

Cold Springs Water Company, Inc.
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Consumer Confidence Report
2015

Cold Springs Water Company is committed to providing the residents of Cold Springs and Peter Pam with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. This annual “**Consumer Confidence Report**,” tells you where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

California is in its fifth year of low rainfall and snow pack, and it’s continuing to impact our water sources. Although last winter was wetter than the previous four, we are not yet back to normal. The State of California has yet to lift the restrictions they put in place, so your continued conservation efforts are still required and appreciated. You can do this by eliminating all outside watering and washing of cars, boats, and trailers. By limiting your shower to five minutes or less you can save up to 1,000 gallons of water a month. Please be sure to fix all leaks inside and outside of your home. We have continued to do our part by repairing all leaks as soon as they become known.

Our non-revenue water for 2015 was 16.13% of all water produced.

Our water is tested using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. The water provided by Cold Springs Water Company exceeds state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. Once again we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

The primary source of water supply for Cold Springs Water Company is Kerns Creek, which is a tributary of the north fork of the Tuolumne River. This creek is spring fed and has a watershed of approximately two square miles. Our watershed is in and below a designated experimental forest, and spotted owl habitat, therefore there will be no logging or any other activities in the area. Sources of contamination here are almost zero due to its location. We have a permit granted us by the U.S. Forest Service for our small diversion dam, and it is inspected at least four times a month and is drained and cleaned biannually.

The well in Peter Pam (state well no. 57914) is our secondary water source. It is 580 feet deep, comprised of lava conglomerate and dark gray sand stone from 290 feet to 405 feet and from 405 feet to 580 feet hard granite. We have the pump set at a depth of 380 feet and at this time it will provide 50 gallons per minute.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 provider. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Crypto sporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Data

PRIMARY STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Kerns Creek</u>
<u>CLARITY</u>			
Average raw Turbidity	NTU	5	.29
Average treated Turbidity			.047

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

<u>MICROBIOLOGICAL (1)</u>	<u>Samples are taken from each distribution point each month</u>
Coliform Bacteria number of positive samples	0
Fecal coliforms or E.coli, number of positive samples	0

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Fecal coliforms and E.coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.

Average Chlorine Residuals 1.13 mg/L
 Maximum allowed 4.0 mg/L
 The addition of chlorine is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS (1)

Test date 1/14/15, 4/9/15, 7/8/15,10/14/15		
Bromodichloromethane	NS	ND
Bromoform	NS	ND
Chloroform	NS	49.4
Dibromochloromethane	NS	ND
Total Trihalomethanes	80	49.4
Dibromoacetic Acid	NS	ND
Dichloroacetic Acid	NS	17
Monochloroacetic Acid	NS	ND
Monobromoacetic Acid	NS	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	NS	18.5
Total Haloacetic Acids	60	35.5

These are by products of drinking water disinfection. Some people who drink water containing these in excess of the MCL over many years may experience adverse health affects.

REGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS (2)
AND UNREGULATED ORGANIC CHEMICALS

Kerns Peter Pam
Creek Well
 8/13/15 7/2014
 ND ND

All Chemicals tested

INORGANIC CHEMICALS (2)

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Kerns Creek</u>	<u>Peter Pam Well</u>
Test date			8/13/15	7/2014
Aluminum	UG/L	1000	ND	ND
Antimony	UG/L	6	ND	ND
Arsenic	UG/L	10	ND	ND
Asbestos	MF/L		ND	ND
Barium	UG/L	1000	ND	ND
Beryllium	UG/L	4	ND	ND
Cadmium	UG/L	5	ND	ND
Chromium	UG/L	50	ND	ND
Copper	UG/L	1000	ND	ND
Iron	UG/L	300	ND	ND
Lead	UG/L	50	ND	ND
Manganese	UG/L	50	ND	ND
Mercury	UG/L	2	ND	ND
Nickel	UG/L	100	ND	ND
Nitrate as N (Nitrogen)	UG/L	10000	ND	ND
Nitrate + Nitrate as N	UG/L	1000	ND	ND
Selenium	UG/L	50	ND	ND
Silver	UG/L	100	ND	ND
Thallium	UG/L	2	ND	ND
Perchlorate	UG/L	6	ND	ND

Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety of industries.

SECONDARY STANDARDS (2) - AESTHETIC STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Kerns Creek</u>	<u>Peter Pam Well</u>	
Test Date			8/13/15	7/2014	
Total Filterable Residue	MG/L	1000	92	190	
Color	UNITS	15	0	3	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold	UNITS	3	1.0	1.0	Naturally occurring organic materials
Chloride	MG/L	500	2.961.71		Leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAs)	MG/L	0.5	ND	ND	Industrial waste deposits
Sulfate	MG/L	500	2.07	5.94	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC) water	UMHO/CM	900	147	282	Substances that form ions when in water

<u>ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED (2)</u>			<u>Kerns Creek</u>	<u>Peter Pam Well</u>	
Test Date			8/13/15	7/2014	Hardness" is the sum of
polyvalent					
Total Hardness	MG/L	NS	63.0	89	cations present in the water,
Calcium	MG/L	NS	18	14	generally magnesium and calcium.
Magnesium	MG/L	NS	4.5	13	Cations are naturally occurring.
Sodium	MG/L	NS	6.2	4.6	Sodium refers to the salt present
Potassium	MG/L	NS	2.6	2.7	in water and is generally

naturally					
Total Alkalinity	MG/L	NS	81	176	occurring.
Hydroxide	MG/L	NS	ND	ND	
Carbonate	MG/L	NS	ND	ND	
Bicarbonate	MG/L	NS	99	215	
Nitrite (As NO3)	MG/L	45	ND	2.0	Test date 8/13/15
Fluoride (natural-source)	MG/l	2	ND	ND	
Zinc	UG/L	5000	ND	ND	

RADIOLOGICAL CHEMICALS (2) **Peter Pam
Kerns Creek Well**

Tested 07/2014

Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	.018	1.06
Gross Alpha MDA95	pCi/L		1.18	1.34

Tested 6/2007

Total Radium 228	pCi/L	2	0	0
Total Radium 228 MDA9	pCi/L		.5	.5

Radioactive contaminants are caused by the decay and erosion of natural and man-made deposits. Drinking water with excess of the MCL over many years may have adverse health affects.

Lead & Copper (water tested from inside homes)		Number of	90th	
Tested 09/2011	UNITS	samples	percentile	
Lead	UG/L	.015	10	0 (ND)
Copper	UG/L	1000	10	88

Concerning Lead

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. Cold Springs 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>.

LEGEND

MCL	MAXIMUM CONTAMINATE LEVEL-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
NS	NO STANDARD
NTU	NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS
ND	NONE DETECTED
MG/L	MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (PARTS PER MILLION)
UG/L	MICROGRAMS PER LITER (PARTS PER BILLION)
(1)	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON TREATED WATER
(2)	ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON RAW WATER

We are happy to answer any questions you may have about our water quality. Please contact Jeff Kerns or Dave Falk at Cold Springs Water Company, 29820 Highway 108, Cold Springs, CA 95335. (209) 965-3716.