

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **CALTRANS-COTTONWOOD TRUCK
INSP. FAC.**

Report Date: April 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

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

Type of water sources(s) in use: According to CDPH records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source: Well 01.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530)225-2460 and ask for John Dobson, or visit our website at www.dot.ca.gov

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.

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 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 which 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

The sources of drinking water(both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, spring, 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.

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Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribes regulations which 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 and 2 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level	No. Site Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	5 (2010)	0.118	0	1.3	.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 2 - 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 Sources of Contaminant
Arsenic (As) ppb	2010	2.5	N/A	10	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (F) ppm	2010	0.22	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper (Cu) ppb	2008	0.6	N/A	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nitrate (NO ₃) ppm	2012	6.5	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/L	2012	0.6	N/A	15	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits.

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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 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 (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 provider. 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 (800-426-4791)

For Lead (Pb), 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. CALTRANS-COTTONWOOD TRUCK INSP. FAC. 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>.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

Assessment Info

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 of the CALTRANS-COTTONWOOD TRUCK INSP. FAC. water system in March, 2002.

Well 01 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Above ground storage tanks
- Storm Drain Discharge Points
- Storm Water Detention Facilities
- Transportation corridors - Freeways/state highways
- Transportation corridors - Road Right-of-ways [herbicide use areas]
- Wells - Water supply

Discussion of Vulnerability

The analysis indicates that the well is most vulnerable to contamination from above ground storage tanks, storm drain discharge points, storm water detention facilities, transportation corridors (freeways/State highways), herbicide use along right-of-ways, and water supply wells in the area.

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Acquiring Info

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Division of Drinking Water - Valley District

415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110

Redding, CA 96002

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Richard L. Hinrichs

Associate Sanitary Engineer

530-224-4867

530-224-3270 (fax)

rhinrich@dhs.ca.gov

**CALTRANS-COTTONWOOD TRUCK INSP. FAC.
CCR Login Linkage - 2012**

FGL CODE	DATE SAMPLED	LAB ID	METHOD	DESCRIPTION	PROPERTY
LOC 1	01/18/2012	CH 1270262-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	02/08/2012	CH 1270710-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	03/07/2012	CH 1270858-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	04/18/2012	CH 1271718-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	05/23/2012	CH 1272580-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	06/13/2012	CH 1272965-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	07/18/2012	CH 1274036-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	08/08/2012	CH 1274903-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	09/12/2012	CH 1275577-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	10/03/2012	CH 1275951-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
	11/07/2012	CH 1277288-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring
12/05/2012	CH 1277591-001	Coliform	Location 1	Bacti Routine Monitoring	
WELL01	07/18/2012	CH 1274037-001	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Water Quality Monitoring
	12/05/2012	CH 1277592-001	Radio Chemistry	Well 01	Drinking Water Monitoring
	12/05/2012	CH 1277592-001	Wet Chemistry	Well 01	Drinking Water Monitoring

**CALTRANS-COTTONWOOD TRUCK INSP. FAC.
Analytical Results By FGL - 2012**

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Nitrate (NO3)		ppm		45	45			6.5	7 - 7
WELL01	CH 1274037-001	ppm				07/18/2012	6.50		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15				0.6	0.6 - 0.6
WELL01	CH 1277592-001	pCi/L				12/05/2012	0.580		