

# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: HAVASU WATER COMPANY Report Date: JUNE 28, 2018

*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, 2016 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**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: Surface

Name & general location of source(s): Lake Havasu

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A brief summary is at end of this report

For more information, contact: Teddy Goodgame Phone: (760) 858-4619

## 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.

**RAW WATER:** Source water before any purification treatment.

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

**Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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)

## PARTS PER MILLION

3 drops in 42 gallons ~ 1 second in 12 days

1 penny in \$10,000 ~ 1 inch in 16 miles

## PARTS PER BILLION

1 drop in 14,000 gallons ~ 1 second in 32 years

1 penny in \$10 million ~ 1 inch in 16,000 miles

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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application, 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, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 State Board 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	None	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment		
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste		
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0	None	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste		
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .							
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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/08/17	5	ND	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/08/17	5	0.080	None	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)	3/03/2017	95		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	3/03/2017	300		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

**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
ALUMINUM ppb	3/03/2017	87		200		Erosion of natural deposits.
FLUORIDE ppm	3/03/2017	0.33		2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive with promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer.
BARIUM ppm	3/03/2017	0.12		1.0	2.0	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD  
SECONDARY STANDARD MCLS ARE BASED ON THE BASIS OF AESTHETICS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
CHLORIDE ppm	3/03/2017	93		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
SULFATE ppm	3/03/2017	250		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

**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 ppm	3/03/2017	0.15		1.0	Babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of notification level may have increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies.

**TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	DIRECT FILTRATION
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.2</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.193
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	NONE

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**DISINFECTION & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS 2017**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Running annual average	Range of Detections	MCL {MRDL}	PHG {MCLG}	Violation Yes or No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine ppm	Month by SBC Lab	1.1	0.2 - 1.5	{MRDL} 4.0	{MRDLG}	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
TTHMs ppb Site 1 Site 2	Once every quarter	44 61	35 - 61 27 - 119*	MCL 80	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 ppb Site 1 Site 2	Once every quarter	26 26	18 - 35 19-31	MCL 60	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

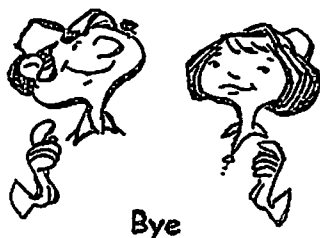
\*Some people who drink water containing TTHMs (trihalomethanes) in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**SUMMARY OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT**

A source water assessment was conducted for Lake Havasu – Raw of the Havasu Water Company in May 2002 and revised in June 2015 summarized in the table below.

Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)	Chemical Detected
Airports – Maintenance/fueling	None	Mining operations – Active	None
Automobile - Gas stations	None	Mining operations –Historic	None
Historic gas station	None	Septic systems – high density	None
Historic waste dumps/landfills	None	Underground storage tanks	None
Landfills/dumps	None	Wastewater treatment plants and disposal	None

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Havasu Water Company office or at the SWRCB San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4<sup>th</sup> St. Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the SWRCB District Engineer at (909)383-4328.



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# 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: HAVASU WATER COMPANY

Water System Number: 3610017

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 29, 2018 (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: Teddye Goodgame  
Signature: *Teddye Goodgame*  
Title: Office Mgr.  
Phone Number: (760) 858-4619 Date: June 29, 2018

*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.\_\_\_\_\_
  - 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) POST OFFICE
  - 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.*