systems - high density	None
Historic waste dumps/landfills	None	Underground storage tanks - Confirmed leaking tanks	None
Landfills/dumps	None	Wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities	None

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Havasu Water Company office or at the CDPH San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the CDPH District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.