

Tierra Buena MHP, System 5100112
2020 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact **Kevin Timms** at **530-870-2471** Updated 1/01/21

Water for the Tierra Buena MHP originates from one groundwater source known as Well #1.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE 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 technologically, and economically feasible.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for Contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

PCILL: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

nd: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

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, components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Tierra Buena MHP 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 exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead you may wish to have your water tested. More info on lead in drinking water can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

Year	Number of samples collected	# of above AL	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	AL	MCLG
Lead 2019	5	0	4	15	2
Copper 2019	5	0	16	1300	170

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic	2020	7.2 ppb	10	.004	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	2020	12 ppb	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chromium 6	2017	12 ppb	10	50	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO ₃)	2020	9.28-10.4 ppm	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	2012	33.8 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	2014	457 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
TDS	2014	580 ppm	1500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	2014	120 ppm	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	2012	136 ppb	2000	1000	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sulfate	2014	29.7 ppm	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Color	2017	2 unit	15	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chlorine, ppm	2020	0.3-0.8 ppm	MRDL 4	None	Drinking Water Disinfectant
Total Trihalomethane	2019	ND	80	None	Disinfection byproduct
5 Haloacetic Acids	2019	ND	60	None	Disinfection byproduct
Turbidity	2017	0.50 NTU	5	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	2017	6.3 PCILL	15	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Radium 228	2017	1.29 PCILL	15	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Perchlorate	2020	4.3-4.9 ppb	6 ppb	4 ppb	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; discharge from manufacturers of rocket fuel, explosives, and Chilean fertilizers
Barium	2014	100ppb	1000	2000	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	2014	0.61 ppb	50 ppb	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Zinc	2017	5.2 ppb	5.0 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Antimony	2017	0.06 ppb	0.06 ppm		Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Copper	2017	3.3 ppb	1.0 ppm		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Nickel	2017	1.4 ppb	0.1 ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 come from natural-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. Environmental Protection Agency (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

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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

NITRATES:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness: symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic:

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects 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 other circulatory problems.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants

High-density septic systems, railroad yards, maintenance yards

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at
State Water Resource Control Board
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002
Paul Rowe, 530-224-4866

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

As of 2018 the Hexavalent Chromium MCL has been appealed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

RECEIVED
MAR 23 2021
DIVISION OF
DRINKING WATER