

2010 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Source of Water

The City's primary water source is Cold Springs. Located at the 4,400-foot level of Mt. Shasta, the springs produce an average of 2,000 gallons per minute. Auxiliary water sources include two wells with a combined production capability of 1,250 gallons per minute. Our water is pure and does not require treatment. From the springs, the water is 41°F and it does not see the light of day until you turn on your faucet.

Our water is among the best and most pure to be found anywhere in the world. We have been entered in many water tasting competitions over the past few years, and have taken home several awards. At the 2010 California Rural Water Association Conference, we won the Best Tasting Water in California contest for the third time in the past 6 years. We also were awarded a Bronze Trophy for third place in the National Rural Water Taste Test held in Washington D.C. in 2007. We are very fortunate to have such excellent water available at our taps every day!

Water Storage, Distribution and Water Conservation

The city has a water storage capacity of 1.7 million gallons. For calendar year 2010, usage for the City of Mt. Shasta was 524 million gallons. During the summer months, outside watering drives our per person usage to over 700 gallons per person per day, far above the national average of 150 gallons per person per day.

As usage increases, our water storage is reduced, requiring us to operate our two additional groundwater sources, Well #1 and Well #2, to keep up with demand. Occasionally, we are unable to meet the peak demand even with our wells running. When this occurs, we have to consider implementation of voluntary, and in extreme circumstances, mandatory outside watering restrictions.

Please do your part to conserve so that no restrictions are necessary.

1. Install a sprinkler system for your lawns, if you don't already have one.
2. Use a drip irrigation system for flowers, shrubs and vegetable gardens.
3. Do not water more than 20 minutes in one spot, or during the heat of the day.
4. Repair any leaks in your plumbing system, inside and outside.
5. Do not allow water to run in the gutter, on sidewalks or down driveways.
6. When using a garden hose, by sure to put a nozzle on the end to avoid wasting water.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act sets standards that are very protective of the public's health. The City is issued a permit by the State Department of Health Services to operate a public water system. Over the last several years, system design standards and operational regulations that apply to public water systems have been revised and focus more on improving the quality of the water that is delivered to the customer.

Before the City's water reaches your tap, a bacterial analysis is completed on water samples taken from our springs, wells and 12 points throughout the distribution system. As required by the State, samples are taken from different locations on a monthly basis. The samples are tested for coliform bacteria at a State certified lab. In addition to the monthly bacteriological testing, we test for a variety of contaminants that can create a risk to public health or may affect the aesthetics of water. This year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details our monitoring efforts. Additional copies of the full report are available at City Hall. If you have any questions, please feel free to call (530)926-7510.

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Mt. Shasta

Report Date: June 5, 2011

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, 2010.

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: 3 Groundwater Sources: Cold Springs, Well #1, Well #2

Name & location of source(s): Cold Springs is located at the top of McCloud Avenue, east of the McCloud R/R tracks
Well #1 is located at the intersection of East Lake Street and North Washington Drive.

Well #2 is located behind Mt. Shasta High School, north of Rockfellow Drive.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: <http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSsystemc.asp?myCounty=47>

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 6:30 pm, at the Community Building, located at 629 Alder Street.

For more information, contact: Gary Moll – Utilities Supervisor Phone: (530)926-7510

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

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)

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 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 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.) 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

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)	20	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	20	0.247	0	1.3	0.17	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)	2007	4.28	2.85-5.0	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2007	23.3	12-30	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL 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
Fluoride (ppm)	2007	1	1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Aluminum (ppb)	2010	ND	ND	1	6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.

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
Specific Conductance (Umho/cm)	2007	75.8	42.5-101	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influences.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2007	89	68-101	1000	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2007	64	.19-1.2	500	N/A	Runoff or leaching from natural deposits.
Zinc (ppm)	2010	.306	0.056-1.076	5.00	N/A	Runoff or 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
None to Report					

*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 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
None to report				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER 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)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

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

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
None to Report