

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Timber Cove County Water District Report Date: 6/28//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 - December 31, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**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; System # 4900584

Name & general location of source(s): Timber Cove Creek; intake located upstream from Hwy 1

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Completed May 2003. This source is considered most vulnerable to Transportation Corridors, such as Highway 1 and other surrounding roads, as well as Low Density Septic Systems.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 10:00 AM on the 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday of each Month at the Fort Ross Elementary School, 30600 Seaview Rd, Cazadero CA. Agenda posted on office doors at 22098 Lyons Ct. Jenner Ca 95450

For more information, contact: Tanner S Hiers Phone: (707)847-3821

## 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:** State Board permission 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board 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 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.

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/14/19-10/14/19	6	ND	1	15 ug/L	0 ug/L	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/14/19-10/14/19	6	0.130 mg/L	0	1.3 Mg/L	1.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood

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**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Sodium (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	15 mg/L	15 mg/L	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (Total) (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	68 mg/L	68 mg/L	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**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG mg/L (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Aluminum (ppm) Treated Water at Plant location 003 Raw surface water location 002	1/24/19 2/21/19 2/21/19(2) 4/11/19 8/8/19 11/20/19	0.22 mg/L average	<0.05 mg/L- 0.810 mg/L	1 mg/L	0.6 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<6.0 ug/l	<6.0 ug/L	6.0 ug/L	1 ug/L	Antimony is sometimes found in pure form. It is also obtained from the mineral stibnite (antimony sulfide) and commonly is a by-product of lead-zinc-silver mining. Other antimony-bearing minerals include sibirionite, tetrahedrite and ullmannite.
Arsenic (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<2.0 ug/L	<2.0 ug/L	10 ug/L	.0004 mg/L	water becomes contaminated underground by rocks that release the arsenic.
Barium (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<100 ug/L	<100 ug/L	1000 ug/L	2 mg/L	Barium can end up in water and soil due to a number of activities. These activities include the discharge and disposal of drilling wastes, copper smelting, and motor vehicle parts and accessories manufacturing. Some barium compounds dissolve easily in water. ... Natural barium may also be found in water sources.
Benzene(ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	5.0 ug/L	0 ug/L	Discharge from factories ; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Beryllium (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	4 ug/L	0.001 mg/L	sources of beryllium in surface water include deposition of atmospheric beryllium and weathering of rocks and soils containing beryllium.
Cadmium (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	5 ug/L	0.00004 mg/L	Cadmium occurs naturally in zinc, lead, copper and other ores which can serve as sources to ground and surface waters, especially when in contact with soft, acidic waters.

Chlorobenzene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	< 0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	100 ug/L	100 ug/L	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Chromium (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<10 ug/L	<10 ug/L	50 ug/L	none	Leaching from topsoil and rocks is the most important natural source of chromium entry into bodies of water
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	5.0 ug/L	0 ug/L	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2- Dichlorobenzene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	600 ug/L	600 ug/L	Industrial waste from chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	5 ug/L	0 ug/L	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2- Dichloropropane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	5 ug/L	0 ug/L	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	700 ug/L	700 ug/L	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm), TCCWD does not fluoridate. Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.10 mg/L	<0.10 mg/L	2 mg/L	1 mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	< 1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	2 ug/L	0.0012 mg/L	Mercury is emitted by natural sources, such as volcanoes, geothermal springs, geologic deposits, and the ocean.
Styrene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	100 ug/L	100 ug/L	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories, leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	1000 ug/L	1000 ug/L	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	70 ug/L	70 ug/L	Discharge from textile finishing factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	200 ug/L	200 ug/L	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2 Trichloroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	5 ug/L	3ug/L	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)(ppb) Lee Dr hyd 1-7	10/23/19	98.80 ug/L	98.80 ug/L	80 ug/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ppb)  Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<10 ug/L	<10 ug/L	100 ug/L	0.012 mg/L	The primary source of nickel in drinking-water is leaching from metals in contact with drinking-water, such as pipes and fittings.
Nitrate as N (ppm)  Raw surface water location 002 Well location 005	4/11/19 12/11/19	< 0.40 mg/L	< 0.40 mg/L	10 mg/L	1mg/L as N	Nitrate is particularly mobile through both water and soil, thus excess nitrate from sewage, agricultural fertilizers or intensive farming easily makes its way into underground aquifers and surface waters.
Perchlorate (ppb) Raw well water location 005  Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<4.0 ug/L	<4.0 ug/L	6 ug/L	0.001 mg/L	Perchlorate is used in a variety of industrial products including missile fuel, fireworks, and fertilizers, and industrial contamination of drinking water supplies has occurred in a number of areas.
Selenium (ppb)  Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<5.0 ug/L	<5.0 ug/L	50 ug/l	0.03 mg/L	Selenium is a metal found in natural deposits as ores containing other elements
Thallium (ppb)  Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	2 ug/L	0.0001 mg/L	The leaching of thallium from ore processing operations is the major source of elevated thallium concentrations in water.
Total Haloacetic Acids.(ppb) Lee Dr hyd 1-7	10/23/19	22.5 ug/L	22.5 ug/L	60 ug/L	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Vinyl Chloride (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	2 ug/L	0 ug/L	Leaching from pvc pipes, discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes (Total) (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	10,000 ug/L	10,000 ug/L	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

