



Jacoby Creek Water District 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Report Date: June 20, 2012

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, 2011.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The City of Arcata (City) provides drinking water to the Jacoby Creek Water District (District). The City is responsible for all aspects of water quality testing and reporting for the District.

Type of water source(s) in use:

The source of drinking water for the district is groundwater purchased from Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District (HBMWD).

Name & location of source(s):

Drinking water purchased from HBMWD is drawn from wells located in the bed of the Mad River northeast of Arcata. These wells, called Ranney Wells, draw water from the sands and gravel of the riverbed at depths of 60 to 90 feet. Treated drinking water is delivered to the City of Arcata via transmission lines to the Alliance Road Transfer Station. All drinking water undergoes chlorine and fluoride treatment prior to distribution to the District. You may obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

A Drinking Water Source Assessment conducted by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and completed in August 2002 classified HBMWD's Ranney Wells as a groundwater source which is most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants; lumber processing and manufacturing, low density septic systems, wood preserving/treating and wood/pulp/paper processing and mills. Due to the detection of aluminum, Ranney Wells are considered vulnerable to activities that may have contributed to or caused the release of aluminum. In particular, aluminum is believed to be associated with the residue from some surface water treatment processes and erosion of natural deposits. Due to the detection of barium, Ranney Wells are considered vulnerable to activities that may have contributed to or caused the release of barium. In particular, barium is believed to be associated with discharges of oil drilling wastes and metal refineries; and erosion of natural deposits.

Drinking Water Source Assessment reports are available at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx. You may request a summary of the Assessment be sent to you by contacting: Craig Bunas, P.E., Associate Sanitary Engineer (530) 224-4800, California Department of Public Health, 415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110, Redding, CA 96002.

Time & place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

You may attend a regularly scheduled City Council meeting held the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. in the Council Chamber, 736 F Street, Arcata, CA, to hear, discuss or deliberate upon any item or subject within the City's jurisdiction.

If you have any questions about your drinking water or this report call Rachel Hernandez, Environmental Compliance Officer at (707) 822-8184.

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 (USEPA).

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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 by-products 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 USEPA and CDPH prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. CDPH regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables 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. CDPH 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.

SAMPLE RESULTS OF NON-REGULATED TESTING			
Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	
Alkalinity (ppm as CaCO ₃)	7/1/2010	74	Alkalinity is a measure of the buffering capacity of water or its ability to resist change in pH
Corrosivity (Langlier Units)	7/1/2010	- 0.64	Corrosivity values in this range indicate that the water is slightly corrosive on the Langlier Index

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER (testing conducted in 2010)

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	4	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.67	0	1.3	0.3	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)	7/1/2010	4.7		none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	7/1/2010	76		none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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
Turbidity (NTU)	Daily	0.14	0.05 – 0.55	TT	N/A	Soil runoff. <i>Health Effects</i> - Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Aluminum (ppm)	2006	0.16		1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Fluoride (ppm)	Daily	0.6	ND – 1.3	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/14/2011	10		80	n/a	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.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	9/14/2011	2.2		60	n/a	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	0.4	0.1 – 0.6	[MRDL= 4.0 (as CL ₂)]	[MRDLG= 4.0 (as CL ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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
Chloride (ppm)	7/1/2010	3.9		500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	7/1/2010	44		300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	7/1/2010	4.2		50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold @ 60°C (TON)	7/1/2010	1.0		3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/1/2010	180		500	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	7/1/2010	8.6		1600	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	7/1/2010	110		1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 and Copper Monitoring is conducted to determine whether there is any evidence of lead or copper in the tap water of our community. 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. The City of Arcata 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 your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Jacoby Creek Water District

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During September 1 – September 30, 2011 period, we did not monitor or test for total Coliform bacteria and E. coli and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We are required to test for total Coliform bacteria and E. coli twice per month. In September 2011 we tested for total Coliform bacteria once.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Total Coliform Bacteria	2 samples every month	1	September 30, 2011	October 3, 2011
<i>E. coli</i>	2 samples every month	1	September 30, 2011	October 3, 2011

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Rachel Hernandez, Environmental Compliance Officer at (707) 822-8184 or 736 F Street, Arcata, CA 95521.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Arcata on behalf of the Jacoby Creek Water District.

State Water System ID#: 1210021 Date distributed: June 28, 2012.



Conserve Water & Save Money

(Indoors)

- **Washing clothes:** Wash full loads only and save 15-50 gallons per load.
- **Your dishwasher:** Run it only when it's full. You'll save 2-4.5 gallons per load.
- **Showers:** By shortening them, you can save 2.5 gallons per minute.
- **Brushing your teeth:** Turn the water off. You'll smile big when you save 2 gallons per minute.

(Outdoors)

- **Native plants:** Replacing a portion of your lawn with Northern California friendly plants requires less water.
- **Adjust your sprinklers:** To prevent wasting water and reduce runoff.
- **Reduce evaporation:** Water plants and lawns only before 6 a.m. and after 8 p.m.

Every
Drop
counts



Get The Most Out of Your Curbside Recycling

Throw These Clean & Rinsed Items Right On In:

- **Cans; Aluminum, Steel and Tin**
(Remove Food, NO Aerosol)
- **Milk and Juice Cartons**
- **Glass Bottles (Remove Caps)**
- **Plastic Containers #1 - #7 (Remove Caps)**
- **Clean Aluminum Foil (Remove Food Waste)**
- **Newspaper and Mixed Paper**
- **Cardboard (NO Food Waste)**



NO: Plastic Bags, Toys, or Utensils, Take Out Containers, Polystyrene Styrofoam Items, Straws, Plastic Coated/ Carbon Paper, Used Paper Plates or Cups, Metal Clips, Heavy Binders, Hard Bound Books, Chip Bags, Snack Wrappers, Bath Tissues, Paper Towels or Paper Coated with Foil, Wax, Food.



736 F STREET
ARCATA, CA 95521
www.cityofarcata.org

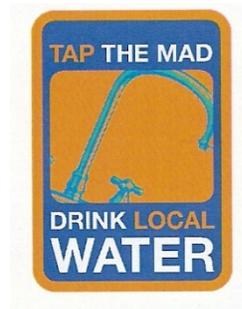
2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Information about where our community's water originates, what it may contain, and comparisons to State drinking water standards.

Landlords, tenants may not receive this report since they may not be direct customers of the City. You should make this report available to such people by posting it in a conspicuous place, distributing copies to all tenants or by directing tenants to the City's website at www.cityofarcata.org/document-center

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Do you have questions about your drinking water?

This pamphlet is provided to you annually to answer some of those questions. Contained within is information specifically required by California State Law and the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This report shows the results of drinking water monitoring for the period of January 1-December 31, 2011.

In 2011, as in past years, our local drinking water met all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards. The City of Arcata strives to provide excellent quality water and service to our customers.



Cross Connection Protection

Backflow prevention assemblies are designed to allow water to flow into your home or office from the public water system but not allow water to flow in the reverse direction, creating effective cross connection protection. Reverse flow can carry untreatable pollutants and contaminants into the public water system, compromising the water quality for all customers. Backflow prevention assemblies are required to be tested annually to ensure they are effectively protecting the public water system. If your residence has an active well on the premises or your business has fire sprinklers and/or landscaping, you probably have a backflow prevention assembly. For questions regarding annual testing requirements, call Erik C. Lust, Water/Wastewater Superintendent at (707) 822-8184.

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