## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Water System Name: | **Timber Cove County Water District** | Report Date: | 6/26//2019 |

*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, 2017 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:  | Surface Water; System # 4900584 |
| Name & general location of source(s):  | Timber Cove Creek; intake located upstream from Hwy 1 |
|  |
|  |
| Drinking Water Source Assessment information: | Completed May 2003. This source is considered most vulnerable to |
| Transportation Corridors, such as Highway 1 and other surrounding roads, as well as Low Density Septic Systems. |
| Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: | 10:00 AM on the 4th Saturday of each  |
| Month at the Fort Ross Elementary School, 30600 Seaview Rd, Cazadero CA. Agenda posted on office doors at 22098 Lyons Ct. Jenner Ca 95450 |
| For more information, contact:  | Tanner S Hiers |  Phone:  | (707)847-3821 |
|  |
| **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**: 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 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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 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 mo.)0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*(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 *E. coli* positive |  | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*(federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year)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*. |
| 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) | 7/23/2016 To 7/25/2016 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7/23/2016 To 7/25/2016 | 5 | .12 | 0 | 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** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG(MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium (ppm)Well no. 05 andReservoir | 03/15/1804/05/1812/27/18 | Average : 17.6mg/L | 16-21 mg/L | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 03/15/1804/05/1812/27/18 | Average: 73.6mg/L | 72-75 mg/L | 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** | **LevelDetected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL[MRDL]** | **PHG mg/L(MCLG)[MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Aluminum (ppm)Treated Water Location 003 at treatment plant | 12/27/18 | 0.0084 mg/L | .0084 mg/L | 1 mg/L | 0.6 mg/L | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <6.0 ug/L | <6.0 ug/L | 6.0 ug/L | 1 ug/L | Antimony is sometimes found in pure form. It is also obtained from the mineral stibnite (antimony sulfide) and commonly is a by-product of lead-zinc-silver mining. Other antimony-bearing minerals include sibiconite, tetrahedrite and ullmannite. |
| Arsenic (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <2.0 ug/L | <2.0 ug/L | 10 ug/L | .0004 mg/L | water becomes contaminated undergroud by rocks that release the arsenic. |
| Asbestos (ppm)Amanita | 04/18/18 | ND | ND | 7 million fibers per liter  | 7 million fibers per liter | According to the Foundation for Water Research (FWR), global studies indicate that most waters, whether or not distributed through asbestos cement pipes, contain asbestos fibers. This is because “asbestos is widely found in the environment as a consequence of natural dissolution of asbestos-containing minerals. |
| Barium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <100 ug/L Average | <100 ug/L-130 ug/L | 1000 ug/L | 2 mg/L | Barium can end up in water and soil due to a number of activities. These activities include the discharge and disposal of drilling wastes, copper smelting, and motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing. Some barium compounds dissolve easily in water. ... Natural barium may also be found in water sources. |
| Beryllium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 4 ug/L | 0.001 mg/L | sources of beryllium in surface water include deposition of atmospheric beryllium and weathering of rocks and soils containing beryllium. |
| Cadmium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 5 ug/L | 0.00004 mg/L | Cadmium occurs naturally in zinc, lead, copper and other ores which can serve as sources to ground and surface waters, especially when in contact with soft, acidic waters.  |
| Chromium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <10 ug/L | <10 ug/L | 50 ug/L | none | Leaching from topsoil and rocks is the most important natural source of chromium entry into bodies of water |
| Cyanide (ppm)Reservoir | 04/05/18 | <0.10 mg/L | <0.10 mg/L | 0.15 mg/L | 0.15 mg/L | The salts of sodium, potassium and calcium cyanide are quite toxic, as they are highly soluble in water, and thus readily dissolve to form free cyanide. |
| Fluoride (ppm), TCCWD does not fluoridate.Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <0.10 mg/L | <0.10 mg/L | 2 mg/L | 1 mg/L | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Mercury (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 2 ug/L | 0.0012 mg/L | Mercury is emitted by natural sources, such as volcanoes, geothermal springs, geologic deposits, and the ocean.  |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb)Lee Dr | 1/17/187/19/1810/18/18 | 57.28 ug/L Average | 54.28 ug/L-62.57 ug/L | 80 ug/L | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Nickel (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <10 ug/L | <10 ug/L | 100 ug/L | 0.012 mg/L | The primary source of nickel in drinking-water is leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water, such as pipes and fittings. |
