Laytonville County Water District
2020 Consumer Confidence Report

The Laytonville County Water District Board of Directors (Chairman Mike Davis, Vice-Chairman Tim Henry, and Members Deber Dodd and Kary Foltz, and employees are pleased to provide you with our annual Consumer Confidence Report ("CCR"). During 2020, the District's drinking water met or exceeded all state and federal government drinking water standards.

It is with sadness I report that long-time Board Member and Vice Chairman John McCaffrey passed away in January of 2021. John was well-known throughout the Laytonville community, a good friend to all of us here in the Water District, and known to all for his kindness and ever ready to give help to anyone in need.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The CCR is mailed to all customers, and is also available to the public at the following locations:

- Water District Office, 45020 Highway 101 (Boomer's Bar Bldg.), Laytonville.
- Mendocino County Observer, 50 Ramsey Rd. (2nd floor of Post Office Building), Laytonville.
- Laytonville Healthy Start, intersection of Willis Ave. and Harwood Road, Laytonville.

If you would like a copy mailed to you, call our customer service office at 707-984-6444.

You may also contact our office to make arrangements to review all water quality records on file.

The District's staff is comprised of locally-based folks who live in the Laytonville community. One of the advantages of being a small, rural water district is that we all know most of the people who live in the Laytonville community and are very familiar with its history, traditions, and all of its nooks and crannies.

Our friendly and personable Customer Service Office staff is headed by new Office Manager Tracey Athey, who is assisted by Board member Kary Foltz and Audit-Budget Committee members Kat Sweeney and Jayma Shields Spence. The Audit-Budget Committee meets at least once a month to reconcile bank statements and conduct audits on monthly transactions. Tracey is responsible for everything from bookkeeping to billing to coordinating work and repair orders to answering questions from our customers and public.

The District's water treatment and field operations team is comprised of Steve Hencz, Jay Augustyniak, and District Manager Jim Shields, who also oversees all District operations. Steve is a longtime Laytonville resident who is our Lead Plant Operator, a savvy water utility employee, as well as an excellent electrician; and Jay, who also lives in Laytonville, has now been with the District for four years and has proven himself to be quite an accomplished water utility professional. Both Steve and Jay are fully licensed water treatment and distribution operators, hard-working, fun to work with, and committed to making the Laytonville community a better place for all.

Now I'll share with you some information and facts about the District's operations.

Since your water comes from a natural source, two wells located adjacent to Harwood Park that draw water from an ancient lakebed aquifer, that meets both federal and state standards, it is considered safe or "potable" (rhymes with "floatable"). In accordance with state and federal regulations, your drinking water is routinely monitored for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include inorganic contaminants, lead, copper, nitrates, volatile contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, disinfection by-products, and microbiological contaminants.

In the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. If you would like to review sample analysis records beyond those contained in this report, please feel free to contact our Customer Service Office, in person, or by telephone, so that arrangements can be made to inspect our records. Our office is located at 45020 Highway 101, in Laytonville, and the telephone number is 707-984-6444.

Sincerely,
Jim Shields
District Manager
Laytonville County Water District
June 30, 2021

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Laytonville County Water District** Report Date: July 1, 2021

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 to December 31, 2020- and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Two Wells are located in the town of Laytonville. Well #1 is located at the water treatment plant. Well #3 is located at the adjacent Laytonville Rodeo Assoc. grounds.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Assessment Dates: Well #1 2002, Well #3 2014

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Meetings are held on the 4th Tuesday, monthly, at the LCWD Customer Service Office at 6:00 p.m.

For more information, contact: LCWD Customer Service Office Phone: 707 984-6444

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) none	none	1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) none	none	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) none	Nonepi	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

\(b) 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*.

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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6-4-19	10	ND	none	15	0.2	3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	6-4-19	10	.17 ppb	none	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	11-3-20	Well #1=24 Well #3=34	24-34 ppm	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11-3-20	Well #1=188 Well #3=174	174-188 ppm	None	None	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
Arsenic ppb	weekly	7.12	5.1-19 ppb	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of Natural Deposits, runoff from orchards. Glass and electronics production waste.
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	7-1-20	<0.40 0	Less than <0.40	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Benzene	5-5-20	ND	ND	1.0 ppb		Benzene is used as a constituent in motor fuels; as a solvent for fats, waxes, resins, oils, inks, paints,plastics, and rubber; in the extraction of oils from seeds and nuts; and in photogravure printing. .
Atrazine	6-10-20	ND	ND	1.0 ppb		Atrazine is a surface water and groundwater contaminant that can enter waterways in agricultural runoff from row crops.
Mercury	11-3-20	ND	ND	2.0 ppb		Mercury is a naturally-occurring chemical element found in rock in the earth's crust, including in deposits of coal.

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2-5-20 8-6-20 11-5-20	<100 <100 <100	<100 <100 <100	300 ppb	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2-5-20 8-6-20 11-5-20	<20 <20 <20	<20	50 ppb	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Haloacetic Acids (TTHM) (ppb)	10-6-20	7.48	1.61-11.83	80 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5 (sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	10-6-20	12.5	<1.0-5.6	60 ppb	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None					

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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. ***The Laytonville 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.