2012 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Town of Scotia** Report Date: July 1, 2013

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, 2012.

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

Name & location of source(s): Eel River infiltration gallery, Scotia California

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Drinking Water Source Assessment/Vulnerability Assessment was conducted in January 2003 by California Dept of Public Health, Klamath District. Copy of the assessment is on file at CDPH Klamath District, 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 1, Redding, CA 96002 and Town of Scotia Company, LLC, office at 113 Main Street, Scotia, CA 95565

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Scotia Community Service District (SCSD) has recently formed and approved by LAFCO to take over ownership and management of the Town of Scotia water system. SCSD holds monthly meetings to discuss the transition process and prepare for assuming responsibility for the system.

Members of the community can address the Town of Scotia Company, LLC Water Company through the main office in the Town of Scotia, at 113 Main Street, Suite A, Scotia, CA 95565. Public may attend the monthly board meetings of the new SCSD on the third Thursdays of each month at 120 Main Street, Scotia, CA 95565.

Scotia CSD : **http:\scotiacsd.com**

Town of Scotia, LLC : **http:\townofscotia.com**

For more information, contact: **Frank Shaw Bacik** Phone: **(707) 764-4131**

IMPORTANT -TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT: PLEASE REVIEW

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.

Variances and Exemptions: 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)

Town of Scotia's Drinking Water is from the Eel River

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 Department of Public Health (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 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 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 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	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	10	13	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.37	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)	3/26/2006	5mg/l		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/26/2006	5mg/l		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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**
Aluminum (ug/l)	4/10/2008	21		1000	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ug/l)	4/10/2008	120		1000	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ug/l)	4/10/2008	4.6		50	2.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ug/l)	4/10/2008	2.1		100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2011 (ave)	12.5		80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	2011 (ave)	7.3		60	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 (ug/l)	3/27/2007	250		300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits Industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/l)	3/27/2007	62*		50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (mg/l)	3/27/2007	8.4		500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	6/17/2010	210		2200	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/l)	3/27/2007	10		500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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).

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Actions Taken to Correct the Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Manganese 62 ug/L	MCL = 50 ug/L Sample= 62 ug/L Typical manganese source is leaching from natural deposits.	One time raw water sample.	Notification level for manganese is 500 ug/L. No action step is required at 62 ug/L	

The Town of Scotia drinking water treatment system was constructed in 1966 and is well maintained and in good condition. Water from the intake gallery in the Eel River is pumped to a 1.0- million gallon (MG) raw water storage tank by domestic booster pumps. Before discharging to the tank, the water is piped through the WTF where a flocculent is added prior to an in-line mixer. The water flows through the mixer, up to the 1.0-MG tank. The 1.0-MG tank, which also serves as a sedimentation tank, feeds a pressure filter system at the WTF. Filtered water is disinfected and then flows to the 0.488-MG finish water storage tank. The treatment system does not require any internal pumps, operating on pressure supplied by the upper 1.0-MG tank.

The water treatment system consists of the following processes:

Sedimentation—raw water storage tank
Coagulation—coagulant addition and rapid mix (winter operation)
Filtration— two pressure filters with sand and gravel media
Disinfection—gas chlorination

Our staff of certified operators have kept the drinking waters of Scotia safe and reliable for many years.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique [a] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Sedimentation—raw water storage tank Coagulation—coagulant addition and rapid mix (winter operation) Filtration—pressure filters Disinfection—gas chlorination
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 _0.5__ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed _1___ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5_ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.12
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None

(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.

** Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk.*

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- ***Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.***
- ***Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.***
- ***Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.***
- ***Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.***
- ***Water plants only when necessary.***
- ***Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.***
- ***Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!***
- ***Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.***