

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name:	Knight's Ferry C.S.D.	Report Date:	04/13/20
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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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber.
Favor de comunicarse Knight's Ferry C.S.D. a (209) 532-7398 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use:	Surface Water (River)		
Name & general location of source(s):	Stanislaus River at Knight's Ferry, CA		
Drinking Water Source Assessment information:	Completed in December of 2002 - see last page.		
Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:	None		
For more information, contact:	John Jacobson	Phone:	(209) 532-7398

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: State Board 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 (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 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 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 Water 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 MCL, MRDL, AL, 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	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG		Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) (Treated Source Water)	(In a mo.) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Total Coliform Rule) (Treated Source Water)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) (Treated Source Water)	(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 <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .						

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) (Treated Source Water)	09/18/17	10	5	0	15	0.2	1 (in 2019)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (Treated Source Water)	09/18/17	10	0.4	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) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	3		None	None		Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	26		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
		No Results to Report				

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
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	43		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umho/cm) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	65		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	2		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	2		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits' industrial wastes
Iron (ppb) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	200		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	49		50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Color (unit) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	20*		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU) (Raw Water)	04/09/19	3		5	N/A	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Health Effects Language
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	0.8	< 0.1 - 1.6	(4)	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	55	54 - 57	80	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Distribution System Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	45	30 - 69*	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique * (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Sedimentation, flocculation, coagulation, precipitation, filtration, and chlorination.
Turbidity Performance Standards ** (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 - Be less than or equal to 0.50 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.3 NTU
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

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 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.

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. Knight's Ferry CSD 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/lead>.

Summary Information for Violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

In 2019, the source water was tested and found to have color at a level over the maximum contaminant level (MCL). This secondary MCL is set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks), and clothing while washing. A violation of this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Throughout the year, the drinking water distribution system is monitored for haloacetic acids. Haloacetic acids are by-products of the chlorination process. In March of 2019, haloacetic acids exceeded the maximum allowable limit. An annual average is taken and compliance is based on the average being less than 60 ppb. The water system's annual average in 2019 was in compliance at 45 ppb. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Because of the high levels of contaminants in the raw source water, Knight's Ferry CSD operates and maintains a water treatment plant that effectively removes or lowers the source (river) water contaminants to within acceptable levels.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the Stanislaus River of the Knight's Ferry CSD water system in December of 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: dry wells (only one found during assessment), high-density septic systems, and mining operations historic. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: John Jacobson, water operator for Knight's Ferry CSD.