Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name: **Finley**

Water System Number: **1710019**

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **June 17, 2013** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: **Mark Dellinger**

Signature: _____

Title: **Administrator**

Phone Number: **(707) 263-0119** Date: **June 18, 2013**

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

X CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: **Direct mail to each water customer**.

X "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- **X** Posting the CCR on the Internet at:

http://www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/Special_Districts/Consumer_Confidence_Reports.htm

- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Contaminant	Unit Measurement	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of detections	No. of months in violation	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	No more than 1 positive sample in a month.		0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and *E. Coli*	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. Coli*.		0	0	0	Human and animal waste

TABLE 2 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Number of samples	90th percentile level detected	Number of samples exceeding AL	MOST RECENT SAMPLE DATE	AL		Typical source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	26	ND	0	August 22, 2012	0.015		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	26	0.39	0	August 22, 2012	1.3		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Note: 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. Special Districts 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TABLE 3 - Sampling Results For Sodium and Hardness

Contaminants	Unit	MCL	PHG	MCLG	MOST RECENT SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (Na)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	November 16, 2011	6.1	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water.
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	N/A	N/A	N/A	November 16, 2011	133	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD.

Sampling Results For Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha Activity	pCi/L	15	N/A	0	January 2, 2008	0.93	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Sampling Results For Inorganic Contaminants

Boron	ppb	1000	N/A	N/A	November 6, 2002	101.5	98 - 110	Some men who drink water containing boron in excess of the action level over many years may experience reproductive effects, based on study in dogs.
Fluoride (natural)	ppm	2	1	N/A	September 5, 2012	0.12	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as NO3	ppm	45	45	N/A	November 7, 2012	<1.0	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Sampling Results for Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfection Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors.

Contaminants	Unit	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MRDLG)	MCLG (MRDLG)	MOST RECENT SAMPLE DATE	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	ppm	4	0.8	0.8	December 15, 2011	0.58	N/A	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	N/A	N/A	July 14, 2010	4.1	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	<50	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD.

Note: There are no PHG's or MCLG's for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because these are not health-based levels, but set on the basis of aesthetics.

Chloride (Cl)	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	4.4	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Turbidity	NTU	5	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	<10	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	180	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Specific Conductance	umho/cm	1600	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	310	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (as SO4)	ppm	500	N/A	N/A	June 6, 2012	4.5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

COUNTY OF LAKE
SPECIAL DISTRICTS ADMINISTRATION
230 N. Main Street
Lakeport, California 95453
Telephone 707/263-0119
Fax 707/263-3836

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

CSA No. 6 - Finley Water System

June 15, 2013

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, 2012 (or earlier, if monitoring was not required in 2012).
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entiende bien.

Type of water source: Wells (Intertie with Kelseyville County Waterworks District No. 3)
Name and location of source(s): Well No. 4; Well No. 6; Well No. 7; Well No. 8; Location: 5185 Gunn Street Kelseyville, CA

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Lake County Board of Supervisors, regular meeting at 9:00 am on the first four Tuesdays each month. Board of Supervisors Chambers, 255 N. Forbes St. Lakeport, CA. 95453
For more information, contact: Janet Coppinger, Utility Systems Compliance Coordinator
Phone: (707) 263-0119

Terms used in this report

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.	**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect the health at the MCL level.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the customer's tap.	**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA	**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation).	**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **Variances and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 minerals that occur naturally and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can, also, pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

All 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).

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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
* *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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
* *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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1,2,3,4, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during monitoring performed in the year 2012 or earlier. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - Sampling Results Showing The Detection Of Coliform Bacteria