
Pay Your Water Bill Online! Customers now have the ability to make payments online by accessing the City's website at <http://www.cityofarcata.org/departments/finance/utility-billing-field-services>. Just click on the "Pay your Water Bill" button. The online payment system provides convenient, paperless statements via email; ability to view and pay bills online; obtain account usage information; 24/7 account access; reduced time paying bills and saving on stamps. For questions regarding the online process, please contact the Finance Department at 707-822-5951.



Jacoby Creek Water District 2012 Consumer Confidence Report

May 2013

The City of Arcata (City) is responsible for providing safe, reliable, high quality drinking water to the Jacoby Creek Water District (District). The Consumer Confidence Report, or CCR, is an annual water quality report that the City is required to provide you with in accordance with requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers' awareness of the quality of their drinking water, where their drinking water comes from, and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. Please take a moment to read through this report to learn about the quality of your drinking water. This report shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2012.

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

In 2012, as in past years, our local drinking water met all Federal and State drinking water health standards. Last year more than 470 tests for over 90 constituents were conducted on your drinking water. None of these constituents were detected at a level higher than the State allows. Sampling results for constituents that were detected in your drinking water are presented in the Sampling Results section of this report.

The City of Arcata strives to provide excellent quality water and service to our customers. If you have any questions about your drinking water or this report call Rachel Hernandez, Environmental Compliance Officer, at (707) 822-8184. You may also attend a regularly scheduled Arcata 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.

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 <http://www.cityofarcata.org/node/593/15746>.

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 a 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

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

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, thereby providing a natural filtration process. During the summer, this naturally filtered water is disinfected with chlorine before being delivered to the City via transmission lines to the Alliance Road Transfer Station.

During the winter, prior to disinfection, the groundwater is treated at HBMWD's Turbidity Reduction Facility to reduce occasional turbidity (cloudiness) in the source water. While turbidity itself is not a health concern, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) is concerned that at elevated levels, turbidity could potentially interfere with the disinfection process.

Prior to distribution to the District, fluoride is added to adjust the naturally occurring level of fluoride to an optimal level to prevent tooth decay. You may obtain more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues at www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Fluoridation.aspx.

Source Assessment & Vulnerability Assessment

A Drinking Water Source Assessment conducted by the 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.

The Drinking Water Source Assessment report is available through the California Department of Public Health at <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/DWSAP.aspx>. You may also request a copy of the report by contacting: Craig Bunas, P.E., Associate Sanitary Engineer (530) 224-4800, California Department of Public Health, 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101, Redding, CA 96002.

Additional Information about Drinking Water

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 US Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Drinking Water and Your Health

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).

Sampling Results

The tables on the following pages 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.

Definitions for the terms used in the following tables are given at the end of this report.

Sample Source/Location Information

- "HBMWD" data provided by Humboldt Bay Municipal Water District and representative of untreated source water or treated water purchased from HBMWD.
- "Distribution system" samples collected from locations throughout the distribution system and representative of treated water delivered to customers.

Jacoby Creek Public Water System #1210021

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER (testing conducted in 2010)

Constituent (reporting units)	# of samples	90 th percentile level detected	# of 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

Lead and Copper Monitoring is conducted throughout the water distribution system 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.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Source/Location	Year Sampled	Average	Range	MCL	PHG
Sodium (ppm)	HBMWD	2007	3.6	N/A	none	none
	Distribution System	2010	4.7			
Hardness (ppm)	HBMWD	2005	67	57 - 80	none	none
	Distribution System	2010	76	N/A		

Although sodium and hardness do not have MCLs, they are of interest to many consumers. Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring. Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.

TABLE 3– DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Source/Location	Year Sampled	Average	Range	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Constituents							
Aluminum (ppm)	HBMWD	2006	0.16	N/A	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; discharges from industrial manufacturers
Fluoride (ppm)	Distribution System	2012	0.68	ND – 1.35	2.0	1	Water additive which promotes strong teeth

TABLE 3- CONTINUED

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Source/Location	Year Sampled	Average	Range	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	Distribution System	2012	0.4	0.1 – 0.8	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs -Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Distribution System	2012	9.2	N/A	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 – Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Distribution System	2012	1.1	N/A	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent (reporting units)	Sample Source/Location	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	HBMWD	2007	2.7	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
	Distribution System	2010	3.9	N/A			
Iron (ppb)	Distribution System	2010	44	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	Distribution System	2010	4.2	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold @ 60°C (TON)	Distribution System	2010	1.0	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	HBMWD	2008	120	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
	Distribution System	2010	180	N/A			
Sulfate (ppm)	HBMWD	2007	9.5	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
	Distribution System	2010	8.6	N/A			
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	HBMWD	2007	93	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Distribution System	2010	110	N/A			
Turbidity (NTU)	Distribution System	2012	0.15	0.07 – 0.36	5	N/A	Soil runoff
<p>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.</p>							

There are no PHG or MCLGs for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics such as taste, odor and appearance. Contaminants with secondary drinking water standards do not affect health at MCL levels.

Additional Sampling

In addition to monitoring required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, the City monitors for unregulated constituents that some consumers may find of interest.

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

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 health at the MCL.

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.

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)

N/A: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TON: Threshold Odor Number

µS/cm: microSeimens per centimeter