

Consumer Confidence  
Report

# Bass Lake Water Company

Po Box 113, Bass Lake, California 93604

559-642-2494

BassLakeWaterCompany.com

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2016

## General Information

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our main water source is surface water from Willow Creek, and secondarily from wells that draw from hard rock fractures deep in the earth. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment was completed for the water sources in January 2003. It indicated that the surface water supply is most vulnerable to contamination from recreational activities in the watershed. The well sources are most vulnerable to the sewage collection system, utility stations and wastewater facilities. The assessment is available by contacting the Water Company.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shawn Roope at (559) 642-2494. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 California Department of Water Resources, Division of Drinking Water 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.

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).

### Water Sources

|                                    |               |                  |         |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|
| Willow Creek                       | 325 GPM       | Pines Well #1    | 40 GPM  |
| <b>North Shore Well #4</b>         | <b>20 GPM</b> | School Road Well | 125 GPM |
| Standby or Emergency Water Sources |               |                  |         |
| North Shore Well #1                | 30 GPM        |                  |         |

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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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs may be reflected in the rate structure, because rate adjustments may be necessary in order to make these improvements.

## Glossary

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**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.

**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.

**Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standard (SDWS):** means standards that specify maximum contaminant levels that, in the judgment of the department, are necessary to protect the public welfare. Secondary drinking water standards may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that may adversely affect the odor or appearance of the water and may cause a substantial number of persons served by the public water system to discontinue its use, or that may otherwise adversely affect the public welfare. Regulations establishing secondary drinking water standards may vary according to geographic and other circumstances and may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that adversely affects the taste, odor, or appearance of the water when the standards are necessary to assure a supply of pure, wholesome, and potable water.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NOTE: All Sources are not required to be tested for all constituents or contaminants yearly as dictated by Department of Water Resources, Division of Drinking Water. The most current results are provided in this report, which are from years 2006-2017.

**Table I - Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Standards  
Contaminants Detected in Treated Water**

Standby well North Shore #1 was not used in 2016.

| Contaminants         | Unit    | MCL   | MCLG/<br>PHG | Treated Sources |                  |                  |                     |                 | Meet Primary<br>Standard ? | Typical Source of Contaminant                  |                             |
|----------------------|---------|-------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
|                      |         |       |              | Pines 1         | North<br>Shore 1 | North<br>Shore 4 | School<br>Road Well | Willow<br>Creek |                            |  |                             |
| <i>Radioactive</i>   |         |       |              | Range           | Range            | Range            | Range               | Result          |                            |  |                             |
| Gross Alpha Particle | Range   | pCi/L | 15           | 15              | 1.1              | 36               | 14                  | 5.9             | ND                         | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> | Erosion of natural deposits |
|                      | Average | pCi/L | 15           | 20              | n/a              | n/a              | n/a                 | n/a             | n/a                        | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> |                             |
| Uranium              | Range   | pCi/L | 20           | 20              | ND-1.05          | 14.7-30.1        | ND-14.3             | 0.13            | 0.59                       | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> | Erosion of natural deposits |
|                      | Average | pCi/L | 20           | 20              | 0.35             | 23.24            | 6.5                 | 0.13            | n/a                        | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> |                             |
| Uranium              | Range   | ug/L  | 30           | 30              | n/a              | 34-45            | 15-25               | ND-2.1          | n/a                        | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> | Erosion of natural deposits |
|                      | Average | ug/L  | 30           | 30              | n/a              | 39.5             | 20.1                | 1.5             | n/a                        | All sources, excluding<br><i>North Shore 1</i> |                             |

**Radioactive Health Effects:**

Gross Alpha: Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium: Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have kidney problems or an increased risk of getting cancer.

| Contaminants     | Unit | MCL  | MCLG/<br>PHG | Groundwater Wells |                  |                  | Treated Sources     |                 | Meet<br>Primary<br>Standard ? | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|------------------|------|------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
|                  |      |      |              | Pines 1           | North<br>Shore 1 | North<br>Shore 4 | School<br>Road Well | Willow<br>Creek |                               |   |
| <i>Inorganic</i> |      |      |              |                   |                  |                  |                     |                 |                               |   |
| Aluminum         | ug/L | 1000 | 1000         | 4.2               | 13               | 4.2              | ND                  | 130             | Yes                           | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes  |
| Arsenic          | ug/L | 10   | 10           | ND                | 2.2              | 1.1              | 4.9                 | ND              | Yes                           | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes                                    |
| Asbestos         | MFL  | 7    | 7            | ND                | ND               | ND               | ND                  | ND              | Yes                           | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Barium           | ug/L | 1000 | 1000         | 13                | 2.1              | 6.7              | 1.6                 | 9.8             | Yes                           | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Copper           | mg/L | 1.3  | 2            | ND                | 0.019            | ND               | ND                  | ND              | Yes                           | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |
| Fluoride         | mg/L | 2    | 2            | ND                | ND               | ND               | 0.32                | ND              | Yes                           | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories      |
| Lead             | ug/L | 15   | 0.17         | ND                | ND               | ND               | ND                  | ND              | Yes                           | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

