

**Willow Creek Community Services District
2015 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 12-10015
April 2016**

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Lonnie Danel, General Manager, at 629-2136 or email willowcreeksd@gmail.com.

The Willow Creek Community Services District (District) owns and operates a public water system that serves domestic water to approximately 936 service connections, with a population of 1,710 people.

The source of supply for your water is from Willow Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River. Your source water is drawn through naturally filtered sand and gravels in the Willow Creek. The District also collects surface water during summer demand from a surface collection system with a special protective intake.

Our water treatment facility was installed in the spring of 2007. This facility is a modern, inline, direct filtration plant. This facility consists of a control center with the latest in technology with controls and monitoring equipment. The three multi-stage filters have 720 square feet of surface filter media that produce the highest quality of water. The facility can produce up to three million gallons of water per day at peak production if needed. Normal production in the summer averages 1.2 million gallons per day and in the winter the average is 325,000 gallons of water per day.

With the installation of our water treatment facility, the District is meeting the Surface Water Treatment Rule. All public systems under the direct influence of surface water shall have a filtration system that will remove Giardia and Cryptosporidium 99.9% of the time. The District meets or exceeds this regulation.

The District monitors disinfection and turbidity 24 hours per day with the latest technology. The treatment facility has alarms that will shut down the treatment facility in case of equipment and treatment failures. This alarm system is to protect our customers from potential pathogens that, if not treated properly, may cause humans to become ill.

The District is proud to produce water at the highest of quality to our customers.

If you would like to tour of our facility, please contact Lonnie Danel at 629-2136. Our operators would be more than happy to guide you through our treatment process.

Definitions of some of the 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ND: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Information on Drinking Water:

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data- Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State Regulations. Testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coli form bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is three. In our distribution system, we test once per week for coli form bacteria and once per month for source water bacteria. The District met coli form standards within our distribution system.

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Lead and copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

<u>Test</u>	<u>Year tested</u>	<u>number of samples</u>	<u>samples required</u>	<u>90th PPB</u>	<u>action level</u>
Lead	2014	10	10	3.2	15
Copper	2014	10	10	520	1300

Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Chemical samples results showing detected contaminants

The following table list all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in PPM and PPB unless otherwise stated.

Contaminants with Primary MCLs

<u>Chemical Detected</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Year tested</u>	<u>Level</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Source</u>
TTHM'S	Distribution	2015	27	80 PPB	Organic/Chlorine
Halo acetic Acids	Distribution	2015	20	60 PPB	Organic/Chlorine
Nickel	Wells	2012	12	100 PPB	Natural Deposits
Radium 228	Wells 2&4	2013	.424	2 pCi/L	Natural Deposits
Chromium, hexavalent	Composite Wells	2014	2.3	10 PPB	Natural Deposits/ Chemical Plants

Contaminants with secondary MCLs

<u>Chemical Detected</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Level detected</u>	<u>Secondary MCLs</u>	<u>Source</u>
Chloride	Composite	2012	2.4	250 PPM	Natural Deposits
TDS	Composite	2012	140	500 PPM	Natural Deposits
Sulfate	Composite	2012	12	250 PPM	Natural Deposits
Iron	Wells 2&4	2012	.035	.3 PPM	Natural Deposits

Monthly Board Meetings

Meetings are on the 4th Thursday of each month at 8:00 a.m. The public is invited to attend.

Annual Water Usage

<u>Jan</u>	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
9.1	8.4	10.4	12.6	23.2	28.0	29.8	26.7	20.7	16.9	10.8	11.1

*Total water pumped 207.7 million gallons

Drinking Water Source Assessment

Date: August 2002

Watershed Study

Date: 2014

Activities to which our water sources are most vulnerable

- Septic systems – high density
- Septic systems – low density
- Automobile – gas stations

Marijuana- illegal and/or unmanaged grows in the watershed

If you would like to view the complete assessment of our drinking water source, our address is 135 Willow Road in Willow Creek, CA or you may call our office at 530-629-2136 and ask for Lonnie Danel, General Manager.