| Nitrate as N (ppm)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <0.40 mg/L | <0.40 mg/L | 10 mg/L | 1mg/L as N | Nitrate is particularly mobile through both water and soil, thus excess nitrate from sewage, agricultural fertilizers or intensive farming easily makes its way into underground aquifers and surface waters. |
| Perchlorate (ppb)Reservoir | 04/05/18 | <4.0 ug/L | <4.0 ug/L | 6 ug/L | 0.001 mg/L | Perchlorate is used in a variety of industrial products including missile fuel, fireworks, and fertilizers, and industrial contamination of drinking water supplies has occurred in a number of areas. |
| Selenium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <5.0 ug/L | <5.0 ug/L | 50 ug/l | 0.03 mg/L | Selenium is a metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements |
| Thallium (ppb)Well no. 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 2 ug/L | 0.0001 mg/L | The leaching of thallium from ore processing operations is the major source of elevated thallium concentrations in water. |
| Alachlor (ppb)Reservoir | 04/18/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 2 ug/L | 0.004 mg/L | Alachlor is an herbicide used on crops such as corn, soybeans, and peanuts |
| Atrazine (ppb)Reservoir | 4/18/18 | <0.50 ug/L | <0.50 ug/L | 1 ug/L | 0.00015 mg/L |  Atrazine was primarily used as a herbicide to control selective broadleaf weed for Corn |
| Molinate (ppb)Reservoir | 4/18/18 | <2.0 ug/L | <2.0 ug/L | 20 ug/L | 0.001 mg/L | Molinate is used to control germinating broad-leaved and grassy weeds |
| Simazine (ppb)Reservoir | 4/18/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 4 ug/L | 0.004 mg/L | Simazine is a pre-emergence herbicide used to control broad-leaved and grass weeds  |
| Thiobencarb (ppb)Reservoir | 4/18/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 70 ug/L | 0.042 mg/L | From use of Pesticides |
| Diquat (ppb)Reservoir | 05/03/18 | <4.0 ug/L | <4.0 ug/L | 20 ug/L | 0.006 mg/L | From use of Herbicides |
| Haloacetic Acids.(ppb)Lee Dr | 1/17/187/19/1810/18/18 | 18.9 ug/L Average | 13.5 ug/L-25.9 ug/L | 60 ug/L | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| **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 |
| Aluminum (ppm)Reservoir. Level Detected is Average. | 12/27/18 | 0.0084 mg/L | 0.0084 mg/L | 1 mg/L | none | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |
| Color (CU)Well 05 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 15 CU Average | <5.0-30 | 15 CU | none | Dissolved matter |
| Copper (ppb)Well no.5 and Reservoir | 4/05/1812/27/18 | <50 ug/L | <50 ug/L | 1000 ug/L | 0.3 mg/L | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Iron (ppb)Treated water location 003 | 12/27/18 | ND  | ND | 300 ug/L | none | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ppb)Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 22.5 ug/L Average | 20 ug/L-25 ug/L | 50 ug/L | none | Manganese occurs naturally in many surface water and groundwater sources and in soils that may erode into these waters. |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)Well no. 05  | 12/27/18 | <3.0 ug/L | <3.0 ug/L | 5.0 ug/L | 0.013 mg/L | There are opportunities for MTBE to leak into the environment wherever gasoline is stored, and there are opportunities for it to be spilled whenever fuel is transported or transferred. |
| Odor (t.o.n.) Well no. 05and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 0.75 T.o.n. | <1.0-1.0 | 3.0T.O.N. | none | Adding chlorine to the **water** or the interaction of chlorine with a build-up of organic matter in a plumbing system |
| Silver (ppb)Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | <10 ug/L | <10 ug/L | 100 ug/L | none | Silver occurs in soil mainly in the form of its insoluble and therefore immobile chloride or sulfide. As long as the sulfide is not oxidized to the sulfate, its mobility and ability to contaminate the water environment is unlikely |
| Thiobencarb (ppb)Reservoir | 04/18/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | 70 ug/L | 0.042 mg/L | Thiobencarb is an herbicide registered specifically for use on rice fields in California |
| Zinc (ppb)Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 237.5 ug/L Average | <50 ug/L-450 ug/L | 5000 ug/L | none |  |
| Chloride (ppm)TC Creek, Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 03/15/1804/05/1812/27/18 | 19 mg/L Average | 16 mg/l-23 mg/L | 500 mg/L | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm)TC Creek, Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 03/15/1804/05/1812/27/18 | 233 uS/cm Average | 230 uS/cm -240 uS/cm | 1600 uS/cm | none | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm)Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 14.5 mg/L | 14 mg/L-15 mg/L | 500 mg/L | none | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)TC Creek, Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 03/15/1804/05/1812/27/18 | 133 mg/L | 110 mg/L-160 mg/L | 1000 mg/l | none | Total dissolved solids (TDS) is a measure of the dissolved combined content of all inorganic and organic substances present in a liquid. Particulate matter can include sediment - especially clay and silt, fine organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, algae, and other microscopic organisms.  |
