

Mineral County Water District 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

These tables show only the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The State Water Resources Control 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 and explained below.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(in a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	(in the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(in the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of schools requesting lead sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 09/09/17 - 09/12/17	10	ND	None	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 09/09/17 - 09/12/17	10	0.596	None	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

* 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. Mineral County Water District 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

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)	05/21/15	3.0		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	05/21/15	18.0		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	09/04/18	8.10		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	09/04/18	11.6		60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
Aluminum (ppb)	05/21/15	245		200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ppb)	05/21/15	204		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (Units)	05/30/17	0.9		5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	05/21/15 08/18/15	105	54 – 156	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	05/21/15 08/18/15	136	47 - 224	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	09/26/12	0.6		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	05/21/15 08/18/15	7.9	0.87 – 15.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	08/25/15	1.3	0.02+	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

+ There is currently no MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10ppb was withdrawn on 9/11/17.

TABLE 7 - TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Rosedale Fabric Bag & Cartridge Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.20 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.50 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.08 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

The proposed rate adjustment was passed on June 10, 2019 with a ballot count of 24 that were in protest of the rate increase and 64 that were in support of the increase. The District has a new cell phone # 530-736-5329.