

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	Trinity Co. Waterworks PWS 531002	Report Date:	3/20/2015
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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, 2014 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use:	Surface		
Name & general location of source(s):	Big Creek and Ewing Reservoir		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Contact Redding office of the California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water, 530-224-4800		
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	<u>Third Tuesday of each month on Reservoir Road at 2:00 p.m.</u>		
For more information, contact:	Craig Hair Jr	Phone:	(530) 628-5449

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

<p>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.</p>	<p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p>
<p>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).</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Locational Running Annual Average (RAA): The average of results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.</p>
<p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p>	<p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p>
	<p>Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p>
	<p>ND: not detectable at testing limit</p>
	<p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p>
	<p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p>
	<p>pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>

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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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 State 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	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)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7/8/2014	10	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	7/8/2014	10	488	0	1300	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
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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)	4/10/13	2.55	Single Sample	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/10/13	78	Single Sample	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 Trihalometanes (ppb)	Quarterly In 2014	38.9 (Locational RAA)	19 to 47.7	80	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	Quarterly In 2014	27.7 (Locational RAA)	16.2 to 38.6	60	None	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Asbestos MFL (million fibers per liter)	7/9/2008	0.4	Single sample	7	7	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
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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
Iron (ppb)	4/10/2013	327*	Single sample	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits and Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	4/10/2013	35.2	Single sample	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	4/10/2013	100	Single sample	1000	None	Run off/ leaching from Natural Deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	4/10/13	122	Single sample	200	None	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Sulfate (ppm)	4/10/2013	3.2	Single sample	500	None	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	4/10/2013	155	Single sample	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	4/10/2013	.78	Single Sample	1600	None	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
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Vanadium (ppb)	4/10/02	1 ppb	Single Sample	50 ppb	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.
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*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 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).

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Trinity County Waterworks 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 or at HYPERLINK "<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>" <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

TABLE 7 - VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

Exceedance of Secondary MCL	Iron is present in our source water above the Secondary MCL of 300 ppb	Single Sample (may or may not be continuous level)	None	This secondary MCL was established by the US EPA not for health reasons but instead for taste, color, and odor. At the secondary MCL, Iron is not considered to represent a risk to human health
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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)	Conventional filtration (however, when the upflow clarifier is bypassed, then the treatment technique is in-line filtration which is unapproved)
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 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 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.	92.7%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.52 NTU on 12/23/14
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	2

(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				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language

<p>Turbidity Performance Standard</p>	<p>In March and April 2014, < 95% of samples \leq0.3 NTU.</p>	<p>6 days</p>	<p>Cleaned turbidity meter and improved plant operations. No violations after in following months after changes implemented.</p>	<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. note: ALL bacteriological samples collected from the distribution system in 2014 were absent for total coliform and E.coli.</p>
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2014 SWS CCR Form

Revised Jan 2015

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