

Gold Mountain Water Quality 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

The attached Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR") is required by the federal government to be distributed annually. The language in the CCR is crafted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") to be "understandable", but can be confusing. The purpose is to help keep people informed about their drinking water.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency and State standards. There are over 140 different contaminants that drinking water is required to be tested for at various intervals. All of the acronyms and terms used in this report and tables 1- 7 are defined on page 1. The most important are: maximum contaminant level ("MCL"), action level ("AL") and detection level for reporting ("DLR"). Anything under the DLR need not be reported due to questionable reliability. Both MCL and AL as set by USEPA are not supposed to be exceeded. Exceeding the AL triggers treatment or other requirements. The law requires the District to list all contaminants that have been detected within the last 9 years, even if they are below the MCL, however it should be above the DLR. Just because a contaminant is detected does not mean there is a health hazard. To determine if a health hazard exists the level detected must be compared to the MCL. Contaminants with a primary standard (Table 4) can affect health. Contaminants with a secondary standard (Table 5) can cause aesthetic problems and are not known to affect health.

The samples tested on a schedule determined by both California and Federal governments are called "Routine Samples", as opposed to "Special Samples" that are taken when there is an event such as a breach of the system by pipe breakage, improvement construction, loss of system pressure etc.

Gold Mountain's water system is tested monthly for bacteriological contamination as part of Routine Sampling. These results are listed in Table 1. Last year we didn't have any positive bacteriological test results.

The remaining tables 2 through 7 show results for all contaminates with an MCL that were detected in the last 10 years.

I'm happy to say that we didn't have any violations last year.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at the District Office, (530) 832-5945.

Thank You,



Tiana Bradley,
Administrative Manager,
Gold Mountain Community Services District.

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Gold Mountain CSD**

Report Date: June 26th, 2019

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 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Type of water source(s) in use: **3 Groundwater Wells**

Name & general location of source(s): **Well 17 located on Deer Trail, Well 29 located on Blazing Star, Well 33 located on Great Spirit**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: **Department of Health Services, Lassen District**

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: **Second Friday of each month at 10AM,
Location 150 Pacific st, Suite 5 Portola, CA 96122**

For more information, contact: **Tiana Bradley** Phone: **(530) 832-5945**

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.

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 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 Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/11/18	5	0	0	15	0.2		Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/11/18	5	.262	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 (ppm)	8/26/14 12/26/17	9	8-10	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8/26/14 12/26/17	92.8	86.2-105	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
						See pages 7-8

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
						See pages 7-8

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
					See pages 7-8

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. Immunocompromised 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: 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. [Gold Mountain 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. [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 (1-800-426-4791) 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
	Uranium detected in Well 33 at levels greater than one-half of the MCL; however no violations of the MCL have occurred		Quarterly Testing of Well 33	

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
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	N/A	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

--	--	--	--	--

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	N/A
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 ____ 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.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(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.

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

Summary Information for 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 found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s). [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENTS] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

During the past year [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [INSERT NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENTS] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

N/A

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 found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] corrective actions and we completed [INSERT NUMBER OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS] of these actions.

