Rockdale Water Resources

JUNE 2016

Consumer Confidence Report for 2015

Annual Water Quality Report

Rockdale Water Resources
Detected Contaminants Table for Year 2015

Water System ID# 2470000 – Surface Water Sources; Big Haynes Creek, Randy Poynter Lake, Little Haynes Creek

Detected Inorganic Contaminants						
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Range**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
Fluoride	PPM	4.0	4.0	0.68 – 0.87	No	Additive/Naturally Occurring
Nitrate/Nitrite	PPM	10.0	0	N/D	No	Runoff from Fertilizer
*Iron	PPM	0.30	0	0.00 - 0.05	No	Naturally Occurring
*Manganese	PPM	0.05	0	0.00- 0.02	No	Naturally Occurring
Lead	PPB	AL 15	0	0- 2.5	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	PPB	AL 1300	0	0- 170	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

*Secondary Contaminant (Aesthetic Issue Only)

Microbiological Contaminants							
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest % or exceeding limits**	**Lowest % of samples meeting limits**	**Violation**	**Health Effects Language or Typical Source**
Total Coliforms	P/A	5% of monthly samples tested as positive	0	0.445	99.5555	**No**	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.
Fecal Coliforms	P/A	0	0	0	100	No	Human and Animal Waste
Turbidity	NTU	TT	N/A	Highest value 0.19	100	No	Soil Runoff

"Turbidity is a good measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system."

Disinfection By-Products							
Parameter	**Units**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Level**	**Range of Detected Values**	**Violation**	**Typical Source**
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) – Stage 2	PPB	80	0	64.825[1]	15.725 – 64.825	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) – Stage 2	PPB	60	0	19.8375[1]	7.35 – 19.8375	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination

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How to Read This Report

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
PPM and PPB	**PPM** is **parts per million** and **PPB** is **parts per billion**. PPM corresponds to one penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years. PPB corresponds to one penny in $10,000,000 or one minute in 2,000 years.
MCLG	**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** – The level of a known 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 Level** – The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
AL	**Action Level** – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement, which a water system must follow.
NTU	**Nephelometric Turbidity Units** – A measure of suspended material in water. Turbidity is measured by shining a beam of light through water and measuring the angle at which the light is scattered by the suspended material. An instrument called a Turbidimeter is used for this purpose.
TT	**Treatment Technique** – A requirement process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Notes About Contaminants . . .

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 the following:

Microbial contaminants, *such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural love stock operations, and wildlife.*

Inorganic contaminants, *such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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.*

Organic chemical contaminants, *including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants and Health Risk . . .
Drinking Water, including bottled water, may 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Important Health Information . . .
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

What is Cryptosporidium?
Cryptosporidium (Crypto) is a one-celled parasitic protozoan, which is often found in water sources that receive runoff from animal waste. Crypto can infect humans and have severe impacts on certain people including organ transplant recipients, immunocompromised persons, young children and persons undergoing cancer treatment. ***Rockdale uses "Ozone" to address this concern.***

A Note About Lead . . .
Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in your community as a result of materials used in your homes plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. You may also flush your tap water for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.