

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Fall River Valley CSD

Report Date: May 2019

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, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Fall River Valley CSD a (530)336-5263 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well 1 – McArthur, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 1-MCARTHUR WELL of the FALL RIVER VALLEY CSD water system in April, 2002. Well 1-McArthur Well - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Agricultural Drainage, and non-irrigated Crops [e.g., Christmas trees, grains, grass seeds, hay]. Due to the detection of Arsenic, McArthur/Lewis Rd well is considered vulnerable to activities that may have contributed to or caused the release of Arsenic. In particular, Arsenic is believed to be associated with runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes, and erosion of natural deposits. Arsenic was detected for the McArthur/Lewis Rd well since 1988 with results reaching up to 9.8 UG/L compared to the prior MCL of 50 UG/L. The well arsenic remains below the current MCL of 10 UG/L. Due to the detection of Fluoride, McArthur/Lewis Rd well is considered vulnerable to activities that may have contributed to or caused the release of Fluoride. In particular, Fluoride is believed to be associated with water additive that promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories, and the erosion of natural deposits. Fluoride was detected for McArthur/Lewis Rd well before March 1995 with results reaching up to 0.1 Mg/L compared to the MCL of 1.4 MG/L.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Wednesday after the 10th of the month at 6 P.M. Location: District office, 24850 3rd St, Fall River Mills, CA

For more information, contact: Fall River Valley CSD

Phone: (530) 336-5263

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.

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.

Variations 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.

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)

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, 6, and 7 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
*Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	5 in a month	1	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .					

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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2018	10	0	0	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2018	10	0.03	0	1.3	0.3	None	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)	2011	20	n/a	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	57.3	n/a	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
Arsenic (ug/L)	2011	8	n/a	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	1.52	n/a	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	2011	6	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
*Odor Threshold at 60 °C (TON)	2014	4	n/a	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2011	213	n/a	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2011	16	n/a	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2011	130	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2014	0.2	n/a	5	n/a	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (mg/L)	2011	0.1	n/a	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.
Vanadium (mg/L)	2011	0.043	n/a	0.05	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

TABLE 7 – ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Calcium (mg/L)	2011	18	n/a	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	2011	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	2011	8.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	2011	80	n/a	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	2011	12	n/a	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	2011	0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

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. Fall River Valley CSD 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 <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Reporting	Did not collect 1,2,3,TCP samples during 1 st Qtr of 2018 and received a Notice of Violation.	One Qtr	Collected two samples in subsequent quarters, both negative	A manmade chemical found at industrial or hazardous waste sites, and used as a cleaning and degreasing solvent and also is associated with pesticide products. 1,2,3-TCP causes cancer in laboratory animals, and is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals.
Secondary MCL	Odor	Last Sample	NA	Unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor and staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing.
TCR	Total coliform present in distribution system, and received a Notice of Violation.	One month	Chlorinated and flushed distribution system.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 Assessment Requirements

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment, and it was completed in December, 2018. After the Hat Fire in September 2018 and recent water use restriction due to the drought, the water distribution system had not been flushed enough to keep the dead-end pipes clear of microbial growth. The water tanks were dosed with 1.5 mg/L of sodium hypochlorite and flushed to ensure all parts of the distribution system were disinfected. Repeat samples indicated there were no positive samples from the system. An emergency chlorinator was installed at the well source to make these actions in the future more responsive and effective.