2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **MDF 2500547 ADIN RANGER STATION** Report Date: 03/26/2025

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, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse *ROXANNE REIMER (530-708-7586, Roxanne.reimer@usda.gov)* para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: WELL

Name & general location of source(s): WELL 3 SOUTH OF DISTRICT OFFICE BUILDING

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: N/A

For more information, contact: CIVIL ENGINEER, ROXANNE REIMER Phone: (530) 708-7586

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.

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: 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.

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.

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, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. **Table 7 lists chemicals of interest that were tested for, but not detected.** 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 month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	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 are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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)	**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)	10/16/2024	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10/16/2024	5	ND	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)	2/7/2000	15	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2/7/2000	63	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**

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 (ppm)	2/7/2000	1.4	N/A	500	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (US)	2/7/2000	200	N/A	1600	---	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2/7/2000	3.7	N/A	600	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2/7/2000	160	N/A	2000	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	2/7/2000	0.26	N/A	5	---	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
NONE					

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – CHEMICAL TESTED BUT NOT FOUND					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	8/19/2024	ND	ND	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1, 2, 3-Trichloropropane (ppb)	4 quarters in 2018	ND	ND	0.5 ppb	Agricultural fumigant; industrial wastes
Perchlorate (ppb)	12-10-2024	ND	ND	6	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.
GROSS ALPHA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (pCi/L)	12-03-2024	ND	ND	15	Decay of natural deposits

TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1.2	Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant
TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	0.2	primarily used as a nematocide to fumigate agricultural soils
CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE (ng/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	0.2	primarily used as a nematocide to fumigate agricultural soils
METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	13	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	13	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE (ng/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	500	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands
TRICHLOROTRIFLUOROETHANE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	4,000 ppb	is a refrigerant, solvent and aerosol propellant
XYLENES, TOTAL (mg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1,800 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
XYLENE, META AND PARA	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1,800 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
DICHLOROMETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide
O-DICHLOROBENZENE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	0.6ppb	used as a chemical intermediate for making agricultural herbicides
P-DICHLOROBENZENE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	6 ppb	is an insecticide used in mothballs, and added to deodorant blocks made for trash cans and toilets
VINYL CHLORIDE (ng/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	500	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant
TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE (ng/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	500	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (ng/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	500	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
TRICHLOROETHYLENE [TCE] (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE) (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	5	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers
CHLOROBENZENE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	70	is used primarily as a solvent, a degreasing agent, and a chemical intermediate
BENZENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1	Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
TOLUENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	150	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks
ETHYLBENZENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	300	Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories
STYRENE (µg/L)	08-20-2024	ND	ND	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
O-XYLENE	08-20-2024	ND	ND	1,800 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent
NITRITE (mg/L)	08-19-2024	ND	ND	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE (mg/L)	08-06-2024	0.234	ND	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

In addition to the above listed constituents, Adin Ranger station has tested its drinking water for more than forty other constituents, none of which were detected.

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).