Los Molinos Community Services District
2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 5210003

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 or this report, contact **Jim Lowden** at **384-2737.**

Water for the Los Molinos Community Services Dist. originates from four groundwater sources known as Well #2, Well #3, Well #4, and our new Well #5.

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).

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

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
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
PCI/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month for this water system, when coliform bacteria are not found is **two**. When a routine sample is found to be positive for coliform bacteria, four additional samples are required during the month. The water system complied with drinking water standards for bacteriological quality for all 12 calendar months during 2022.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS: Lead & copper testing of water from land owner taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The following table summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper. Next testing scheduled for 2024.

	Year Tested	Number of samples collected	Number of samples Above AL	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2021	10	0	ND	15
Copper	2021	10	0	ND	1,000

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	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	AL or PHG	Origin
Arsenic	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #4&5	2018 2021 2023 2023 2023	3.0 ppb 4.0 ppb 9 ppb 6 ppb 8 ppb	10 ppb	4 ppt	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Boron	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4	2001 2001 2001	283 ppb 265 ppb 194 ppb	None	1,000 ppb	Naturally occurring
Chromium	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	5 4 2 <10	50 ppb	None	Naturally occurring
Chromium, Hexavalent	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2014 2014 2014	5.6 4.9 .5	10 ppb		Naturally occurring
Fluoride	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	.1 .1 .4 .2	2.0 ppb	1,000	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO_3)	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2022 2022 2022 2023	.9 1.4 <.4 .4	10	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	28 20 60 52	None	None	Naturally occurring
Hardness	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	73.6 82.7 6.61 13.3	None	None	Naturally occurring
TDS	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2020	220 190 230 240	1000	None	Naturally occurring
Chloride	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	9 9 20 17	500	None	Naturally occurring
Sulfate	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2023	7 8 7 5.5	500	None	Naturally occurring
Iron	Well #2 Well #3 Well #4 Well #5	2015 2015 2015 2020	50 <30 <30 <100	300 ug/L		Naturally occurring
TTHM's Trihalomet-hanes (ppb)	LEE ST FIRE HYD	2022	<4.00 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	LEE ST FIRE HYD	2022	<6.00 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Byproduct Monitoring Our water is monitored for Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, which may result as byproducts of disinfection. Some people drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing halocetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The LMCSD water system samples for DBP each year. LMCSD's test results have been consistently well below the MCL for both.

VOC TESTING-LMCSD COMPLETED SAMPLING OF VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS IN JUNE 2020, AND ALL WERE NON-DETECTABLE OR BELOW REPORTABLE LIMITS.

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.

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. 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, or go to **HTTP://WATER.EPA.GOV/DRINK/INDEX.CFM**

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UPDATED STATEMENT REGARD ARSENIC COMPLYANCE:

You were previously notified, that our drinking water contain a very low level of arsenic. In January of 2006 the U.S. EPA reduced the MCL from 50 ppb to 10 ppb. The district was issued a Compliance Order in 2009. The final solution was to construction a new well capable of producing water with a lower concentration of Arsenic, that well has been completed!! The pump station, uses a blend of water from Well 4 and Well 5 producing water testing no higher than 8 ppb, well below the MCL. The well was constructed with a State SRF Grant. Water from the new well meet all Title 22 Safe Drinking Water Standards including Hexavalent Cadmium. The new well was placed into service in January of 2021. You are no longer receiving the annual notice of Arsenic Noncompliance.

Nitrate Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L (NO3) 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 45mg/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, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. **Important-All four District Wells are significantly below the MCL for Nitrate NO3.**

Information about Drinking Water Contaminants 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can also 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, which 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, 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 that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- √ 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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resource Control prescribe regulations that limit the amounts 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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment was completed in 2004 for the three wells serving the Los Molinos CSD water system. The sources are considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Well 2 – Historic gas stations and septic systems
Well 3 – Automobile gas stations
Well 4 – Septic systems

The District's Source Water Assessment was updated in 2017.

A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at:
CDPH Valley District Office
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, CA 96002
530-224-4800

Or at:

Los Molinos Community Services District
25162 Josephine Street
Los Molinos, CA 96055
James G. Lowden
530-384-2737

REMEMBER TO CONSERVE WATER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Los Molinos Community Services District's Board of Directors Meetings for this water system are scheduled as follows:

The second Wednesday of every month at 6:30 PM, located at 25162 Josephine Street in Los Molinos.

THIS IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM.

Federal Law Prohibits Discrimination. Complaints of discrimination may be filed with the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington D.C. 20250