

2009 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Pla-Vada Community Association Report Date: June 2, 2010

Water System No. 2910011

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, 2009.

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: Two (2) Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well # 3, Well #4, located in pressure zone 1, Units 1-5, Pla-Vada Community

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A DWSAP was performed by DHS in the Spring of 2003.
The source is still vulnerable to home manufacturing, sewer collection systems and chemical/petroleum storage. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the PlaVada Office, 5000 PlaVada Dr. Soda Springs, CA or:
California Dept of Public Health Services (CDPH)
415 Knoll crest Drive
Redding, CA 96001, 530-224-4800

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Donner Summit PUD -53823 Sherritt Dr. Soda Springs, CA 95728
We currently have quarterly board meetings located at the Donner Summit PUD, and 1 annual meeting in early summer. Boreal Ski Lodge I-80
Contact the office @ (530)426-3980 or visit our web-site www.plavada.com for specific dates and times

For more information, contact: Terri McGuigan Phone: (530)426-3980

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

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

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| <p>contaminants.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)</p> <p>ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p> |
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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 state 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.

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. PlaVada Community Association 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>.

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 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.

| 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.) <u>5</u> | 1 | 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) <u>0</u> | 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) | No. of samples collected | 90 th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| Lead (ppb) | 5 | 2006 5.8 | 0 | 15 | 2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2006 | 0.188 | 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) | 1/24/04 | 29,5 32.7 | | none | none | Generally found in ground water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 9/13/06 | 14 17 | | none | none | Generally found in ground water |

*Any violation of an MC 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 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic Well 3 • Wells 4 | 2009 | 10.3 -17.4 ppb 25.4- 34 ppb | | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion natural deposits runoff from Orchards, runoff from glass & electroplating waste |
| Gross Alpha Rad. wells 3 & 4 pci/l | | .05 | 1 | 15 pci/l | | Over time causes cancer, environmental deposits |
| FLUORIDE | 3/29/07 | 0.2 MG/L | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 2.0 MG/L | 1 | Tooth Discoloration |
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| 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 |
| Aluminum | 3/29/07 | 0.14 MG/L | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 0.2 MG/L | | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride | 3/29/07 | 3.8 MG/L | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 500 MG/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color | 3/29/07 | 4 color | Max for wells 3 & 4 | Color 15 unit | | Visible Tint Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Copper | 3/29/07 | .013 MG/L | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 1.0 | | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
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|----------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|---|
| SULFATE | 8/9/06 | 23.3 MG/L | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 500 MG/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| TDS | 3/29/07 | 94 | Max for wells 3 & 4 | 500 MG/L | | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Boron | 1/22/04 | 0.149 MG/L | | 1.0 MG/L | Reproductive effects |
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*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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

USEPA compliance order as noted in the arsenic notification. Since October of 2008, PVCA has provided quarterly sample results to the United State Environmental Protection Agency. Quarterly reports are also posted to the association web-site.

Construction on the 130 000 gallon water tank and the, New well 5 are 90% complete.

Construction was halted due to the winter season. Pla-Vada is planning construction on the Arsenic Treatment plant in the summer of 2010 and expect to be completed by the deadline of December 2010, this will depend on snow melt and high ground water in the spring. Also the possibility of an early winter season.

Pla-Vada failed to test for Lead, copper and we are delinquent on Radium.

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

Boil water order in July 2009, cause we had squirrels in the tank, repaired entry area, disinfected the tank, re-tested and the water was clean
