# California Pines Community Services District

# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

## Spanish (Espanol) Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

## Where does my water come from? Ground water

## Source water assessment and its availability: California Pines District office

## Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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: 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## How can I get involved? The District Board meetings are held at the CSD Office on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 4:00 PM. We encourage the public's participation.

## Other Information: In addition to the chemicals shown below, we have tested for more than fifty other chemicals, none of which were detected.

### Water Quality Data Table

| **Contaminants** | **MCLGorMRDLG** | **MCL,TT, orMRDL** | **Detect InYour Water** | **Range** | **SampleDate** | **Violation** | **Typical Source** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Low** | **High** |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | .2 | NA | NA | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | ND | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 0.015 | 0.015 | ND | ND | ND | 2017 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radiological: Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.31 | ND | 0.31 | 2011 & 2017 | No | Erosion of Natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.2 | ND | 0.2 | 2017 | No | Erosion of Natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | ND | ND | ND | 2018 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of Natural deposits |
| Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm) | 1 | 1 | ND | ND | ND | 2018 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of Natural deposits |

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

In addition to the above listed chemicals, we have tested for more than forty other chemicals, none of which were detected.

| **Unit Descriptions** |
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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| **Important Drinking Water Definitions** |
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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.  |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

| **For more information please contact:** |
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