2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Shasta Forest Village Mutual Water Company, Inc. Report Date: **July 1, 2017**

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the most recent monitoring through December 2016.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's annual drinking water quality report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. All the water supplied to you by Shasta Forest Village Mutual Water Company is ground water. Our ground water is obtained from three wells, which are 167 ft., 170 ft. and 285 ft. deep. Our wells draw from aquifers originating in the southern Cascade Mountain Range. I am pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. Our drinking water does not require, nor does it receive any chemical treatment.

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.

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, conducted a Water Source Assessment in March, 2015. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activity not associated with any detected contaminants: Septic Systems - High Density. Customers can view the complete assessment and/or obtain a summary of the assessment at the Shasta Forest Village Water Department office located at 30894 Bambi Drive or call (530)474-3458.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled officers' meetings. They are held bi-monthly on the 2nd Thursday of the month at 4:00 p.m. at the water company office, 30894 Bambi Drive.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 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 Division of Drinking Water (State Water Resources Control Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Division regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 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 Division 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.

For more information, contact Dirk Estey, Watermaster *Phone:* (530)474-3458

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)

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)*	2014	10	ND	None	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2014	10	.876	None	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

* 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. Shasta Forest Village Mutual Water Co., Inc. 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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)	9/22/14	6.05	5.61 - 6.48	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/22/14	94	94	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4 - 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
Chloride (ppm)	7/9/12	1.3	1.2 - 1.4	600	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits/run off.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	7/9/12	158	152 - 163	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/9/12	205	201 - 208	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.

TABLE 5 - 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
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	12/15/14	1.2	ND - 2.3	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits

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).

In addition to the following chemicals on the table, your water company has tested for approximately 70 other constituents at the required frequency and none were detected. A complete report is on file at the water company office and is available to any shareholder interested in reviewing it upon written request.

In our continuing efforts to keep up with rising operating costs and to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these efforts and

improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these situations.

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).

We at Shasta Forest Village Mutual Water Company work throughout the year to insure top quality water to every tap. Analysis shows that the quality of water provided by your water company regularly tests below the current state approved maximum contaminant level. We ask that all our customers help us to protect and conserve our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future, as well as ours.