

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Redwood Valley County Water District Report Date: July 1, 2011

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 - December 31, 2010.

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

The following tables summarize the test results only for those contaminants that were actually detected. Every year the District samples for many contaminants in many classes including metals, microbiological, pesticides, herbicides, industrial chemicals, and disinfectant by-products. Most contaminants are not present in our source water.

Please be assured that the water produced by Redwood Valley County Water District meets all state and federal standards. If you do not see a contaminant listed in the following tables, it does not mean we did not test for it. It means we did not find it.

Our water is **surface water** from **Lake Mendocino**. The District has an intake structure and pump station on the west side of the lake at Winery Point. Untreated water is pumped to our storage reservoir near the District office. From there it flows by gravity either directly to our irrigation customers or to our treatment plant. At the treatment plant, it is treated to meet all state and federal drinking water standards. Following treatment, disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contamination.

An **Assessment of our Drinking Water Source** is updated every five years. The most recent one was completed in September 2006. The five year update is currently being researched. The current report is available for review at our business office during normal business hours 8-5, M-F. It will be replaced with the new report as soon as it is available and the document will also be available on our website. The Upper Eel River and Upper East Fork Russian River watersheds contain numerous septic tanks, a small wastewater treatment plant, and fuel and agricultural chemical storage tanks. Lake Mendocino is vulnerable to contamination from these sources. The District will continue to vigilantly monitor its source water for any possible contamination and treat the water appropriately.

The **Board of Directors** meets the third Thursday of every month at 7 pm in the District office located at 2370 Webb Ranch Road, Redwood Valley, CA 95470. The District welcomes public involvement at these meetings. An agenda is posted at the District office, the Post Office, and the Redwood Valley Café. The agenda and minutes are available on the website.

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT [HTTP://rvcwd.org](http://rvcwd.org)

For more information, contact: Bill Koehler, General Manager (707) 485-0679

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* that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants* that 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, the USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 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.

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	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>	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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 8/2010	20	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 8/2010	20	0.14	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)	3/2010	61	NA	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/2010	69	NA	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total trihalomethanes (ppb)	Quarterly RAA	53	29-82	80	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	Quarterly RAA	40	16-53	60	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Aluminum (ppb)	3/2010	62	NA	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	3/2007	2	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total organic carbon	Monthly	3.1	1.8-3.1	TT	NA	Various manmade and natural sources

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)	3/2010	62	NA	2000	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.

Manganese (ppb)	3/2010	97*	NA	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits.
Zinc (ppb)	monthly	530	0-530	5000	NA	Corrosion inhibitor
Total dissolved solids (ppm)	3/2010	100	NA	1000	NA	Run off/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	3/20/11	3.0	NA	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	3/21/11	8	NA	500	NA	
Specific conductance (umhos/cm)	3/2010	170	NA	1600	NA	Substances that form ions in water.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppb)	3/2010	280	NA	1000	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing Boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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).

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Excess manganese	Source water occasionally contains excess amounts of manganese	Intermittent	Closely monitor for color and manganese	The notification level of for manganese is used to protect customers from neurological effects.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
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 <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>1</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	0.21
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

(b) 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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT

NO VIOLATIONS TO REPORT