2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Buttonwillow County Water District** Report Date: June 28, 2021

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, 2020.

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

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Buttonwillow County Water District 以获得中文的帮助: ***PO Box 874, Buttonwillow CA 93206***, (661) 805-7648

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Buttonwillow County Water District, PO Box 874, Buttonwillow, CA 93206 o tumawag sa (661) 805-7648 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Buttonwillow County Water District tại PO Box 874, Buttonwillow, CA 93206; (661)805-7648 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 Buttonwillow County Water District ntawm PO Box 874, Buttonwillow, CA 93206, (661) 805-7648 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well #02 and Well #04 Located in the townsite of Buttonwillow

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A Source Assessment was conducted for the water wells that supply The Buttonwillow County Water District in July 2001. Reports are available at the district office upon request.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Third Wednesday of each Month at 5:30 PM, at the Ag Center Bldg, 289 Main Street, Buttonwillow, CA 93206

For more information, contact: Mario Cervantes, System Operator Phone: (661) 805-7648

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 (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 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: Department 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 out 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 (ug/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 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 the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations 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
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Sampled 9/23/2019	10*	0.0000	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Sampled 9/23/2019	10*	0.005	0	1.3	0.3	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)	12/30/19	121	81-160	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/30/19	162	65-260	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

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
Nitrate (AS N)	12/30/20	1.9	1.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (as N) ppm	12/30/19	<.005	<.005 - <.005	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Aluminum (ppb)	12/30/19	<.50	<.50	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony (ppb)	12/30/19	<2.0	<2.0	6	1	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	12/30/19	3.6	2.9-4.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural products; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	12/30/19	.0037	.0031 – .0045	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	12/30/19	<1.0	<1.0	4	1	Discharge from metal refineries; coal burning factories, electrical, aerospace, defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	12/30/19	<1.0	<1.0	5	0.04	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	12/30/19	<.10	<.10	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/30/19	.14	.11-.17	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Mercury	12/30/19	<.20	<.20	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel	12/30/19	<10	<10	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Perchlorate (ug/l)	12/30/20	<4.0	<4.0	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Selenium	12/30/19	<2.0	<2.0	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, class, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium	12/30/19	<1.0	<1.0	2	0.1	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	12/30/19	68	49-86	None	N/A	
Calcium (ppm)	12/30/19	63	26-100	None	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate Alkalinity(ppm)	12/30/19	<5.0	<2.5-<5.0	None	N/A	
Chloride (ppm)	12/30/19	1.36	42-230	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	12/30/19	2.0	2.0	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	12/30/19	<.10	<.10	1000	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: seawater influence
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	12/30/19	<.10	<.10	.5	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Hardness (Total) AS CAC03	12/30/19	162	65-260	None	N/A	
Hydroxide Alkalinity	12/30/19	<2.8	<1.4-<2.8	None	N/A	
Iron (ppb)	12/30/19	220	<50 – 220	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	12/30/19	<.10	<.10	50		Leaching from natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	12/30/19	.37	.25-.48	None		Erosion of Natural Deposits
PH, Laboratory	12/30/19	7.69	7.29-8.09	None	N/A	Inherent characteristic of water
Silver (ppb)	12/30/19	<10	<10	100		Industrial discharges
Sodium (ppm)	12/30/19	120	81-160	None		Generally Found in ground & surface Water

Specific Conductance (EC)	12/30/19	881	403-1270	1600	N/A	Inherent characteristic of water
Sulfate (ppm)	12/30/19	175	100-250	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/30/19	545	310-780	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity	12/30/19	0.56	.11-1.0	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	12/30/19	<50	<50	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.

Table 6 – Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Alpha pCi/L	12/30/20	0	0	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 7 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

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

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 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: 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. The Buttonwillow County Water 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. This water can be collected and reused for other beneficial purposes, 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effect against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.