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
Aluminum (ppm)  Treated Water at Plant location 003  Raw surface water Location 002	1/24/19 2/21/19 2/21/19(2) 4/11/19 8/8/19 11/20/19	0.22 mg/L average	<0.05 mg/L- 0.810 mg/L	1 mg/L	none	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride(ppm)  Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	17 mg/L	17 mg/L	250 mg/L	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Color (CU) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	< 5.0 CU	<5.0 CU	15 CU	none	Dissolved matter
Copper (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<50 ug/L	<50 ug/L	1000 ug/L	0.3 mg/L	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (ppb) Treated water location 003 Raw surface water location 002	1/24/19 2/21/19 4/11/19 5/2/19 8/8/19 11/20/19	<100 ug/L average	<100 ug/L	300 ug/L	none	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<20 ug/l	<20 ug/L	50 ug/L	none	Manganese occurs naturally in many surface water and groundwater sources and in soils that may erode into these waters.
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (ppb)	4/11/19	<3.0 ug/L	<3.0 ug/L	5.0 ug/L	13 ug/L	There are opportunities for MTBE to leak into the environment wherever gasoline is stored, and there are opportunities for it to be spilled whenever fuel is transported or transferred.
Odor (T.O.N.) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	28 T.O.N.	28 T.O.N.	3.0 T.O.N.	none	Adding chlorine to the <b>water</b> or the interaction of chlorine with a build-up of organic matter in a plumbing system
Silver (ppb) Raw surface water location 002 Silver continued...	4/11/19	<10 ug/L	<10 ug/L	100 ug/L	none	Silver occurs in soil mainly in the form of its insoluble and therefore immobile chloride or sulfide. As long as the sulfide is not oxidized to the sulfate, its mobility and ability to contaminate the water environment is unlikely
Zinc (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<50 ug/L	<50 ug/L	5000 ug/L	none	Most of the <b>zinc</b> in soil is bound to the soil and does not dissolve in <b>water</b> . However, depending on the type of soil, some <b>zinc</b> may reach groundwater, and <b>contamination</b> of groundwater has occurred from hazardous waste sites.
Specific Conductance (umhos) Raw surface water location 002 Raw well location 005	4/11/19	240 umhos average	200 umhos-280 umhos	1600 umhos	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub> (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	12 mg/L	12 mg/L	500 mg/L	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	110 mg/L	110 mg/l	1000 mg/l	none	Total dissolved solids (TDS) is a measure of the dissolved combined content of all inorganic and organic substances present in a liquid. Particulate matter can include sediment - especially clay and silt, fine organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, algae, and other microscopic organisms.
Turbidity (NTU) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	0.46 NTU	0.46 NTU	5 NTU	none	Turbidity is caused by particles suspended or dissolved in water that scatter light making the water appear cloudy or murky. Particulate matter can include sediment - especially clay and silt, fine organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, algae, and other microscopic organisms.

