

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: G & J PROPERTIES CA0409177 Report Date: August 2023

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse G & J PROPERTIES Water System a 2990 Hwy 32, Suite 1700, Chico CA 95973 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): NORTH WELL and SOUTH WELL
2954 HIGHWAY 32 STE 1700, CHICO CA 95973

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. A source water assessment was conducted for NORTH of the G & J PROPERTIES water system in April, 2003. A source water Assessment has not been conducted for SOUTH of the G & J PROPERTIES water system.

NORTH - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:
 Known Contaminant Plumes

NORTH - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
 Automobile - Body shops, Automobile - Repair shops, Farm machinery repair, Septic systems - low density [$<1/\text{acre}$]

Discussion of Vulnerability: The drinking water source is considered vulnerable to the listed possible contaminating activities (provided in Vulnerable Ranking section of this report and listed above). The above noted "Known Contaminant Plumes" refers to nitrates. This water system is located within a groundwater study region known to be impacted by elevated nitrate levels.

Acquiring Information: A copy of the complete assessment for the NORTH WELL is available from Butte County Public Health Department, Division of Environmental Health, and 202 Mira Loma Drive, Oroville, CA 95965. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the Department at the above address or by calling (530) 552-3880.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Regularly-scheduled meetings at G & J Properties are not held. Regularly scheduled City of Chico Council and various County meetings are held.

For more information, contact: Robert Ginno Robertginno@gmail.com Phone: (530) 894-3924

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water: 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality: 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality - Drinking Water Contaminants Detected: Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and A 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	Highest Number of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. Coli	(In the year 2022) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(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 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	(2020)	5	Not Detected	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	(2020)	5	.077	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	(2009)	9.5	9 - 10	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2009)	84.0	82.7 – 85.2	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
Chromium (Total) (ug/L)	(2017 & 2018)	10	10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2019)	0.431	0.322 - 0.540	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L)	(2017)	8	7.9-8.0	See Note in Table 6	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)	(2022)	4.7	2.0 – 5.8*	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; 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
NONE	2014-2022					

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium: There is currently no MCL for Hexavalent Chromium. The previous MCL of 10ug/L was withdrawn on 9/11/17. Hexavalent Chromium is expected to be reinstated with an MCL in the Primary Drinking Water Standard later in 2023 or in early 2024.					
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2017 & 2018)	17	16-17	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

TABLE 7 – SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT

NONE IN 2022

TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES

NONE IN 2022

TABLE A – ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (mg/L)	(2009)	16	15 - 16	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2009)	11	North well only	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2009)	7.5	7.5 – 7.5	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (Bicarbonate) mg/L	(2009)	110	North well only	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	(2009)	90	90 - 90	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2009)	11.0	11.0 – 11.1	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2009)	-0.8	-0.8 to -0.8	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. **G & J PROPERTIES WATER SYSTEM** 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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>.

Nitrate: For systems that detect nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen, but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Source Water Protection Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/20004I2M.PDF?Dockey=20004I2M.PDF> or for Tools and Resources to protect watersheds visit <https://www.epa.gov/hwp/tools-and-resources-protect-watersheds>.

Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

The average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day. There are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference.

- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.