

2007 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PlaVada Community Association**

Report Date: 5/9/08

Water System #: 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, 2007 - December 31, 2007.

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:	Two (2) Groundwater Wells	
Name & location of source(s):	Well #3, Well #4, located in pressure zone 1, Units 1-5, PlaVada Woodlands	
Drinking Water Source Assessment information (DWSAP):	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, 6000 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: _____ At least bi-monthly, Donner Summit PUD, I-80 @ Soda Springs Exit. Contact office or visit www.plavada.com for specific dates and times.		
For more information, contact Terri McGuigan, General Manager		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.

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 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.

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at a consumers tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 USEPA.

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 of California 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 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	2	2 *	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	1	2* boil water order issued 5/23/07	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 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	5.8	0	15ppb	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5 10/2006	.188	0	1.3	1.3	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) - Well 3	1/22/04	29.5	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) - Well 4		32.7			
Hardness (ppm) - Well 3	9/13/06	14	none	none	Generally found in ground surface water
Hardness (ppm) - Well 4		17			

* 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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) - Well 3	9/13/06	15.6 *	10	0.004	Erosion from natural deposits, runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production wastes
Arsenic - Well 4		28.3 *			
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)- Well 3	11/29/04	0.5	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Activity - Well 4		2.6			
Fluoride(ppm) - Wells 3 and 4	4/17/07	ND	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive, discharge from fertilizer or aluminum factories

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color - Well 3	4/17/07	4	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Color - Well 4		4			
Iron (ppb)- Well 3	9/13/06	ND	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Iron - Well 4		ND			
Turbidity (NTU) - Well 3	4/17/07	2.5	5	None	Soil runoff
Turbidity - Well 4		0			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)- Well 3	4/17/07	65	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids - Well 4		94			
Specific Conductance - Well 3 (μ ohms/cm, 25°C)	4/17/07	109	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water. Seawater influence
Specific Conductance - Well 4		171			
Chloride (ppm)- Well 3	4/17/07	3.8	550	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Chloride - Well 4		9.9			
Sulfate (ppm)- Well 3	9/13/06	13.8	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Sulfate - Well 4		23.3			

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Boron	1/22/04	0.149	1	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on studies in dogs.

*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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, PHG or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

*Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Pla Vada is reviewing different options to treat arsenic in our water system. The types of systems that we are examining for treatment. 1. Point of use treatment. 2. Activated Aluminate. Both of these are currently under review.

The US Environmental protection Agency has lowered the arsenic MCL from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. This new MCL took effect on January 1, 2006.

*Boil water order issued May 2007 to June 2007 for bacteria contamination- Health effects for as follows:

Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

SECOND CALENDAR QUARTER 2008 NOTICE

PlaVada Community Association Has Levels of Arsenic Above the Drinking Water Standard

Our domestic water system recently violated the new drinking water standard for arsenic. Although this is not an emergency, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What happened?

The USEPA standard, enacted January 2006, lowered the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of arsenic from 0.050 milligrams per liter (mg/L) to 0.010 mg/L (or 10 ug/L) based on the annual average of test results.

Wells 3 and 4 have enough arsenic test results to indicate that the current annual average levels can be no better than 13 ug/L and 26 ug/L, respectively.

These levels are above the MCL, so you will be notified quarterly until the violation is corrected.

What should I do?

- **You are not required to use an alternative water supply (e.g., bottled water).**
- This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk to getting cancer.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What is being done?

The PlaVada Community Association (PVCA) is evaluating options to comply with the new standard. PVCA has drilled test wells to determine if an alternative low arsenic source can be utilized. For more information, please contact Terri McGuigan at 426-3980.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450 (g)]:

SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if students are minors).

RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities):
Must notify tenants.

BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the PlaVada Community Association.

State Water System No. 2910011

Date Distributed: _____