| Turbidity (NTU)Well no. 5 and Reservoir | 04/05/1812/27/18 | 13.3 NTU | 0.60 NTU-26 NTU | 5 NTU | none | Turbidity is caused by particles suspended or dissolved in water that scatter light making the water appear cloudy or murky. Particulate matter can include sediment - especially clay and silt, fine organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, algae, and other microscopic organisms. |
| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** |
| **Chemical or Constituent**(and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Bicarbonate (ppm)TC Creek and Reservoir | 03/15/1804/05/18 | 84.5 mg/L | 84 mg/L-85 mg/L | None | none |
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (ppb)Reservoir | 4/18/18 | <0.010 ug/L | <0.010 ug/L | None | Acute exposure to DBCP produces moderate depression of the CNS and pulmonary congestion after exposure by inhalation, and gastrointestinal distress and pulmonary edema after oral exposure in humans. (1,2) |
| Hydroxide (ppm)Reservoir | 04/05/18 | <5.0 mg/L | <5.0 mg/L | None | none |
| 1,2 Dibromoethane (EDB) (ppb) | 04/18/18 | <0.020 ug/L | <0.020 ug/L | None | The chronic effects of exposure to ethylene dibromide have not been extensively documented in humans. In one case in which a worker breathed ethylene dibromide for several years, he developed bronchitis, headache, and depression. |
| Potassium (ppm)TC Creek and Reservoir  | 03/15/1804/05/18 | 1.15 mg/L Average | 1.1 mg/L-1.2 mg/L | none | If you have hyperkalemia, you have too much potassium in your blood. The body needs a delicate balance of potassium to help the heart and other muscles work properly. But too much potassium in your blood can lead to dangerous, and possibly deadly, changes in heart rhythm |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm)Reservoir | 1/22/1807/19/1809/06/18 | 2.6 mg/L Average | 1.8 mg/L-3.33 mg/L | 25 mg/L | May aid in the production of disinfectant bi products  |
| Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | <1.0 ug/L | <1.0 ug/L | None |  Zinc occurs naturally in air, water and soil, but zinc concentrations are rising unnaturally, due to addition of zinc through human activities. |
| Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | <2.0 ug/L | <2.0 ug/L | none | Chlorinated acetic acids are formed from organic material during water chlorination |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 1.0 ug/L Average | <1.0 ug/L–1.4 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
| Dichlororoacetic Acid (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 4.4 ug/L Average | 3.5 ug/L-5.8 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
| Tichloroacetic Acid (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 14.1 ug/L Average | 10 ug/L-18.7 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 14.1 ug/L Average | 13.59 ug/L-19.32 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
| Chloroform (ppb)Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 34.19 ug/L Average | 33.94 ug/L-34.54 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppb) Lee Drive | 01/17/1810/18/1807/19/18 | 7.2 ug/L Average | 5.96 ug/L-9.31 ug/L | none | Disinfectant bi product |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**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 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. Timber Cove 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>.

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

|  |
| --- |
| **VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT** |
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Reporting Violation | During the month of July TCCWD failed to report a portion of the 15 minute turbidity readings in the monthly report due to missing data | The month of July | Data was eventually recovered but past the deadline for reporting, notice was sent out to the public and turbidity reporting has been carried out without violation since. | Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause illness. |
|  |  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| Both Iron and Aluminum levels from raw water were elevated in May 2017. Unfortunately, the operator has no control over source water quality and the cause for the spike is unknown. However, TCCWD is increasing monitoring of Iron and Aluminum levels before and after treatment. |
|  |

**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) | Two ISCO sand and anthracite filter trains using Aluminum Sulfate Hydrate to enhance removal of suspended particulates. Disinfection is by Sodium Hypochlorite metered from solution tanks. |
| 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 1.0 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 95% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.555 NTU |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 1 |

(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.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

|  |
| --- |
| **VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT** |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |