

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. However the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Roberts Creek Water District routinely monitors for these in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws and the EPA has determined that your water is safe. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. The table below shows that we had no contaminant violations and only two late-reporting violations which have been brought current and pose no threat to the quality of our water. Our District and its employees are proud that your drinking water meets/exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, testing and steps you can take to help minimize exposure to contaminants can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

| Contaminant & Date of Last Required Test | Unit Measure | Maximum Detected | MCLG | MCL | Sources of Contaminants | Violation |
|--|--------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------------|---|-----------|
| Lead 8/04/11 | ppb | None Detected | None | Action Level: .0155 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | None |
| Copper 8/04/11 | ppm | .102 | None | Action Level: 1.35 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | None |
| Total Coliform Bacteria 12/26/2012 | Absent or Positive | Absent | Absent | < 5% of monthly samples | Naturally present in the environment | None |
| Total E. Coli / Fecal Coliform Bacteria 12/26/2012 | Absent or Positive | Absent | Absent | < 5% of monthly samples | Human and animal fecal waste | None |
| Total Trihalomethane 9/10/2012 | ppb | .0778 | None | 0.08 | By-product of chlorinated water | None |
| Total Haloacetic Acid HAA5 9/10/2012 | ppb | .0308 | None | 0.06 | By-product of disinfection and chlorination of drinking water | None |
| Nitrate 8/08/2012 | ppm | None Detected | None | 10.0 | Fertilizer runoff, leaching from sewage or septic tank; erosion of natural deposits | None |
| Arsenic 8/02/2012 | ppb | None Detected | None | .010 | Naturally present in the environment | None |

MCLG: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL is the level of any contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MCL: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS are set at very stringent levels. The maximum allowed is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best treatment technology available.

ACTION LEVEL is the level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment action or some other requirement which the water treatment system must follow.

PPM= PARTS PER MILLION: equates to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

PPB = PARTS PER BILLION: equates to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal physician.

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

It is important to note that 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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



HELP US PROTECT OUR CLEAN DRINKING WATER

As a public water system, Roberts Creek Water District is required by the Oregon Department of Human Services Drinking Water Program to establish a Cross-Connection Control Program (also known as "backflow") to protect public drinking water. The program's purpose is to educate customers on how to prevent situations that could create a "cross connection" which occurs when a drinking water supply comes in contact with substances that might not be safe to drink. The issue with these connections or situations is that if the water reverses its normal flow of direction due to a back-siphonage or backpressure condition, that substance (hot tub water, livestock water, insecticide, etc.) could be pulled or pushed into a customer's home plumbing system or out into the public water supply. When drinking water is permanently connected to a system (such as an underground sprinkler system) that is potentially unsafe to drink from, a cross-connection device **is required** to prevent the reversal of flow and ensure safe drinking water. Devices must be tested annually by a state-certified tester. A list of certified testers is available at our District office.