

# 2004 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: South Feather Water & Power

Report Date: June 1, 2005

*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, 2004.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.**

**Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water

Name & location of source(s): Miners Ranch Reservoir serves as the terminal water supply for this system. The water supply for Bangor Treatment Plant is transported via the Bangor Canal from the Miners Ranch Reservoir. Source water originates as surface water from the South Fork of the Feather River.

Drinking Water Source  
Assessment information: The water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Animal grazing, Illegal activities and/or unauthorized dumping, and Low-density septic systems. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: DHS Valley District Office, Attention: Richard Hinricks, (530) 224-4867, 415 Knollcrest Drive Suite 110, Redding CA 96002 or at South Feather Water and Power, PO Box 581, Oroville CA 95966. Attention: Mike Glaze, (530) 533-4578

Time and place of regularly  
scheduled board meetings  
for public participation: They are held on the fourth Tuesday of each calendar month at 2:00 P.M. in the Agency's Conference Room, 2310 Oro-Quincy Highway, Oroville, California

For more information, contact Jim Coffelt Phone: (530) 589-0212

## **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 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)

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

**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

**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).

**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.

**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.

Protection Agency.

**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*, which 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, 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 Department of Health Services (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 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 a health risk. The Department requires 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**

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.19	0	1.3	0.17	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	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	4/11/95	2.8	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	ongoing	21	19-26	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.

**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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	7/6/04	26		80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acid (ppb)	7/6/04	34		60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	ongoing	1.5	0.8 – 3.5	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	10/4/04	1.87	0.4 – 4.3	TT	NA	Various natural and manmade sources

**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
Magnesium (ppm)	4/11/95	2.8		N/A		Occurs abundantly in nature
Sulfate (ppm)	4/11/95	12		N/A		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	ongoing	5.6	4.3 - 6.3	N/A		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/6/95	75		N/A		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

## 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. 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).

### **For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:**

*(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)*

<b>TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES</b>	
<i>Treatment Technique *</i> (Conventional Filtration)	
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards **</i> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 - Be less than or equal to <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	99.3%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.44
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

\* A required process intended to reduce the level of a 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.