

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Trinity Village Water Company Report Date: July 2014

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, 2013

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) | 9/2/2002 | 7.5 | 3.6 – 7.5 | None | none | Generally found in ground & surface water |
| Hardness (ppm) | 9/2/2002 | 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)

| TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | |
|--|---|
| 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 | .027 |
| 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

Danny Walsh and Butch Mathews recently agreed to give the community of Trinity Village ownership and control of the Trinity Village Water Company which includes the state of the art Water Treatment Facility along with the water rights that go along with the community's water needs. The TVWC was run by the Walsh, Mathews, and Riewert's families from 1963 up until 2000. During those years the company never requested a general rate increase from the Public Utilities Commission and consequently operated at a loss, paying for the operations out of their own pockets. By 2000 Moose Mathews and Don Riewerts had passed away and Danny Walsh and Butch Mathews took over ownership and operation of the Company. New state water regulations mandated that the water treatment facility had to be upgraded.

Danny and Butch worked hard to obtain a \$2,000,000.00 grant and built the new treatment facility that is located at Flame Tree Road and produces, with a little help from Mother Nature, the finest domestic water in the world. Butch and Danny would like to thank those who worked so hard to make the Village water independent. The Village now will control water rates and the future of their water decisions. Butch and Danny have been encouraging the Village to do just that for roughly 15 years and are happy to see this important goal achieved. They look forward to future meetings where they will be a part of the community shareholders. This truly was a win win for all involved. Anita Freemantle and her board and Fred Griffith and his group were critical to this getting done.

Thank you all and best wishes.