

Sweetwater Springs
Water District
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Sweetwater Springs Water District 2018 Consumer Confidence Report Monte Rio

Board of Directors

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Monthly Board meetings are held
the first Thursday of every month

Contact Person: Kevin Gilman, Field Manager

Dear Sweetwater Springs Customer:

Water quality is an important issue with us. Providing water that meets state and federal drinking water standards is our Number 1 priority. The District provides water quality information each year to customers in conformance with these state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018.

The District's water is supplied by two groundwater wells (#4, #5) located in Monte Rio. A source water assessment was completed for both wells in April 2005. These sources are considered most vulnerable to high density septic systems not associated with any detected contaminants. You can obtain a summary of the assessment at our office at 17081 Hwy. 116, Ste. B, Guerneville.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo a hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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 Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria 2018	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform or 2018 <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Sample date: 2016	11	<5.0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Sample date: 2016	11	0.83	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	2016	12	12	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2016	150	150	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (Radioactive) (pCi/L)	2013	0.57	0.57	15	N/A (0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (MFL)	2018	ND	ND	7	7	Interior corrosion of asbestos mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2013	170	170	10000	N/A (2)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

