2015 Consumer Confidence Report
Grizzly Flats CSD

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is spring fed surface water, which undergoes a treatment and disinfection process.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact our Water System Manager, Leo Rainwater at: (530) 622-9626

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:

- *Microbiological 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 a result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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.

English: This notice contains instructions for you to obtain important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Espanol (Spanish): Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obetener informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

W A T E R Q U A L I T Y D A T A

Grizzly Flats Community Services District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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. Unless otherwise indicated, the data contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015. The table does not include contaminants that were not detected by laboratory testing. The State of California allows most systems to be monitored for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the results in this report, though representative, may be more than a year old.

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.

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.

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 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).

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.

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)

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

Table 1 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) none	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or *E. coli*	none	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform of *E.coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Total Coliform: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. **Grizzly Flats CSD is pleased to inform you, no coliform bacteria were detected in any of the monthly samples for 2015.**

Table 2 – Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead And Copper Sample Date 9/23/13 (Samples taken every 3 years)						
Lead and Copper (reporting units)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	11	14	1	15	2	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	11	0	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Lead - 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. Grizzly Flats CSD 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.

Table 3 – Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Sodium (ppm)	7/09/15	1.6	N/A	none	No Standard	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	7/09/15	6.2	N/A	none	No Standard	Generally found in ground and surface water

Table 4 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Primary Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting units)	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Disinfection Byproducts 2015						
Total trihalomethanes (ppb) treated water sampled quarterly	N	41.8 Avg.	31 - 89	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) treated water sampled quarterly	N	37.1 Avg.	30 - 55	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
DBP precursors TOC (ppm) treated water sampled monthly	N	0.8 Avg.	0.45 - 1.5	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources
Chlorine (ppm) treated water sampled monthly	N	0.61 Avg.	0.08 - 0.98	MRDLG = 4.0	MRDL = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Barium	N	0.017	N/A	2	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 - Detection Of Contaminants With A Secondary Drinking Water Standard Treated Sample Date: Most Recent Results Required by State.						
Chemical or Constituent (MG/L)	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Copper	N	0.03	N/A	1.3	0.3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Color (color units)	N	3	N/A	N/A	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (Langlier Index)	N	9.3	N/A	N/A	Non-corrosive	Naturally or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors.
Conductivity (Micromhos per cm)	N	28	N/A	N/A	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence
Odor – Threshold (units)	N	1	N/A	N/A	3	Naturally-occurring organic compounds
Turbidity (units)	N	0.11	N/A	N/A	5	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N	29	N/A	N/A	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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

Table 6 - Sampling Results Showing Treatment Of Surface Water Sources	
Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional treatment and filtration. Coagulation, Flocculation, and Sedimentation.
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (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 for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.725 NTU
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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (530) 622-9626.

Report prepared 5/06/2016 by Grizzly Flats Community Services District using *CCR Guidance for Water Suppliers* available at, http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml, employing due diligence with instructions given. Data contained in this report are based on the analytical results generated by Eurofins Eaton Analytical Laboratory with the exception of the coliform bacteria and Chlorine results, which were provided by El Dorado County Public Health Laboratory.