

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Mt. Konocti Mutual Water Co. Report Date: May 29, 2024

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, 2023 - December 31, 2023

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface Water
Name & location of source(s): Clear Lake
Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Available at the office of Mt. Konocti Mutual Water Company
9733 St. Hwy 281, (Soda Bay Road)
Kelseyville, CA. 95451
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 6:00 P.M. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month at our office located at
9733 St. Hwy 281, (Soda Bay Road)
Kelseyville, CA. 95451

For more information, contact: Alan Farr Phone: (707) 277-7466

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

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)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 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).

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 which a water system must follow.

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

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*, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 State Water Resources Control Board (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	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

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

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	23	ND	0	.015 mg/L	.002 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	23	.12 mg/L	0	1.3 mg/L	.17 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/19/2023	17	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	12/19/2023	164	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
pH	12/19/2023	7.59	none	none	Natural Geology
Calcium (ppm)	12/19/2023	29	none	none	Natural Geology
Magnesium (ppm)	12/19/2023	22	none	none	Natural Geology
Total Trihalomethane (TTHMs) (ppb)	Quarterly Average	22.61	80	none	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Quarterly Average	31.95	60	none	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 4- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	12/19/2023	ND	15		Natural Geology/Biology
Odor-Threshold	12/19/2023	14	3		Natural Geology/Biology
Chloride (ppm)	12/19/2023	17	500		Natural Geology
Sulfate (ppm)	12/19/2023	3.1	500		Natural Geology

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	12/19/2023	210	1000		Natural Geology
Fluoride (ppm)	12/19/2023	.12	1.40		Natural Geology

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

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).

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).

TABLE 5- SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

<i>Treatment Technique</i> * (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Treatment
<i>Turbidity Performance Standards</i> ** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 - Be less than or equal to <u>0.3</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	0.30
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

** 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.

Vulnerability Summary Language

An assessment of the drinking water source from Mt. Konocti Mutual Water Company was completed in October 1999. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Historic mining operations, Landfills and Wastewater treatment plants. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to these activities: Active and historic gas stations and Septic systems.

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the California Regional Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Santa Rosa district Office, 50 D Street, Suite 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. You may request that a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Drinking Water Division, at (707) 576-2145.

Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment

Mt. Konocti Mutual Water Co.'s only source of water is Clear Lake, which requires extensive treatment for removal of turbidity (murkiness), tastes and odors, disinfection for microbiological contaminants and pH adjustments (acidity or alkalinity). For this we have a sophisticated treatment plant that includes a small laboratory, where certain aspects of water quality are frequently monitored. Treated water is sampled continuously, 24 hours a day, for turbidity, chlorine residual and pH. The raw water is also tested at various points through the treatment process. The water treatment plant and distribution system are operated by highly qualified state licensed operators who together with a dedicated administrative staff and board of directors strive to provide the best possible service to our customers.