



**ROGINA WATER COMPANY**  
**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM NUMBER 2310002**  
**JUNE 1, 2018**

**2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

*General Manager: Mr. Daniel Rogina ~ Phone: (707) 462-4056*

*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, 2017.*

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

**Rogina Water Company Drinking Water Source Information:**

- Type of Water Source in Use: Groundwater
- Name & Location of Sources: Well 02, Deep well, adjacent to the Russian River
- Well 04, Deep well, adjacent to the Russian River
- Well 05, Deep well, adjacent to the Russian River
- Well 06, Deep well, adjacent to the Russian River
- Well 07, Deep well, adjacent to the Russian River

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:**

An assessment of the drinking water sources for Rogina Water Company determined that all wells are located in an unconfined aquifer adjacent to the Russian River. This location lies between a commercial gravel mining operation and vineyard. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the presence of sand and gravel mining activities. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Rogina Water Company office, or at the California State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water, 50 D St, Rm 200, Santa Rosa, CA 95404. Their phone number is (707) 576-2145.

**General Drinking Water Source Information**

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:

*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.

<u>Definitions of Terms Used in This Report</u>	the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants
<u>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</u> 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.	<u>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</u> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
<u>Secondary MCLs:</u> Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.	<u>Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):</u> MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water.
<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u> 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).	<u>Treatment Technique (TT):</u> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<u>Public Health Goal (PHG):</u> 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	<u>Regulatory Action Level (AL):</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 AND 5 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. The State Board 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 COLIFORM BACTERIA**

*\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report*

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest # of Detections	# of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment

**TABLE 2—SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

**In 2017 We Received Zero Requests to Sample for Lead and Copper at Schools Serviced by Rogina Water Company**

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected (2017)	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	20	0.77	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3—SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2014-2016	12.92	-	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2014-2016	97.8	-	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**TABLE 4 - 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 Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.37	0.21-2.60	[MRDL= 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	[MRDLG= 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross Alpha (PCi/L)	2013-2016	0.32	ND-1.6	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2013	0.34	0.13-0.54	5	.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2010	0.26	-	5	.05	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM[Total Trihalo-methanes](ppb)	2017	15.50	-			