

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY Report Date: 06/25/2020

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 to December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY a 38958 Cypress Way in Gualala, CA, (707) 884-3579 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY 以获得中文的帮助38958 Cypress Way in Gualala, CA, (707) 884-3579

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa NORTH GUALALA WATER COMPANY o tumawag sa (707) 884-3579 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Type of water source(s) in use: Wells & Surface Sources

Name & general location of source(s): Wells #4 & #5 at ELK PRAIRIE

Big Gulch & Robinson Gulch at PACIFIC WOODS ROAD

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: There have been no contaminants detected in the water supply. However, the sources are still considered vulnerable to contaminations due to activities located near the drinking water sources.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: NGWC has no set regular meetings but questions and comments are always welcome and entertained. Call the number below or visit the office at 38958 Cypress Way in Gualala, CA.

For more information, contact: David Bower Phone: (707) 884-3579

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 (U.S. EPA).

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.

Variations and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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*, 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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/02/2018	10	5	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/02/2018	10	.91	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	10/13/2011 03/09/2020	16.5	13.0-18.0	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/24/2019 03/09/2020	98	84.0-115.0	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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 (ppm)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	0.0590	0.0-0.059	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process.
Antimony (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 6	< 6	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 2	< 2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	.100	< 0.100	1000	2000	Discharge of oil drilling waste s and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 1	< 1	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 1	< 1	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 10	< 10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel & pulp mills & chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	.11	< 0.11	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (inorganic)(ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 1	< 1	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries & factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickel (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 10	< 10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Selenium (ppb)	11/2/2017 3/09/2020	< 5	< 5	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives).

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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	.059	0.0-0.059	200	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment process.
Color (Units)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	11	0-11	15	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	30	0-30	1000	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Foaming Agents [MBAS] (ppb)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	50	0.0-50.0	500	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (ppb)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	260	0-260	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
MTBE [Secondary] (ppb)	09/11/2018 6/21/19	<3	0-3	5	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

Odor –Threshold (TON)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	<1	0-1	3	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	<10	0-10	100	Industrial Discharges
Turbidity (NTU)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	0.95	0.10-3.10	5	Soil Run-off
Zinc (ppm)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	<.05	0-.081	5	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	10/13/2017 3/09/2020	170	150-210	1000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance [EC] (umhos/cm)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	272.50	250-310	1,600	Substances that form ions from natural deposits; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	13.68	6.7-21	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	10/13/2011 3/09/2020	10.20	6.70-15.0	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

NOTE: There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Quarterly	15.62	3.18-29.46	80 (MCL)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Quarterly	8.0	<1.0-13.40	60 (MCL)	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 U.S. EPA’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. U.S. EPA/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: 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. North Gualala Water Company 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. [OPTIONAL: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Nitrate Monitoring Violation for 2019	Failure to monitor surface source for NITRATE for the year	1 year (2019)	Nitrate sample was collected and analyzed in March 2020.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.
Inorganic Contaminants Monitoring Violation for 2019	Failure to monitor surface sources for INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS for the year	1 year (2019)	Inorganic samples were collected and analyzed in March 2020.	Aluminum - Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects. Antimony - Some people who drink water containing antimony in excess of the MCL over many years may experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar. Arsenic - Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Barium - Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.

				<p>Beryllium - Some people who drink water containing beryllium in excess of the MCL over many years may develop intestinal lesions.</p> <p>Cadmium - Some people who drink water containing cadmium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience kidney damage.</p> <p>Chromium - Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.</p> <p>Copper - Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.</p> <p>Fluoride - Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.</p> <p>Mercury - Some people who drink water containing mercury in excess of the MCL over many years may experience mental disturbances, or impaired physical coordination, speech and hearing.</p> <p>Nickel - Some people who drink water containing nickel in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver and heart effects.</p> <p>Nitrite - Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin.</p> <p>Perchlorate - Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.</p> <p>Selenium - Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or circulation system problems.</p> <p>Thallium - Some people who drink water containing thallium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience hair loss, changes in their blood, or kidney, intestinal, or liver problems.</p>
Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard Monitoring Violation for 2019	Failure to monitor surface sources for Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards for the year	1 year (2019)	Samples were collected and analyzed in March 2020.	There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGY
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 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 3.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	2.5
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.