

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Peju Province System 2801027 Report Date: June 25, 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 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Peju Province a (707) 963-3600 para asistirlo en español.

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 以获得中文的帮助: Peju Province, PO BOX 478, Rutherford, CA (707) 963-3600. Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Peju Province; PO BOX 478, Rutherford, CA o tumawag sa (707) 963-3600 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Peju Province tại (707) 963-3600 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 Peju Province ntawm (707) 963-3600 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of source(s): Well 1, Well 2, and Well 3 (New Primary Source)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities
Not associated with any detected contaminants: Agricultural drainage, and Septic Systems-low density (<1/acre)

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Call for scheduled meetings

For more information, contact: Bob West Phone: (707)963-3000

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: 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.

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 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, and 5 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 Department 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.

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	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 7/3/18	5	0.65	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 7/3/18	5	0.20	0	1.3	0.17	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)	Well 1	6/13/11	21	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
	Well 2	7/11/12	17.3				
	Well 3	7/11/12	33.7				
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1	6/13/11	180	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
	Well 2	7/11/12	203				
	Well 3	7/11/12	219				

*Any violation of an MC 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	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	Well 1	4/9/18	6.2	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, from glass and electronics production waste
	Well 3	1/7/20 – 12/15/20	10.1	7.9 - 12			
Barium (ppm)	Well 3	4/9/18	.344	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Well 1	4/9/18	0.1	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Well 2	4/13/15	0.3				
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	Well 1	8/19/19	1.69	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 2	2/10/10 – 10/6/10	0.31	-0.25 – 1.1			
	Well 3	8/19/19	0.90	N/A			

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
Manganese(ppb) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	6/13/11 7/11/12 8/29/12	820* ND 787*	N/A	50	none	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	4/28/09 7/11/12 8/29/12	0.44 ND ND	N/A	5.0	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	4/28/09	327 309 323	N/A	1000	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC) µS/cm Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	6/13/11 7/11/12 8/29/12	456 453 515	N/A	1600	none	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

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	
Chloride (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	6/13/11 7/11/12 8/29/12	24.7 28 10.4	N/A	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	6/13/11 7/11/12 8/29/12	58.7 61.6 21.1	N/A	500	none	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	8/21/13 8/21/13 7/12/12	0.3 3.8 3.8	N/A	5	none	Soil runoff
Color (units)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	8/21/13 8/21/13 7/12/12	<5 8 20	N/A	15	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor-Threshold (units)	Well 1 Well 2 Well 3	8/21/13 8/21/13 7/12/12	1 1 1	N/A	3	none	Naturally-occurring organic materials

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Boron (ppm) Well 1	6/13/11	0.08	N/A	1 ppm	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

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

(a) Results of monitoring under former section 64450 (UCMR) need only be included for 5 years from the date of the last sampling or until any of the detected contaminants becomes regulated and subject to routine monitoring requirement, whichever comes first. Section 64450 was repealed effective October 18, 2007.

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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-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. Peju Province 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/safewater/lead>.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL or Violation of Any TT or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation of a MCL	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic was found at levels that exceed the MCL of 10ug/L.	Water samples collected from Well 3 exceeded the drinking water standard for Arsenic. Typical source of contamination are from erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.	On going	We are monitoring Well 3 and testing for arsenic monthly. The test results are sent to Napa County our drinking water regulator. Once Napa County reviews the test results they will set directives to follow in order to correct our water quality problem and ensure we deliver water to consumers that meet the primary drinking water standards.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50ug/L.	Water samples collected from Well 1 and Well 3 during June & August 2014 exceeded the drinking water secondary standard for manganese. The high levels of manganese are due to leaching of natural deposits.	As of June 2014	The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing.	There is no mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.