

**Gran Mutual Water Company
2006 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 04-00008**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, please contact Gran Mutual Water Company, P.O. Box 1495, Chico, CA 95927.

Water for the Gran Mutual Water Company originates from one groundwater source known as the Well.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

TDS: total dissolved solids

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is one. In the Gran Mutual water system, the water is tested once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent testing results for lead and copper.

	Year Tested	Number of samples collected	Number of samples required	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2002	5	5	< 5	15
Copper	2002	5	5	50	1300

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN THE WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in the water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases the results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm or mg/L unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
TDS	Well	2001	160	1500	None	Naturally occurring
Sodium	Well	1992	6.5	None	None	Naturally occurring
Hardness	Well	1992	122	None	None	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	Well	2005	<2.0	45	None	Fertilizers, sewage disposal
Gross Alpha	Well	1997	2 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 sources 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 California Department of Health Services (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.

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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

A drinking water source assessment and protection (DWSAP) program evaluation was made for the well serving the Gran Mutual Water System in June 2000 by Butte County Public Health Department, Division of Environmental Health. Possible contaminating activities (PCAs) were identified by visual inspections of the site and surrounding properties as well as by discussions with a representative of the Gran Mutual Water Company.

The most significant PCAs for the well serving the Gran Mutual Water System are those associated with the sewer collection systems serving the households as well as the storage of construction equipment, old waste drums, above ground storage tank, etc. within fifty of the well. Finally, though of lesser concern, activities associated with the maintenance of the Skyway and roads in the subdivisions may also impact this well.

A copy of the complete assessment is available from the Butte County Public Health Department, Division of Environmental Health (Department), 202 Mira Loma Drive, Oroville, CA 95965. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Department at the above listed addressing or calling (530) 538-7282.

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Samples were taken for Methyl-tert butyl Ether (MTBE) In July 2004. No MTBE was detected.