

2014 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Del Oro Water Company – Paradise Pines District
Public Water System Number 0410011

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, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Water for the Del Oro Water Co., Paradise Pines District system comes from local water sources described as Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 in this report. Approximately Fifteen (15%) percent of the water is surface water, transferred from Del Oro Water Co., Stirling Bluffs District, which is conveyed through Paradise Irrigation District facilities. If you would like a copy of the Paradise Irrigation District Consumer Confidence Report you can contact them at (530)-877-4971 or on the web at www.paradiseirrigation.com. You will be notified with your billing of any public meetings concerning your drinking water. For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Community Relations at P.O. Drawer 5172, Chico, CA 95927, 1-877-335-6764

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. MRDLG's 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

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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)

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

MFL: Million fibers per liter

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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, 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, 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, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 – 2014 – Monthly

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest Number of Detections	Number of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	No 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 and Copper	Number of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	Year Tested	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	30	< 2	9/17/2014	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ug/L)	30	550	9/17/2014	0	1300	170	Internal corrosion of household water 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	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)					Hardness (ppm)				
Well 1	2009	10.3	None	Naturally Occurring	Well 1	2009	103	None	Naturally Occurring
Well 2	2009	10.6	None		Well 2	2009	100	None	
Well 3	2009	7.4	None		Well 3	2009	86	None	
Well 4	2009	7.4	None		Well 4	2009	90	None	
Well 5	2009	7.4	None		Well 5	2009	90	None	
Well 6	2009	5.7	None		Well 6	2009	73	None	

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as No₃ (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	2013 2013 2013	5.45 4.86 ND	45	Fertilizer, Natural Deposits, Septic Systems	Nitrate as No₃ (ppm) Well 4 Well 6	2013 2013	ND ND	45	Fertilizer, Natural Deposits, Septic Systems
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Well 2 Well 3	10/2014 10/2014	1.1 ND	10	Naturally Occurring	Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) Well 4 Well 6	10/2014 10/2014	1.2 ND	10	Naturally Occurring

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant	Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6	2009 2009 2009 2009 2009	3.7 3.6 1.2 1.0 0.6	600 600 600 600 600	Naturally Occurring	Specific Conductance (umhos) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6	2013 2013 2013 2013 2013	230 230 200 200 200	2200 2200 2200 2200 2200	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Chloride (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6	2006 2006 2006 2006 2014	3.6 3.6 1.8 2.1 1.0	600 600 600 600 600	Naturally Occurring	TDS (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3 Well 4 Well 6	2009 2009 2009 2009 2009	154 150 121 125 104	1500 1500 1500 1500 1500	Naturally Occurring

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, and DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2014	6.2	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2014	ND	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	6/2014	0.96	40	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

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 at 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 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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. Del Oro 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 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 for the Safe Drinking water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.