

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Trinity Village Water Company Report Date: Aug. 2013

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. Unless otherwise noted, this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period from January to- December 31, 2012

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: Two Surface Water Sources

Name & location of source(s): Hawkins Creek and the Trinity River provide water year-round.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Please contact the California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water regarding the August 2004 Source Water Assessment.

For more information, contact: Bill Anderson, System Operator Phone: (530) 629-2530

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.

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).

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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.

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

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

Variations and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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

umhos/cm: microSiemens per centimeter. Specific Conductance is a measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current (i.e. presence of certain ions in water).

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 byproducts 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the CA 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, and 5 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	1	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 and date sampled	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 10/12/2010	5	4.4	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) 10/12/2010	5	130	0	1,300	300	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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	9/2/2009	7.5	3.6 – 7.5	None	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	9/2/2009	87	63 - 87	None	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. 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	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Primary MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	4/11/2007	130	Single Sample	1,000	600	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8/5/2010	18	Single Sample	80	N/A	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination (disinfection)
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	8/5/2010	16	Single Sample	60	N/A	By Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	8/2/2005	0.06	Single Sample	15.0	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	9/11/2007	0.20	0.13 - 0.20	5	0.019	Erosion of Natural Deposits

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Secondary MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	4/11/2007	130	Single Sample	200	600	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (ppm)	4/11/2007	1.8	1.6-1.8	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	4/11/2007	4.0	3.9-4.0	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	4/11/2007	110	84-110	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2/24/2009	200	130-200	1,600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

*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).

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of water source in use" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct filtration for both the Hawkins Creek and Trinity River.
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.5 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 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	.031
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None for Hawkins Creek Or the Trinity River..

(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 earlier in this report*

This year, Hawkins creek and the Trinity River are much lower than usual, due to lack of rainfall.

As a result, when demand for water goes up in the village, so does the need to pump from the river. Pumping from the river is much more costly than getting water from Hawkins creek. Residences are encouraged to conserve water in the summer months to help keep pumping costs down. If you have any questions feel free to call me.

Bill Anderson,

*T.V.W.C. Chief Water Operator/operations manager
530-629-2530*

**For an update on the Sale/Purchase of the Water Co.
please visit: gotrinityvillage.com**