

Round Valley Agency Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090605073

2016

Is my water Safe?

Every public drinking water system is expected to monitor and test drinking water per the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. We are pleased to say that your tap water has met all of U.S. EPA's drinking water standards and has not received any violations.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 1 ground water sources.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 including:

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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	Your		Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	MCLG	MCL	Water	Low High			
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic Units: ppb	0	10	2.6	N/A N/A	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.28	N/A N/A	2013	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.16	N/A N/A	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits;

Units: ppm								water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium			12	N/A	N/A	2016	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Units: ppm								

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule							
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.17	0 sites over Action Level	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Units: ppm - 90th Percentile							

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E.Coli Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
1 Sample due monthly	12 out of 12	0	1	1

During the year 2016 we were required to conduct One Level 1 Assessment. One Level 1 Assessment was completed.

Definitions

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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Special Education Statements

Additional Information for Lead

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. PWS system 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Unit Description

Term	Definition	ppm	ppm:parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)		
N/A	N/A: Not applicable		
ND	ND Not detected		
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.		
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a		contaminant in drinking water below which there is no

known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

TT TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

For more information please contact:

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