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	59 mg/L	59 mg/L	None	none
Calcium(ppm) Well location 002	4/11/19	17 mg/L	17 mg/L	none	none
Carbonate(ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<5.0 mg/L	<5.0 mg/L	None	None
Bicarbonate (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	72 mg/L	72 mg/L	None	none
1,1- Dichloroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None
Cis-1,2- Dichloroethene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None

Tetrachloroethene (ppb)	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	Tetrachloroethylene is widely used for dry-cleaning fabrics and metal degreasing operations. Effects resulting from acute (short term) high-level inhalation exposure of humans to tetrachloroethylene include irritation of the upper respiratory tract and eyes, kidney dysfunction, and neurological effects such as reversible mood and behavioral changes, impairment of coordination, dizziness, headache, sleepiness, and unconsciousness. The primary effects from chronic (long term) inhalation exposure are neurological, including impaired cognitive and motor neurobehavioral performance. Tetrachloroethylene exposure may also cause adverse effects in the kidney, liver, immune system and hematologic system, and on development and reproduction. Studies of people exposed in the workplace have found associations with several types of cancer including bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, multiple myeloma. EPA has classified tetrachloroethylene as likely to be carcinogenic to humans
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None
Trichloroethene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	a possible human carcinogen
Trichlorofluoromethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	5 ug/L	5 ug/L	None	None
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<10 ug/L	<10 ug/L	None	None
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None, under draft
1,3-Dichloropropane(ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None
Hydroxide (ppm) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	< 5.0 mg/L	< 5.0 mg/L	None	None, naturally occurring



1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	< 0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	None	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane is a likely carcinogen and has noncancer effects on several organ systems
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) Reservoir And Creek	10/3/19	2.0 mg/L	.937mg/L (tc creek)-3.22 mg/L(reservoir)	25 mg/L	aids in the formation of disinfectant bi products
Magnesium Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	6.5 mg/L	6.5 mg/L	none	none
Methylene Chloride (ppb) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	<0.50 ug/L	<0.50 ug/L	None	Short-term exposures to high concentrations may cause mental confusion, lightheadedness, nausea, vomiting, and headache. Continued exposure may also cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. Exposure to <b>methylene chloride</b> may make symptoms of angina more severe.
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	None	Disinfectant bi product
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	<2.0 ug/L	<2.0 ug/L	none	Chlorinated acetic acids are formed from organic material during water chlorination
PH (ph units) Raw surface water location 002	4/11/19	8.59 ph units	8.59 ph units	None	None
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	4.4 ug/L	4.4 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product
Tichloroacetic Acid (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	18.1 ug/L	18.1 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	23.15 ug/L	23.15 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product
Bromoform (ppb) Lee Drive Hyd 1-7	10/23/19	<1.0 ug/L	<1.0 ug/L	none	Disinfectant Bi Product
Chloroform (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	66.80 ug/L	66.80 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product
Dibromochloromethane (ppb) Lee Drive hyd 1-7	10/23/19	98.80 ug/L	98.80 ug/L	none	Disinfectant bi product

### 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 for Community Water Systems: 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. Timber Cove County Water District 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 (1-800-426-4701) 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
THIS DID NOT RESULT IN A VIOLATION	A TTHM sample was taken 10/23/19 from Lee Dr hyd 1-7 that surpassed the MCL. Because we had reduced our sampling frequency to annual instead of quarterly no violation was given. Instead the TTHM sampling frequency simply changed from annual back to quarterly	N/A	TCCWD has conducted research and has approved a \$70,000 treatment plant upgrade (scheduled for installation Aug 24 <sup>th</sup> 2020) to remove TTHMs. TTHMs have been a recorded problem since 2012 (although has only reached an actual violation once)	TTHMs are suspected to be carcinogenic but not yet proven

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Two ISCO sand and anthracite filter trains using Aluminum Sulfate Hydrate to enhance removal of suspended particulates. Disinfection is by Sodium Hypochlorite metered from solution tanks.
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (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 at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	95%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.7 NTU Non consecutive isolated read
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.

### Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

<b>VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT</b>				
<b>TT Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A