2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CALTRANS COTTONWOOD TRUCK CVEF

This report is provided to explain results from testing performed and efforts taken to provide a safe and dependable drinking water supply to the Caltrans Cottonwood CVEF. The drinking water was regularly tested throughout 2023, for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This Water Quality Report includes constituents that were **detected** in 2023 but may include earlier monitoring data.
The drinking water at the Caltrans Cottonwood CVEF is supplied by one untreated groundwater well (Well 01), which is located northeast of the facility.
The source has yet to be evaluated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to determine if there were possible contaminating activities that might compromise the quality of the water. Sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include wells, lakes, streams, rivers, reservoirs, ponds, and springs. 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 also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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.
- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of the processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals. These contaminants can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and various residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or as the result of oil and gas production and various mining activities.

Overview

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the US Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.
Note that drinking water, including bottled water, can 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. For more information about contaminants in drinking water and the potential health effects from them, call the US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ (1-800-426-4791).
Also, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people can be particularly at risk from these infections. Examples of immunocompromised people would include persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/ AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from there health care provides.US EPA and the Centers for Disease Control 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).

Este informe contiene Informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Favor de comunicarse Caltrans – Cottonwood a (1-530-215-7396) para asistirlo en espanol.

For questions and concerns about your drinking water you may contact:
Douglas Brewer @ 1-530-215-7396

Terms

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 MCLG) as economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) or Public Health Goal (PHG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the US EPA. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

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, reporting 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 of the MCL.

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 – Department permission to exceed an MCL or not to 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 MDL violation has occurred and/ or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MPN – A statistical estimate of the number of coliform-group organisms per unit volume of sample water. Expressed as a density or population of organisms per 100 milliliter of sample water.

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)

ppq – parts per quadrillion or pictogram per liter (pg/L)

pCI/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

BSSP – Bacteriological Site Sitting Plan

The tables below only show the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling event, for each individual constituent. The California SWRCD allows the monitoring of certain contaminants to occur less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Due to this fact, some data detailed below will be over one year old. If there is a violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT, it will be bolded, asterisked, and explained below.

Table 1 - Microbial Contaminants – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbial Contaminant	Highest Number of Detections (2023)	Number of Months in Violation (2023)	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	***2**	***1**	1	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.
E.coli	0	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	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) 5-31-22	5	1.35	None	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial sources; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) 5-31-22	5	156.0	None	1300	300	N/A	Internal corrosion of water plumbing systems; leaching of wood preservatives; erosion of natural deposits

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and in home plumbing systems. To minimize the potential for lead exposure, run water at the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes prior to using water for drinking or cooking, when the water in the system has been sitting for multiple hours or longer. More information is available on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize lead exposure by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4701) or online @ http://www.epa.gov/lead

Table 3 – Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (reporting limits)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	No Data		none	none	Salt present in water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	No Data		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 (reporting limits)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	4-12-23	1.03		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	4-12-23	ND		1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion from natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	0.8		10	0.004	Erosion from natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	7-17-19	0.02		1	1	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	7-17-19	0.2		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha MDA (PCI/L)	12-5-12	0.58		15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 – Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (reporting limits)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	2021	0.001	ND - 0.2	1	0.3	Internal corrosion of water plumbing systems; leaching of wood preservatives; erosion of natural deposits

*Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Not Due to an E. coli MCL Violation

- One level 1 assessment was required in 2023 and was completed on 5-22-23

- 5-10-23 monthly p/a routine sample, collected at exterior hose bib positive for Total Coliform, negative for E. coli.

- 5-12-23 repeat Quanti-Tray (MPN 100ml) samples were collected at exterior hose bib, break room sink, drinking fountain and well 1.
Sample collected at break room sink was 1 (positive) for Total Coliform and <1 (negative) for E. coli.
All other samples were <1 Total Coliform / <1 E. coli.

- 5-17-24 repeat Quanti-Tray (MPN 100ml) samples were collected at exterior hose bib, mop sink, utility sink and well 1.
All samples <1 / <1 (negative / negative).

- 5-22-24 Level 1 Assessment completed and delivered to the Water Board.

- 5-22-24 System deficiencies included in the Level 1 Assessment
  - Unscreened air relief vent on the pressure tank
  - Poor sampling points that included faucets with swing arms, dual hot and cold valves and aerators, as well as outside hose bib that sprayed water and would not provide a gentle flow of water to sample.

- 5-22-24 System corrective actions taken and included in the Level 1 Assessment
  - Screened air relief.
  - Exterior hose bib sample point changed to an inside location.
  - Revised BSSP routine and repeat sample collection locations.