2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: FRANCIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT Report Date: August 2020

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, 2019.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #1

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530) 892-0664 and ask for Stephanie Almond or email stephanie@francispropertymanagement.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

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.

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

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

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 if 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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (mg/L)	(2018)	5	0.10	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2018)	8.2	n/a		0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2018)	4.1	n/a	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloromethane(Methyl Chloride) (ug/L)	(2013)	0.6	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 if 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Francis Property Management* 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 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**
Bacteriological	Failed to monitor; missed two of the Monthly sampling events (January & February) in 2019.	2019		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 assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

Gross Alpha	Failed to monitor; missed the 9 Year sampling event in 2019.	2019	Gross Alpha was sampled in March 2020.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate	Failed to monitor; missed the Annual sampling event in 2019.	2019	Nitrate was sampled in January of 2020.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant`s blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of Pregnant women.
Volatile Organic Chemicals	Failed to monitor; missed the 6 Year sampling event in 2019.	2019	EPA 524.2 was sampled in March 2020.	Some people who use water containing VOCs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience; anemia, decrease in blood platelets, or changes in their blood. Liver, kidney, circulatory system, nervous system or respiratory problems. Adrenal gland changes, spleen damage, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
123-TCP	Failed to monitor; missed one out of the four quarterly sampling events (2nd quarter) in 2019.	2019	123-TCP is on tract with sampling the 1st quarter in March and the 2nd quarter in June, of 2020.	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the action level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL#1 of the FRANCIS PROPERTY MANAGEMENT water system in October, 2002.

Well #1 - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Known Contaminant Plumes.

Discussion of Vulnerability

The Ramsey Water System is situated within an area that has been designated as a high nitrate contaminant area. Studies have shown that high density septic systems have contaminated the upper aquifer in this area. This water system has taken a step (annular seal to 100 feet) to prevent upper aquifer mixing with the water supply serving the

facility. Other potentially contaminating activities include automobile body shop and repair practices within the complex and in the immediate vicinity.

Acquiring Information

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Butte County Public Health Department
Division of Environmental Health
202 Mira Loma Drive
Oroville, CA 95965-3500

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Butte County Health Department
Division of Environmental Health
530-538-7281
530-538-2165 (fax)

Francis Property Management

Analytical Results By FGL - 2019

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		mg/L		1.3	.3			0.095	5
#2 Bathroom	CH 1878196-5	mg/L				2018-09-12	0.19		
Bldg #1 Outside Spigot	CH 1878196-4	mg/L				2018-09-12	ND		
Bldg #A Bathroom	CH 1878196-1	mg/L				2018-09-12	ND		
Bldg #B Bathroom	CH 1878196-2	mg/L				2018-09-12	ND		
Bldg #C Bathroom	CH 1878196-3	mg/L				2018-09-12	ND		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Hexavalent Chromium		ug/L			0.02			8.2	8.2 - 8.2
Well #1	CH 1872135-1	ug/L				2018-03-29	8.2		
Nitrate as N		mg/L		10	10			4.1	4.1 - 4.1
Well #1	CH 1872135-1	mg/L				2018-03-29	4.1		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloromethane(Methyl Chloride)		ug/L		NS	n/a			0.6	0.6 - 0.6
Well #1	CH 1378092-1	ug/L				2013-12-17	0.6		

Francis Property Management

CCR Login Linkage - 2019

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
#2Bthrm	CH 1878196-5	2018-09-12	Metals, Total	#2 Bathroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
BATH #2	CH 1972092-1	2019-03-25	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1972614-1	2019-04-11	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1973504-1	2019-05-13	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1974082-1	2019-06-03	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1975555-1	2019-07-09	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1976990-1	2019-08-08	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1978005-1	2019-09-03	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1978964-1	2019-10-07	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1979727-1	2019-11-04	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
	CH 1990354-1	2019-12-02	Coliform	Bath #2	Ramsy Construction Bacti
Bldg#1OtsdSpgt	CH 1878196-4	2018-09-12	Metals, Total	Bldg #1 Outside Spigot	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Bldg#ABthrm	CH 1878196-1	2018-09-12	Metals, Total	Bldg #A Bathroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Bldg#BBthrm	CH 1878196-2	2018-09-12	Metals, Total	Bldg #B Bathroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Bldg#CBthrm	CH 1878196-3	2018-09-12	Metals, Total	Bldg #C Bathroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Well 01	CH 1378092-1	2013-12-17	EPA 524.2	Well #1	VOC Monitoring
	CH 1872135-1	2018-03-29	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Drinking Water Monitoring