

CITY OF ALTURAS
2019 Consumer Confidence Report

December 29, 2020

The City of Alturas vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and diligently ensures monthly samples are professionally tested 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. We are committed to providing you with current information as our interest is to serve.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Alturas a 200 West North Street, Alturas, para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 City of Alturas 以获得中文的帮助: 200 W. North Street, Alturas.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Alturas, 200 W. North Street, Alturas o tumawag sa 233-2512 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ City of Alturas tại 200 W. North Street, Alturas, để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Alturas ntawm 200 W. North Street, Alturas, rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: 4 deep wells.

Name & general location of source(s): South Fork Pit River Sub-basin

Time & place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Alturas City Council; 2 p.m., Every 3rd. Tuesday of each month at 200 W. North Street, Alturas. *For more information, please contact Jason Diven, Public Works Director, at (530) 233-2377.*

**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.

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

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb:** parts per billion or

micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) **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 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 an effort to further safeguard our water quality in 2018, the City submitted water samples taken throughout Modoc Joint Unified School District and New Day Academy. Samples were tested for the presence of Lead. No lead was detected.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria)	Highest No. of No. of Detection	No. of months in	MC L	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 3	1	0 positive monthly	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		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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the	No. of Sample s	90th Percent ile	No. sites exceedi	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 07/17/19	10	0.0	0	15	0. 2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial
Copper (ppm) 07/19/19	10	0.0	0	1.3	0. 3	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)	Samp le	Level Detect	Range of	MC L	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	09/01/11	32.62	23.1 - 40.7	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally
Hardness (ppm)	09/01/11	113	76 - 182	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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.

Hexavalent Chromium	1/28/15	1.35	1.25 - 1.46	10	.0 2	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile
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*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Samp le	Level Detect	Range of Detections	MCL [MRD L]	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
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Arsenic (ppb)	09/01/11	5.07	4.0 – 6.1	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	12/10/14	4.57	0.0 - 4.57	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as N] (ppm)	08/07/19	2.97	.52 – 2.97	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and
Perchlorate	08/07/19	0.00	0. 0	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016 Well 5,6,7,	1.14	0.0-2.77	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	12/18/19	0.00	0.00	5	0.7	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Sample	Level Detect	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCL)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	09/01/11	8.3	5.5 – 16.4	50 0	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	09/01/11	19.35	19.0 – 24.2	50 0	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample	Level Detect	Range of	Notification	Health Effects Language

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

In addition to the above listed chemicals, we have tested for more than 60 additional chemicals, none of which were detected.

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 circulatory problems.

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. The City of Alturas 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

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

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, one Level 2 assessment was required to be completed for our water system. One Level 2 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one action which was to chlorinate the system; after which all samples were negative for total coliform.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

The California Department of Health Services completed source water assessments on the City's four (4) wells in May, 2013. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Automobile – gas stations; Injection wells/dry wells/sumps; Underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges Contractor or government agency equipment storage yards;
Funeral services/graveyards
Housing – high density (> 1 house / .5 acres); Motor pools; Wells – water supply; Historic gas stations

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with nitrate detected in the water supply: Fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application; Septic systems – low density (> 1/ acre); Sewer collection systems

Nitrate is believed to be associated with runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, and erosion of natural deposits.

A copy of the complete assessment may be reviewed at: City of Alturas
200 W. North Street
Alturas, CA 96101

You may request a summary of the assessments be sent to you by contacting: Franklin Saylor
Associate Civil Engineer
(530) 224-4874