

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

(NOTE: Consumer should keep this report until June 2022)

Water System Name: Foothill Mutual Water Company Report Date: 06/06/21

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 beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Well

Name & location of source(s): 4300630-002 (South Well), West side Foothill near Maple. ALL TEST RESULTS IN THIS REPORT ARE FROM THE SOUTH WELL.

Note: 4300630-001 (North Well) was shut-down and disconnected from the system in 2004.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the two wells of the Foothill Mutual Water Company water system in July 2001. Both our sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities: Septic Systems - Low Density, Wells - Agricultural / Irrigation. A complete copy of the assessments may be viewed by contacting the Department of Public Health at 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, 2nd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804 (510) 620-3474

For more information, contact Steve Keen, Operator Phone: (408) 968-0767

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or 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 which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, USEPA and the state Department of Health Services (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 must 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. 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 (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria *	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	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

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) September 2019	5	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) September 2019	5	0.495	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water 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)	05/2020	33	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	05/2020	360	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

* Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	05/2020	0.3	N/A	1	2 (N/A)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	05/2020	0.13	N/A	2	1 (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	07/2006	0.74	0.45 - 0.74	15	N/A (N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	11/2014	2.3	ND	10	0.02	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	05/2020	6.9	8 - 6.6	10	N/A (N/A)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	12/2019	ND	N/A	6	6 (N/A)	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 (ppb)	05/2020	ND	N/A	50	N/A (50)	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
TTHMs (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	06/2019	2.1	N/A	80	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids (ppb)	06/2019	<2.0	N/A	60	N/A (N/A)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity (NTU)	05/2020	0.2	N/A	5	N/A (N/A)	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	05/2020	ND	N/A	5000	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	12/2019	760	N/A	1600	N/A (N/A)	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	05/2020	480	N/A	1500	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	05/2020	0.15	N/A	300	N/A (N/A)	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)	05/2020	93	N/A	600	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	05/2020	29	N/A	600	N/A (N/A)	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level	Health Effects Language
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	02/19 05/19 08/19 11/19	ND	5 ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

We also tested for 62 Volatile Organic Chemicals, including MTBE in December 2016 and 24 Synthetic Organic Chemicals in November 2017. None were detected in our well.

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.*

Additional General Information On Drinking Water

All 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).

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL or AL, or a Violation of any Treatment or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Nitrate Jan-Dec 2020. We test monthly. The MCL is 10. The results for 2020 were:

Jan 6.7, Feb 6.8, Mar 7.5, Apr 7.0, May 6.9, Jun 7.7, Jul 7.8, Aug 7.8, Sep 7.8, Oct 8.0, Nov 7.3, Dec 8.2

Variation in test results is caused by unknown factors, but may include rain, drought and quantity of water pumped by our well and neighboring wells. Generally, water reaching our wells from the east (hills) is low in nitrates, while water from the west (valley floor) is high in nitrates, most likely caused by the use of fertilizers by local farmers. The following is the California Department of Health Services mandated language of notification:

Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

IF YOU INTEND TO SELL YOUR HOUSE, GIVE A COPY OF THIS REPORT TO THE REALTOR.

Most of our water tests are on a three-year, four-year or six-year repeat cycle.

Water Treatment System Maintenance

Charles "Steve" Keen, T2 certified Water Treatment Operator, D2 Distribution Operator maintains the water treatment system. He checks the chlorine residual and collects the State-mandated water quality samples. He is on 24-hour call to respond to water quality emergencies. He is available to answer most questions you may have regarding the water system at 408-968-0767. Leave a message and he will be automatically paged.

Water System Board of Directors

The volunteers on the Board of Directors set the water rates and operating rules for the company.

Policy issues must be addressed to the Current Board: