

Silver Springs Mutual Water Company

Consumer Confidence Report – 2014

Covering Calendar Year – 2013

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. It is important that customers be aware of the efforts that are continually being made to improve their water systems. To learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. **For more information please contact Roy McDonald at 775-577-2223.**

Your water comes from:

Source Name	Source Water Type
Idaho St Well	Ground Water
Deodar St Well	Ground Water
Lake St Well	Ground Water

We treat your water with disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires states to develop a Source Water Assessment (SWA) for each public water supply that treats and distributes raw source water in order to identify potential contamination sources. The state has completed an assessment of our source water. For results of the source water assessment, please contact us.

Message from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included 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 before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system tested a minimum of 3 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presences in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When Coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1- December 31, 2013. The state 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, is more than one year old.

The bottom line is that the water that is provided to you is safe.

Terms & Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): the “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): the “Maximum Allowed” MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set as close to the MCLG’s as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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

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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Non-Detects (ND): laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per Year (mrem/yr): measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Water Quality Data

The tables following below list all of the drinking water contaminants, which were detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31, 2013. The state 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, is more than one year old.

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Testing Results for Silver Springs Mutual Water Company

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2013				

Disinfection By-Products	Monitoring Period	RAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	3.8	2.3 – 5.3	ppb	80	0	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	.7	ND – 1.4	ppb	60	0	By-Product Of Drinking Water Chlorination

Lead and Copper	Date	90 TH Percentile	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER	2011	0.017	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
LEAD	2011	0.008	ppm	0.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	2013	9	5 - 9	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;
BARIUM	2012	0.026	0.025 – 0.026	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CHROMIUM	2012	2	2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
CYANIDE	2012	33	ND - 33	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
FLUORIDE	2012	0.5	0.4 – 0.5	ppm	2	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL	2012	0.002	ND – 0.002	ppm	0.1		
NITRATE	2013	7.3	ND – 7.3	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
SELENIUM	2012	8	ND - 8	ppb	50	50	Discharge from mines, petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;

Radionuclides	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	5/26/2010	1.21	0.18 - 1.21	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	12/15/2010	4	2 - 4	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA	6/7/2010	1.48	-0.413 - 1.48	pCi/L	15	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	5/26/2010	6.63	2.79 - 6.63	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Secondary Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	SMCL	SMCL G	Typical Source
CHLORIDE	2012	50	21 - 50	mg/L	400		
COLOR	2012	5	ND - 5	Color Units	15		
COPPER, FREE	2012	0.002	ND - 0.002	mg/L	1.0		
IRON	2012	0.10	ND - 0.10	mg/L	0.3		
MAGNESIUM	2012	15	8 - 15	mg/L	150		
MANGANESE	2012	0.002	0.001 - 0.002	mg/L	0.1		
ODOR	2012	0	0	TON	3		
pH	2012	7.89	7.81 - 7.89	pH	8.5		
SODIUM	2012	56	52 - 56	mg/L	200	20	
SULFATE	2012	140	71 - 140	mg/L	500		
TDS	2012	460	300 - 460	mg/L	1000		
ZINC	2012	0.01	ND - 0.01	mg/L	5		

Health Information About Water Quality

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Although your water meets standards, Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Violations

During the 2013 calendar year, Silver Springs Mutual Water Company is required to include an explanation of the violation(s) in the above table and the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) with this report.

Type	Category	Analyte	Compliance Period
No Violations			

Health Information About the Above Violation(s)

- Each year a community Public Water System is required to notify its customers of its quality of water in a written summary known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Further, the System must provide certification to the

State within 3 months of the CCR due date (July 1) that the report was distributed to customers and contained information correct and consistent with compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State.

Your Water System detected the herbicide Diquat at the Deodar Well water sample in 2010. Subsequent sampling at the Deodar Well (W04) resulted in Non-Detection (ND) of the contaminant. Your Water System will complete this sampling requirement in 2016.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it is currently at the EPA MCL. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (2) milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 mg/L. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine (9) should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

If present at elevated levels, 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. Silver Springs Mutual 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 drinking 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>.

[Additional Information](#)

How can I get involved?

Water Conservation is everybody's responsibility.

Water Conservation Tips:

Did you know that the average U.S. household used approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.’
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month’s water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/water sense for more information.