2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Graeagle Water Company

June 1, 2014

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 31st, 2013.**

Este informe contiene informacíon muy importante sobre su aqua 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 be the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contamination drinking water below which there is no known ort 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

Phone: (530)224-4800

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

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 contaminates,*** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Inorganic Contaminates,*** 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 contaminates 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

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. Graeagle Water Company 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 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 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	90th 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	2013	47.9	25.3-61.7˘	80	none	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acid	2013	36.1	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)	2006	92.0		2,200	none	Naturally occurring

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 2013	100% In All Months
Highest single turbidity measurement during 2013	.17 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 2013.

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: GRAEAGLE WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 3210005

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on __July1,2014_____ (*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 E. West

Signature: Daniel E. West

Title: President

Phone Number: (530) 836-2612 Date: 7/2/2014

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

X☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☐ Posting the CCR at the following URL: 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)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ 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 URL: www._____

X☒ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report
Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- ☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- ☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- ☐ *Requires prior CDPH review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

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This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.