# **2021 Consumer Confidence Report**

Water System Name: American Valley Community Services District Report Date: 06/23/2022

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 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse <u>American Valley</u> <u>CSD</u> a 900 Spanish Creek Road, Quincy, CA 95971 (530) 283-0836 para asistirlo en español.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa American Valley CSD <u>900 Spanish Creek Road Quincy, CA 95971</u> o tumawag sa (530) 283-0836 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ American Valley CSD tại 900 Spanish Creek Road, Quincy, CA 95971 (530) 283-0836 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau American Valley CSD ntawm900 Spanish Creek Road, Quincy, CA 95971 (530) 283-0836 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use:Ten a	active groundwater sources.						
Name & general location of source(s):	Claremont Springs, Bellamy Well, Quincy High School Well, Boyle Well,						
Well No. 01, 02, 04, 07, 08 and 09.							
Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source assessment of the West zone was completed in June, 2020.							
A source assessment of the East zone was completed in July 2017.							
Time and place of regularly scheduled bo	ard meetings for public participation:	The second Thursday of every month at					
9:00 a.m. at 179 Rogers Ave. Quincy, CA 95971							
For more information, contact: Jim D	oohan, General Manager	Phone: (530) 283-0836					

### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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 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 that a water system must follow.

**Variances and Exemptions**: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**Level 1 Assessment**: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment**: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

**ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu g/L$ )

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

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

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 byproducts 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 U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1. – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA							
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria		
E. coli	(In a month)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste		

<sup>(</sup>a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

TABLE 1.A – COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL COLIFORM MCL BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2021 AND JUNE 30, 2021								
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria			
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample <sup>(a)</sup>	0	Naturally present in the			
(state Total Coliform Rule)	<u>0</u>				environment			
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	(In the year)		A routine sample and a repeat		Human and animal fecal			
(state Total Coliform Rule)			sample are total coliform positive,		waste			
	0	0	and one of these is also fecal					
			coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive					
E. coli	(In the year)		(b)	0	Human and animal fecal			
(federal Revised Total	0	0			waste			
Coliform Rule)								

<sup>(</sup>a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

<sup>(</sup>b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER									
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentil Level Detected	Exceeding	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling		Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	7-28-20 & 8-04-20	20	ND	0	15	0.2			Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7-28-20 & 8-04-20	20	.421	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	TABLE 3	3 – SAMPI	LING RE	SULTS FOR S	SODIUM	AND H	IARDI	NESS	
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Leve Detec	-	Range of Detections	MCL		HG CLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	2010-2020	4.6		2.0-8.5	None	No	one		ent in the water and is y naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2010-2020	65		34-95	None	No	one Sum of polythe water,		polyvalent cations present in r, generally magnesium and and are usually naturally g
TABLE 4 – DET	TECTION (	OF CONT.	AMINAN	TS WITH A F	RIMAR	Y DRIN	KING	WATE	R STANDARD
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Leve Detec	-	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	(MC	HG CLG) DLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Nitrate mg/L (as N)	2021	0.91	1	ND – 0.91	10	1	10	Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	
Arsenic μg/L Radium PCI/L	5-13-10 9-1-11 – 3-7-17	2.5		2.5 1-1.11	50.0		004 019		
TABLE 5 – DETE	TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD								
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level De		Range of Detections	SMCL	PI	HG CLG)		al Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	2021	114	1	56-114	1000	N	/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.	
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	2021	223		111-223	1600		/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.	
Sulfate mg/L	5-13-10 - 10-6-2020	4.77		1.9 – 9.28	600		one		
Iron μ/L	5-13-10 – 12-3-19	183		137-240	300		one		
Manganese μ/L	5-13-10	140		140	50		one		
Fluoride μ/L	5-13-10	0.47		0.47	1.400		μ/L		
Aluminum μ/L	6-18-13	120	)	120	1000	600	μ/L		
Zinc (ppb)	2010-2020	62		ND – 122	5000	N	/A		eaching from natural ; Industrial wastes.

### Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E.coli MCL Violation

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to complete one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) corrective action.

#### AMERICAN VALLEYCOMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. American Valley Community Services District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/lead">http://www.epa.gov/lead</a>.