Table 1 - Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Standards Continued

| Contaminants               | Unit | MCL | MCLG/<br>PHG | Groundwater Wells |                  |                  | Treated Sources     |                 | Meet<br>Primary<br>Standard ? | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|----------------------------|------|-----|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|
|                            |      |     |              | Pines 1           | North<br>Shore 1 | North<br>Shore 4 | School<br>Road Well | Willow<br>Creek |                               |   |
| <i>Inorganic Continued</i> |      |     |              |                   |                  |                  |                     |                 |                               |   |
| Nickel                     | ug/L | 100 | 100          | ND                | 1.5              | ND               | ND                  | ND              | Yes                           | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories   |
| Nitrate (as N)             | mg/L | 45  | 45           | ND                | ND               | ND               | ND                  | ND              | Yes                           | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

**Inorganic Health Effects:**

Aluminum: Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.

Arsenic: 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 of getting cancer.

Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Fluoride: Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Nickel: Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.

Nitrate: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

**Health-Based Primary Drinking Water Standards**

**Contaminants Detected in Distribution System and Reported on a System-Wide Basis**

| Contaminants            | Unit | Average                            | Range  | MCL      | MCLG/<br>MRDL | Meet<br>Primary<br>Standard ? | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|-------------------------|------|------------------------------------|--|----------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Copper                  | mg/L | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Value = .252 | No. of Samples exceeding AL<br>= 0 out of 10 | 1.3 AL   | 2             | Yes                           | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |
| Lead                    | ug/L | 90th<br>Percentile<br>Value = 5.6  | No. of Samples exceeding AL<br>= 0 out of 10 | 15 AL    | 0.17          | Yes                           | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Chlorine Residual | mg/L | 0.7                                | .47-.83                                      | 4        | 4             | Yes                           | Disinfectant added to drinking water  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | #*   | 0                                  | n/a  | >1/Month | n/a           | Yes                           | Naturally present in the environment  |
| Total Haloacetic Acids  | ug/L | 25                                 | n/a  | 60       | n/a           | Yes                           | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Total Trihalomethanes   | ug/L | 29                                 | n/a  | 80       | n/a           | Yes                           | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

\* Total Coliform Bacteria is reported for compliance as the number of positive per month

**Table II - Aesthetic-Based Secondary Drinking Water Standards  
Constituents-Contaminants Detected in Treated Water**

| Contaminants         | Unit  | MCL | MCLG/<br>PHG | Groundwater Wells |                  |                  | Treated Sources     |                 | Meet<br>Secondary<br>Standard ? | Typical Source of Contaminant                                |
|----------------------|-------|-----|--------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
|                      |       |     |              | Pines 1           | North<br>Shore 1 | North<br>Shore 4 | School<br>Road Well | Willow<br>Creek |                                 |  |
| Chloride             | mg/L  | 250 | n/a          | 2.4               | 2.9              | 3.6              | ND                  | ND              | Yes                             | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence   |
| Iron                 | mg/L  | 300 | n/a          | 0.24              | ND               | 0.36             | ND                  | ND              | Yes                             | Leaching from natural deposits                               |
| Manganese            | mg/L  | 50  | n/a          | ND                | 0.011            | ND               | 0.024               | ND              | Yes                             | Leaching from natural deposits                               |
| Magnesium            | mg/L  | n/a | n/a          | 0.77              | 6.6              | 7                | 3.7                 | 0.47            | Yes                             | Erosion of natural deposits                                  |
| Specific Conductance | Us/cm | 900 | n/a          | 86                | 420              | 330              | 290                 | 25              | Yes                             | Substances that form ions when in water; sea water influence |
| Turbidity            | Units | 5   | n/a          | 0.33              | 0.56             | 1.5              | 0.13                | see below       | **                              | Soil runoff  |
| Zinc                 | mg/L  | 5   | n/a          | 1                 | 0.094            | 0.28             | 0.046               | ND              | Yes                             | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes               |

