

# The MLIA Water System 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mt Laguna Improvement Association Report Date: June 13, 2014

*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, 2013 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.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground water from a well

Name & general location of source(s): Well#2 is located south of cabin #334 in the Laguna Tract

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The well head is housed in a concrete block structure with a hinged, corrugated shed roof that is locked, within a managed forest area.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: MLIA Board meetings are held on the first Saturday of February, May, August, and November in a board member cabin on Mt Laguna.

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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 highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**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.

**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 (µg/L)

**ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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.

**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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe 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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) *1	0	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) 0	0	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb or ug/L)	1/28/2013	1	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm or mg/L)	1/28/2013	1	ND	0	1.3	0.3	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)	1/28/2013	13		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/28/2013	59		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
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Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Metals</b>						
Aluminum (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass & electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		1	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refining
Cadmium (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		5	0.04	Erosion of natural deposits; internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; discharges from electroplating, metal refining; paints & batteries
Chromium (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating.
Mercury (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; landfills & crops runoff
Nickel (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		50	30	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; discharges from mines and chemical manufacturers; feedlot runoff
<b>Inorganics</b>						
Nitrate [as NO <sub>3</sub> ] (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		45	45	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; runoff from fertilizer
Nitrite [as N] (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		1	1	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; fertilizer runoff
Perchlorate (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		6	6	Environmental contamination from aerospace operations (rocket fuel) and fireworks, explosive, flares and matches industries
Cyanide (ppb)	1/28/2013	<0.05 mg/L =		150	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic, and fertilizer factories
<b>Organics</b>						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
<b>Volatile Organics</b>						
Benzene (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		1	0.15	Gas tank & landfill leaching
Cis-1,2Dichloroethylene (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		6	100	Biodegradation of TCE & PCE groundwater contamination
Dichloromethane (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		5	4	Insecticides
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		300	300	Petroleum refinery discharges
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		13	13	Leaking petroleum underground storage tanks
Styrene (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		100	0.5	Landfill leaching
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		5	0.06	Dry cleaning and metal degreaser
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		5	1.7	Metal degreasing
Toluene (ppb)	1/28/2013	ND		150	150	Petroleum & chemical factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppt)	1/28/2013	ND		500	50	PVC leaching; TCE & PCE
Xylenes (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		1,750	1.8	Petroleum & chemical factories

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

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Metals</b>						
Iron	1/28/2013	ND		0.3 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	1/28/2013	0.035 mg/L		0.05 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
Silver	1/28/2013	ND		0.1 mg/L		Industrial discharge
Zinc	1/28/2013	0.05 mg/L		5.0 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganics</b>						
Chloride	1/28/2013	19 mg/L		500 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	1/28/2013	ND		500 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Physical Factors</b>						
Total Dissolved Solids	1/28/2013	110 mg/L		1000 mg/L		Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	1/28/2013	16		5		Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Dichlorodifluoromethane [Freon 12] (ppm)	1/28/2013	ND		1 ppm	Neurological & cardiac effects may occur with levels far in excess of notification level

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

### 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 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. 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. The MLIA 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>.

#### MLIA Water System Improvements:

In April we contracted with a builder to construct a secure, safe structure around our well head. Pending the USFS approval this project will start near the end of the year. In August we replaced several hundred feet of old galvanized pipe with 2 inch Schedule80 PVC pipe on upper Boiling Springs and Burnt Rancheria Tracts. In December our old, 1976 transfer pump/motor with a stainless steel, multi-stage, vertical Goulds centrifugal pump powered by a premium efficiency 3-phase motor, controlled by a Variable Frequency Drive with many protection features.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>Total coliform bacteria</b>	Detected in water sample from Los Huecos reservoir on 10/21/2013	3 days. A subsequent water sample on 10/24/2013 was found Absent for coliforms	Chlorination of water tank	Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria and may indicate that other potentially harmful bacteria are present

**For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) Not measured		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) Not measured		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

<b>TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES</b>	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(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.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

<b>VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT</b>				
<b>TT Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

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