

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 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. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 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 AL, MCL, MRDL, 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 (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| E. coli | (In a month) 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 1.A – COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL COLIFORM MCL BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2021 AND JUNE 30, 2021 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule) | (In a month) 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample ^(a) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule) | (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 | | 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 <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 (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | 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) | 7-28-20 & 8-04-20 | 20 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 7-28-20 & 8-04-20 | 20 | .421 | 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) | 2010-2020 | 4.6 | 2.0-8.5 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2010-2020 | 65 | 34-95 | 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 |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| Nitrate mg/L (as N) | 2022 | 0.93 | ND – 0.91 | 10 | 10 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic µg/L | 5-13-10 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 50.0 | 0.004 | |
| Radium PCI/L | 9-1-11 – 3-7-17 | 1.07 | 1-1.11 | 2.0 | 0.019 | |
| | | | | | | |

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 mg/L | 2021 | 114 | 56-114 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) | 2021 | 223 | 111-223 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Sulfate mg/L | 5-13-10 - 10-6-2020 | 4.77 | 1.9 – 9.28 | 600 | None | |
| Iron µ/L | 5-13-10 – 12-3-19 | 183 | 137-240 | 300 | None | |
| Manganese µ/L | 5-13-10 | 140 | 140 | 50 | None | |
| Fluoride µ/L | 5-13-10 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 1.400 | 1 µ/L | |
| Aluminum µ/L | 6-18-13 | 120 | 120 | 1000 | 600 µ/L | |
| Zinc (ppb) | 2010-2020 | 62 | ND – 122 | 5000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes. |

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an E.coli MCL Violation

During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment. One (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to complete one (1) corrective action and we completed one (1) corrective action.

AMERICAN VALLEY COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED**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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. American Valley Community Services District 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.