

GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

2016 Consumer Confidence Report June 1, 2016

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, 2015.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Water for the Garberville Sanitary District originates from one surface water source at an infiltration gallery in the South Fork of the Eel River, near Garberville, and one ground water source known as the Tobin Well, in Garberville.

We are pleased to report that our water meets all state and federal requirements.

The Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM. Public participation is encouraged.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact The Garberville Sanitary District at:
(707) 923-9566

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 drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variations and Exceptions: 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)

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*, 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 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	.19	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 2 - 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
Calcium (ppm) - Eel River	2013	28		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm) - Eel River	2013	9.9		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	9.2 27		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	110 120		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 3 - 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) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2006 2006	.036 .041		1	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2006 2006	.11 .14		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radium 228 (pCi/L) Eel River Tobin Well	2006 2006	.41 .84		5	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	2015	21		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	2015	13		60	H/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Tobin Well	2015	.74		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units) Tobin Well	2006	5		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	6.2 12		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Foaming Agents Tobin Well	2006	50		500	N/A	
Iron (ppb) Tobin Well	2006	140		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	1.3 48		50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) Eel River Tobin well	2013 2006	10 19		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	ND ND		5	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromhos) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	24 360		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2006	140 190		1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

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. The Garberville Sanitary 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards * (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.158
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

** 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.