MCCLOUD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **McCloud Community Services District** Report Date: June 28, 2018

The McCloud Community Services District (MCSD) tests 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, 2017 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: Spring Water

Name & general location of source(s): Intake Spring (Squaw Creek Spring) and the Elk springs (Upper and Lower) which are all located north and north east of the town of McCloud.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source Water Assessments were completed for all three springs in September 2002 by the State of California Department of Health Services. The vulnerability assessment identified illegal activities/ unauthorized dumping as the most vulnerable activities not associated with any detected contaminants. In November 2017, the State Water Resources Control Board completed an inspection of the McCloud Public Water System. **No** serious health hazards were identified. These documents are available for viewing at the District office a 220 W. Minnesota Ave McCloud CA, 96057

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The District's Board of Directors hold Regular meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, 6:00 p.m. at Scout Hall, 405 E. Colombero Drive, McCloud, CA. Important decisions regarding the operation, maintenance and replacement of the town's water system are made during these meetings and you are encouraged to attend and participate. Information is also available on the District's website: www.ci.mccloudcsd.ca.us

For more information, contact: Kevin Dalton, General Manager Phone: (530) 964-2017

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has

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.

occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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 do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/31/16	10	0	0	15	0.2	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/31/16	10	0.579	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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 (mg/l)	9/06/09	3.7 mg/l	3.25 mg/l to mg/l 4.15	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. level detected is an average of the two sources sample results
Hardness (mg/l)	9/06/09	12 mg/l	7.000 mg/l to 17.000 mg/l	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring. Level detected is the average of the two sources sample results.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radium 228 MDA95 pCi/l	8/15/15	0.31pCi/L	0.30 pCi/L to 0.32 pCi/L	1.001 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits Level detected is the average of the two sources sample results.
Gross ALFA pCi/L	8/18/15	0.420 pCi/L	0.355 pCi/L to 0.485 pCi/L	3.000 pCi/L	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits Level detected is the average of the two sources sample results.
Fluoride (F) (Natural Source) mg/l	6/09/09	0.1 mg/l	n/a	2.0mg/l	1.0 mg/l	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Perchlorate ug/l	8/18/15	<4.000 ug/l	n/a	6.000 ug/l	4.000 ug/l	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in rocket propellant fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into water as the result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Chromium, Hexavalent ug/l	8/18/15	<1.000 ug/l	n/a	Currenty no MCL	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Turbidity, laboratory units=	6/09/09	0.2 units	n/a	5.0 units	0.1units	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance uS/cm=	6/09/09	59 uS/cm	n/a	1600 uS/cm	0	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Total dissolved solids mg/l=	6/09/09	85 mg/l	n/a	500 mg/l	0	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride mg/l=	6/09/09	0.2 mg/l	n/a	500 mg/l	0	Runoff/leaching

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other samples taken

The state requires the MCSD to test our water system for many contaminants, but only requires us to include samples in this report that were detected in our system. Some of the contaminates that MCSD regularly tests for and are of popular interest/concern are: Nitrates, Nitrites and Trihalomethanes. The results of our test for these contaminants indicated no detectable levels in our water system.

The MCSD also tests for Alkalinity (total as CAC03) which had a result of 30 mg l and a pH of 7.4500 on 09/06/2009, which is considered Neutral on the pH scale. There is no established State testing standard for Alkalinity. If you would like information on testing for other potential contaminants not listed in this report, please contact Amos McAbier, Public works Superintendent, at the McCloud Community Services District.

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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 McCloud Community Services District 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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**
NONE				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	0	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	0	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE
NONE

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES
NONE

VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE				

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE	**Filtration Not Required**			

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Not operating under a variance or exemption.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We **do not find** coliforms in the water distribution system. Therefore, we were **not** required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We **did not find** *E. coli* bacteria in the water distribution system. Therefore, we were **not** required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We had **no** E. coli MCL violations.