\*\* North Shore 1 meets all secondary drinking water standards except turbidity

**Table III - Unregulated Constituents-Contaminants Detected in Treated Water**

| Contaminants                     | Unit | Groundwater Wells |                  |                  | Treated Sources |                 | Typical Source of Contaminant         |
|----------------------------------|------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                  |      | Pines Well<br>1   | North<br>Shore 1 | North<br>Shore 4 | School<br>Road  | Willow<br>Creek |                                       |
| Calcium                          | mg/L | 7                 | 57               | 38               | 32              | 2.5             | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) | mg/L | 21                | 170              | 120              | 95              | 8.1             | Erosion of natural deposits           |
| Sodium                           | mg/L | 8.9               | 16               | 14               | 20              | 2.3             | Erosion of natural deposits           |

**Table IV - Willow Creek Surface Water Treatment Plant Turbidity**

| Turbidity Performance Standards   | Meets<br>Standard? | Highest single turbidity<br>measurement during 2015 | The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements |
|---|--------------------|---|--|
| 1- Must be less than or equal to 0.146 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month      | Yes                | 0.131   | 0  |
| 2- Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than two consecutive measurements 15 minutes apart | Yes                |   |  |
| 3- Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.  | Yes                |   |  |

**Abbreviations**

mg/L : milligrams per liter (equivalent to ppm)  
n/a: not applicable  
ND: none detected

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter  
ppm: parts per million  
ppb: parts per billion

ug/L: micrograms per liter (equivalent to ppb)  
uS/cm: micro Siemens per centimeter

Bass Lake Water Company has five sources of drinking water, two of which receive treatment. Willow Creek is our major source of water; water is diverted from Willow Creek at Angel Falls to the treatment plant and then onto the distribution system. We supplement Willow Creek Treatment Plant water with water from three wells during the summer months or when turbidity levels are high in the creek due to storms or high run-off periods. North Shore well #1 is a standby source which was used 4 days in August 2014 due to low flow conditions in Willow Creek and 75 days during the period August through October in 2015 when the creek dried up. The previous time this well was used was in 2007. Each source of water can flow to any portion of the interconnected distribution system. The School Road Well has a uranium treatment facility. There is a total of approximately 1.5 million gallons of water storage in 7 storage tanks interconnected throughout the system.

**Drought Information**

A low water flow condition in the summer of 2014 due to the drought necessitated the implementation of Stage 3 Water Conservation rules for a 6-week period beginning August 20th. This stage prohibits all outside watering. On October 1st sufficient flow had returned allowing a return to Stage 2 which allows for twice/week outside watering, conforming to the Statewide mandate to conserve water. Drought conditions worsened in 2015 causing low-flow conditions in early summer and the creek to completely dry up in August. Stage 3 Rules were adopted on July 1st and remained in effect through October. Normal precipitation levels and stream flows returned in the winter of 2015/2016. During Stage 3 conditions water was supplied by the utility's back-up ground water wells and in 2015 supplemented by trucked-in potable water. Normal Stage 1 rules, which allow three days per week of outside watering, remained in effect during all of 2016 and is expected to continue in 2017.

**Important Information from Water Remediation Technology (WRT)**

WRT has reviewed and examined the Bass Lake Water Co. uranium treatment system performance in terms of uranium removal and treated water quality. The uranium treatment system is currently performing satisfactorily, exceeding uranium removal well below State of California Department of Public Health regulations and has done so consistently from the time of initial commissioning in June of 2007. The Bass Lake Water Co. uranium treatment system consists of a two-stage semi-packed bed media vessels operated in series. Each vessel houses uranium specific removal media designed to capture and retain uranium compounds until such time of media replacement. The primary stage of uranium removal media has consistently retained 95 to 99 percent of the entering raw water uranium. The second stage of uranium removal media is designed to provide final uranium removal 'polishing' of the treated water and act as a treatment buffer should the primary stage reach a point of near full capacity and significant uranium discharge. Uranium loading on the second treatment vessel based on the primary treatment vessel discharge is very low. Final treated water uranium values have occasionally tested in the low single digits and are typically non-detect in micrograms per liter. The regulated allowable uranium concentration in drinking water is 20 picocuries per liter or 30 micrograms per liter equivalent.

WRT has continually monitored Bass Lake Water Company test results and performs analysis to assess the status of the uranium removal media. This data is regularly reviewed by the State Division of Drinking Water. Due to rising levels in the primary vessel in early 2015, even though they were still within the State limits, it was determined to replace the media in both vessels which is a normal maintenance procedure for this type of filter system. It was completed in April 2015 by WRT and after proper testing was placed back in service in May and continues to perform as designed removing nearly all of the raw water uranium.

**Important Information About Lead in Drinking Water**

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. Bass Lake Water Company 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>.

# ATTACHMENT 7

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: BASS LAKE WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: U 190 W

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 1/28/2017 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: STEPHEN R. WELCH  
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]  
Title: PRESIDENT  
Phone Number: (559) 642-2494 Date: 7/6/17

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.BASSLAKEWATERCOMPANY.COM
- Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_

For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

*This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.*

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