



2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: North Gualala Water Company Report Date: June 18, 2013

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, 2012 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: Well & Surface Sources

Name & location of source(s): Wells 4 & 5 at Elk Prairie; Big Gulch & Robinson Gulch at Pacific Woods Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply. However, the source is still considered vulnerable due to activities located near the drinking water source.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Although NGWC has no regular meeting, Questions & comments are welcome. Call the number below or visit the office at 388958 Cypress Way.

For more information, contact: John H. Bower Phone: (707) 884.3579

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 and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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).	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.
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.	Treatment Technique (TT): 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.	Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.	Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)	ND: not detectable at testing limit
	ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
	ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
	ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 California 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, 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 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	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	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	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	.02	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Copper (ppm)	10	.81	0	1.3	0.3	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)	3/14/12	12.5	11-16	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/14/12	74.5	53-102	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
Aluminum (ppm)	3/14/12	.35	.0005-1.7	1	.6	Some people who drink water-containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Antimony	3/14/12	.006	.006	6	20	Some people who drink water-containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol & decreases in blood sugar.
Arsenic	3/14/12	.002	.002	50	.004	Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, & may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Barium	3/14/12	0.1	0.1	1	2	Some people who drink water-containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Beryllium	3/14/12	0.001	0.001	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	3/14/12	0.001	0.001	5	1	Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.
Chromium	3/14/12	0.01	0.01	50	(100)	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	3/14/12	0.0001	0.0001	2	1	Some people who drink water-containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increase intestinal lesions.
Mercury	3/14/12	0.001	0.001	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries & factories; runoff from landfills & cropland
Nickel	3/14/12	0.01	0.01	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Selenium	3/14/12	.005	.004-.005	50	31	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	3/14/12	.001	.001-.010	2	.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Nitrate	11/12/12	.001	.001	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Halopacetic Acids (five (HAA5) (ug/L)						

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
Color	3/14/12	5.00	5.00	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents	3/14/12	.0005	.0005	500		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron	3/14/12	0.10	0.10	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	3/14/12	0.02	0.02	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	3/14/12	0.005	0.005	5		Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Odor-Threshold (units)	3/14/12	1.0	1.0	3		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver	3/14/12	0.01	0.01	100		Industrial discharges
Turbidity	3/14/12	19	19	5		Soil runoff
Zinc	3/14/12	0.05	0.05	5.0		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	3/14/12	125	120-130	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Specific Conductance	3/14/12	365.	340-390	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride	3/14/12	0.15	0.14-0.16	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	3/14/12	8.25	6.8-9.7	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Perchlorate	10/17/12	<4	<4	6		Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS & DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS

Contaminant (CCR units)	MCL or [MRDL] in CCR units	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Major sources in drinking water	Health Effects Language
THMs [Total halomethanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
haloacetic Acids (b)	60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).

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. North Gualala 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 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>.

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Once every month	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	Once every month	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	Once every month	TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
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 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.09
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.