

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Callayomi County Water District Report Date: May 15, 2017

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, 2016 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: One groundwater well

Name & general location of source(s): Diamond D Well located on the Diamond D Ranch

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A 2010 assessment is available at the District office.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Thursday each month 4:00 PM
At the District office, 21282 Stewart Street

For more information, contact: John Hamner Phone: (707) 987-2180

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 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.

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.

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: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/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 State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number 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, and 6 list all 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(from 1/1/16-12/31/16) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/16/16	10	<5.0 ppb	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/16/16	10	140 ppb	0	1.3	0.3	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)	2/16/16	44 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Calcium	2/16/16	8.9 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Magnesium	2/16/16	27 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Chloride	2/16/16	12 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sulfate (SO ₄)	2/16/16	3.0 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Bicarbonate	2/16/16	260 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Carbonate	2/16/16	1.0 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hydroxide	2/16/16	1.0 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total alkalinity	2/16/16	210 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/16/16	130 mg/L	NA	NA	NA	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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
Hexachrome	5/4/16	<1.0 ppb	NA	10 ppb	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2/4/16	1.4 ppm	NA	45 ppm	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2,4-D	3/16/16	< 10 ppb	NA	70 ppb	20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	3/16/16	< 2.0 ppb	NA	50 ppb	3	Residue of banned herbicide
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	2/16/16	0.056 pCi/L	NA	15 pCi/L	0	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.
Fluoride	2/16/16	0.19 mg/L	NA	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Aluminum (Al)	2/16/16	50 ppb	NA	1000	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	2/16/16	6 ppb	NA	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (As)	2/16/16	2 ppb	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (Ba)	2/16/16	490 ppb	NA	1000	200	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2/16/16	1.0 ppb	NA	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries

Cadmium (Cd)	2/16/16	1.0 ppb	NA	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (total Cr)	2/16/16	1.0 ppb	NA	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (Hg)	2/16/16	1.0 ppb	NA	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	2/16/16	10 ppb	NA	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Selenium (SE)	2/16/16	5.0 ppb	NA	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	2/16/16	1.0 ppb	NA	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	2/16/16	3.72 ppb	0.96 – 1.2	80 ppb	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as nitrogen, N)	2/16/16	0.40 ppm	NA	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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)	2/4/16	100 ppb	NA	300	None	Natural mineral found in groundwater
Manganese (ppb)	2/4/16	20.0 ppb	NA	50	None	Natural mineral found in groundwater
Copper (Cu)	2/16/16	50 ppb	NA	1000	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Silver (AG)	2/16/16	10 ppb	NA	100	NA	Industrial discharges
Zinc (Zn)	2/16/16	50 ppb	NA	5000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Methiocarb (Mesurol)	3/1/16	< 5.0 ppb	NA	NA	NA
Propoxur (Baygon)	3/1/16	< 5.0 ppb	NA	NA	NA
Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	2/16/16	5.2 ppb	NA	NA	NA

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. Callayomi County Water District 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.