

**UNIT DESCRIPTIONS**

Term	Definition
Ppm-	parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	positive samples/yr: the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples /month	% positive samples/month: % of samples taken monthly that were positive
N/A	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
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	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	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances & Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Mrem/yr	Millirem per year



Piner storage tank #2 -200,000 gallons capacity

**How can I get involved?**

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information. Your input is important to us!

**For more information please contact:**

Justin Britton, Lead Operator, 77826 Covelo Road, Covelo CA 95428

ph- 707-983-8204

fax – 707-983-6128



**Round Valley Piner Annual Water Quality Report**

**Public Water System #090605015**

**2015**

**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 2 ground water sources/wells. The water is treated for iron and manganese removal and then is chlorinated before entering the distribution.

## 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.

### 2015

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	Your Water	Sample Violation	Typical Source
Total Coliform	2 or more positive samples/month	All Results Negative	No	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	2 or more positive samples/month	All Results Negative	No	Human and animal waste

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	Origin
Disinfection By-Products - HAA5	Piner Wells	2013	1 ppb	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium		2013	0.13 ppm	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate		2015	1.0617 ppm	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium		2014	24		Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Adjusted Alpha		2011	0.53 pCi/L	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Combined Radium 226/228		2011	1.49 pCi/L	5	Erosion of natural deposits
-------------------------	--	------	------------	---	-----------------------------

## Lead and Copper Rule

Sampled in 2015

Lead & Copper Rule	Action Level	Your Water	Range	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Copper	1.3 ppm	0.176	0 sites over Action Level	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

## 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>.



Greensand filter to remove iron & manganese

