Johns Manville Willows
2025 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 1100232

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

Is my water safe?
Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all USEPA and State of California drinking water health standards. The Johns Manville Willows Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?
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 Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?
Water for Johns Manville Willows originates from two groundwater sources known as the North Well and the South Well.

Source water assessment and its availability
A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving the Johns Manville, Inc. on April 11, 2002. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Chemical/Petroleum Processing, Storage
Fleet/Truck/Bus Terminals
Machine Shops

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 205
Redding, CA 96002
Attention: Richard L. Hinrichs, (530) 224-4867

Why are there contaminants in my 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 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).
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 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 USEPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?
For additional information concerning our drinking water, contact Miguel Guerrero, at (530)-308-1530. Questions are always welcome at the regularly scheduled monthly safety meetings.

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 service lines and home plumbing. Johns Manville Willows 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Water Quality Data Table
The table on the other side of this paper lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling event. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The SWRCB 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

Important Drinking Water Definitions
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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the 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 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 SDWS 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 Exceptions: State Board permission 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.
CCR: Consumer Confidence Report
HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (five)
LCR: Lead and Copper Rule
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NA: not applicable
ND: not detectable at testing limit
PHG: Public Health Goal
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
SWRCB: State Water Resources Control Board

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	*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

	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	6.30	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2023	5	413	0	1300	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 – Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2006	45	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2006	191	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	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L)	2025	North Well 2.04 South Well: ND	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate as N (ppm)	2025 2025	North Well: 5.55 South Well: 5.03	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	2025	North Well: 2.91 South Well: 4.42	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 228	2025	North Well: 0.206 (+/- 0.485) South Well: -0.198 (+/- 0.526)	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Radium 226	2025	North Well: 0.0317 (+/- 0.132) South Well: 0.00 (+/- 0.124)	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2024	North Well: 2.8 South Well: 4.3	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Barium (ppm)	2022	North Well: 0.155 South Well: ND	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium total (ppb)	2022	North Well: 3.9 South Well: 3.3	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	North Well: 0.38 South Well: 0.27	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (ppm)	2024	North Well: ND South Well: 0.20	5.7 5.1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2022	North Well: 8.5 South Well: ND	50	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	1.2	60	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	2023	4.3	80	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Nitrate – Systems with nitrate above 5 mg/L as nitrogen (50 percent of the MCL), but below 10 mg/L as nitrogen (the MCL), must include the following statement:

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 a 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 certain 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.

For more information, please contact:

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5916 County Road 49
Willows, CA 95988
530-570-5079
Miguel.Guerrero@jm.com

To: All Johns Manville Willows Plant Employees

From: Andrew Munn _____

Date: _____

RE: Annual Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

California law requires any drinking water system that serves a public population to annually publish a Consumer Confidence Report. The Report is included with this memo, and will be posted in public locations throughout the plant. In the report you will find information about periodically required chemical and microbial contaminant testing. For all tested contaminants, the plant drinking water system returned results below state Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).

If you have any questions regarding this report, please feel free to contact Andrew Munn at 530-934-6224, or Miguel Guerrero at Miguel.guerrero@jm.com or Andrew Munn at Andrew.munn@jm.com