N/A

Well 17						
Group/Constituent Identification	Sampling Date	Result	MCL	DLR	AL	Unit
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS						
NITRATE (AS NO3)	8/26/2014	0.6	45	2	23	MG/L
NITRATE (as N)	8/21/2018	< 0.4	10	0.4	5	mg/L
GROSS ALPHA	7/11/2017	7.68	15	3	5	PCI/L
RADIUM 228	5/9/2017	1	0	1	0	PCI/L
URANIUM (PCI/L)	7/11/2017	3.32	20	1	20	PCI/L
FLUORIDE (F) (NATURAL-SOURCE)	8/26/2014	< 0.1	2	0.1	2	MG/L
ARSENIC	8/26/2014	< 2	10	2	5	UG/L
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS						
ODOR THRESHOLD @ 60 C	12/19/2017	< 1	3	1	3	TON
PH, LABORATORY	8/26/2014	6.9	0	0	0	
SODIUM	8/26/2014	10	0	0	0	MG/L
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	8/26/2014	219	1600	0	900	US
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	8/26/2014	130	1000	0	500	MG/L
TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	8/26/2014	1	5	0.1	5	NTU
ZINC	8/26/2014	60	5000	50	5000	UG/L
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	8/26/2014	120	0	0	0	MG/L
CALCIUM	8/26/2014	23	0	0	0	MG/L
CARBONATE ALKALINITY	8/26/2014	< 10	0	0	0	MG/L
CHLORIDE	8/26/2014	1	500	0	250	MG/L
SULFATE	8/26/2014	4.4	500	0.5	250	MG/L
COLOR	12/19/2017	< 5	15	0	15	UNITS
COPPER	12/19/2017	< 50	1000	50	1000	UG/L
FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS)	12/19/2017	< 0.05	0.5	0	0.5	MG/L
IRON	8/26/2014	240	300	100	300	UG/L
MAGNESIUM	8/26/2014	7	0	0	0	MG/L
Well 29						
Group/Constituent Identification	Sampling Date	Result	MCL	DLR	Trigger	Unit
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS						
NITRATE (AS NO3)	8/26/2014	0.7	45	2	23	MG/L
NITRATE (as N)	8/21/2018	0.4	10	0.4	5	mg/L
GROSS ALPHA	12/19/2017	1.32	15	3	5	PCI/L
RADIUM 228	5/9/2017	1	0	1	0	PCI/L
FLUORIDE (F) (NATURAL-SOURCE)	8/26/2014	< 0.1	2	0.1	2	MG/L
ARSENIC	8/26/2014	< 2	10	2	5	UG/L
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS						
ODOR THRESHOLD @ 60 C	12/19/2017	< 1	3	1	3	TON
PH, LABORATORY	8/26/2014	6.9	0	0	0	
SODIUM	8/26/2014	8	0	0	0	MG/L
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	8/26/2014	210	1600	0	900	US

SULFATE	8/26/2014		3.8	500	0.5	250	MG/L
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	8/26/2014		140	1000	0	500	MG/L
TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	12/19/2017		2.3	5	0.1	5	NTU
ZINC	8/26/2014		50	5000	50	5000	UG/L
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	8/26/2014		120	0	0	0	MG/L
CALCIUM	8/26/2014		25	0	0	0	MG/L
CARBONATE ALKALINITY	8/26/2014	<	10	0	0	0	MG/L
CHLORIDE	8/26/2014	<	1	500	0	250	MG/L
COLOR	12/19/2017	<	5	15	0	15	UNITS
COPPER	12/19/2017	<	50	1000	50	1000	UG/L
FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS)	12/19/2017	<	0.05	0.5	0	0.5	MG/L
IRON	8/26/2014		100	300	100	300	UG/L

Well 33

Group/Constituent Identification	Sampling Date		Result	MCL	DLR	Trigger	Unit
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS							
NITRATE (AS NO3)	11/04/2014		1.0	45	2	23	MG/L
NITRITE (AS N)	8/21/2018	<	0.4	10	0.4	5	UG/L
GROSS ALPHA	12/18/2018		21.2	15	3	5	PCI/L
RADIUM 228	12/18/2018		0	0	1	0	PCI/L
BARIUM	8/21/2018	<	100	1000	100	1000	UG/L
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER DETECTIONS							
ODOR THRESHOLD @ 60 C	12/26/2017	<	1	3	1	3	TON
PH, LABORATORY	12/26/2017		6.7	0	0	0	
SODIUM	12/26/2017		8	0	0	0	MG/L
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	12/26/2017		249	1600	0	900	US
TURBIDITY, LABORATORY	1/23/2018		2.1	5	0.1	5	NTU
BICARBONATE ALKALINITY	12/26/2017		150	0	0	0	MG/L
CALCIUM	12/26/2017		29	0	0	0	MG/L
COLOR	12/26/2017	<	5	15	0	15	UNITS
COPPER	12/26/2017	<	50	1000	50	1000	UG/L
FOAMING AGENTS (MBAS)	12/26/2017	<	0.05	.5	0	.5	MG/L
HARDNESS (TOTAL)AS CaCO3	12/26/2017		105	0	0	0	MG/L
HYDROXIDE ALKALINITY	12/26/2017	<	10	0	0	0	MG/L
IRON	1/23/2018	<	100	300	100	300	UG/L
CHLORIDE	12/26/2017		1	500	0	250	MG/L
MAGNESIUM	12/26/2017		8	0	0	0	MG/L
MANGANESE	12/26/2017	<	20	50	20	50	UG/L
SODIUM	12/26/2017		8	0	0	0	MG/L
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE	12/26/2017		249	1600	0	900	US
SULFATE	12/26/2017		3.2	500	.5	250	MG/L
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	12/26/2017		190	1000	0	500	MG/L
URANIUM	12/18/2018		16.4	20	1	20	UG/L
ZINC	12/26/2017		550	5000	50	5000	UG/L