Annual Water Quality Report 2024

City of Crescent City Public Works Department
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(707)464-9506, Fax (707)465-4405
www.crescentcity.org

PWS ID # CA0810001

Continuing Our Commitment

The City of Crescent City is once again proud to present to you our annual consumer confidence report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. The City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Del Norte County Flynn Center, 981 H Street, Board Chambers, Crescent City, CA. Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Crescent City a (707) 464-9506 para asistirlo en español.*

Water Treatment Process

Using Natural filtration through the sand and gravel bed 30 feet below the river, water is collected from intake lines (or fingers) driven into the gravel bed. Water is pumped southward to the treatment facility off Kings Valley Road, where chlorine is added to meet State standards. This is the extent of treatment. The City of Crescent City ceased adding Fluoride to its water supply on November 8, 2012 per ballot Measure A.

After treatment the water enters the distribution system, consisting of booster pumps and storage tanks. The water is analyzed daily for Chlorine, turbidity, and pH. In addition, weekly microbiological tests are analyzed from various locations throughout the system to further ensure healthy, high quality water at your tap.

Water Conservation Ideas

Despite wet weather, the State of California encourages all water users to be conscious of water waste and utilize this valuable resource as efficiently as possible. Ideas for water conservation can be found below and at www.saveourwater.com.

- ♦Using hoses equipped with a shut-off nozzle when washing vehicles;
- ♦Using water efficient indoor devices;
- ♦Not watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after rain;
- ♦Not hosing off driveways, sidewalks, or other hardscapes;
- ♦Fix leaking faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace;
- ♦Fix leaking toilets. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring into the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.

What is Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment or systems containing chemicals or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be drawn into the drinking water distribution system. Improperly installed toilet valves, outside water taps, and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination in homes. Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as back-flow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. All water users with backflow prevention devices were notified to test annually, but not all devices were tested in 2024 as required by State regulations, resulting in the issuance of a Notice of Violation by the State Water Board. The city will ensure that all devices are tested in 2025 and annually thereafter. Visit www.wsscwater.com/backflow for more information or call (800)426-4791.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water customers of the City of Crescent City are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Wild and Scenic Smith River. In 2024, 790 million gallons (daily average 2.16 MGD) was collected through the Ranney Collector, which is located 2 miles upstream from Dr. Fine Bridge. An assessment of this drinking water source was completed in January 2004. Our source is most vulnerable to septic systems, animal activity, and illegal dumping into the river. A copy can be obtained by contacting CCWQL at 707-465-5258.

Additionally, a Risk and Resiliency assessment was last performed in 2021. A copy can be obtained by contacting City Hall.

QUESTIONS? ***For more information about this report, or any questions relating to drinking water, please contact David Yeager, Public Works Director at (707)464-9506 or dyeager@crescentcity.org***

Important Health Information:

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 contaminantsare available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sampling Results:

During the past year we have taken hundreds of samples in order to determine the presence of any contaminants. All substances were under the SWRCB Maximum Contamination Level (MCL). For the sake of simplicity, the results reported to you the users, are only those which are most commonly of interest to the public or one that had a detection to report. Full test results for all samples taken are available at City Hall upon request. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Daily Parameters	Units	Average	Range	MCL/ MRDL	Source	Health Effects
pH	S.U.	7.77	7.46-7.95	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	0.88	0.76-1.03	MRDL =4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or stomach discomfort.
Turbidity	NTU	0.32	0.10-1.6	5	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	Total # of Samples	Your Water	Range	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical Source
[1]*E. coli (in the distribution system)*	0	221	0 positive samples	0	N/A	NO	Human or animal fecal waste
[2]*E. coli (at the groundwater source prior to treatment)*	TT	26	5 positive samples	1.0-ND	1/16/24, 1/29/24, 4/8/24, 12/30/24, 11/18/24	NO	Due to storm event influence on well

[1] *E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.*

[2] *All positives were associated with large storms, the chlorination on the distribution system prevents it from reaching customers.*

Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (µg/L)	80	N/A	15.45	12.1-18.8	6/5/24, 12/4/24	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (µg/L)	80	N/A	12.45	6.7-18.2	6/5/24, 12/4/24	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant (units of measure)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	July and August 2024	31	ND<0.001	0	0.0015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	July and August 2024	31	0.16	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

After completing a historical records review and field investigations, Crescent City Public Water System has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. Crescent City PWS reviewed all applicable sources of information, including: documentation of materials used, plumbing codes, record review, physical inspection, and previous service line or meter replacements.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Crescent City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Crescent City 707-464-9506. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminant (units of measure)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Result	Sample Date	Violation	Major Source	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)	0.01	0.02	0.002	11/7/2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	ND	6/5/2024	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies.
Barium (mg/L)	1	2	0.0069	*7/14/2019	NO	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Chromium [total] (µg/L)	50	100	2.1	*7/14/2019	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

Constituent (units of measure)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Result	Sample Date	Violation	Major Source
Chloride (mg/L)	500	None	2.5	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	None	2.8	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (mg/L)	5	None	0.0089	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (mg/L)	None	None	5.5	6/5/2024	NO	Naturally occurring salt deposits from runoff and leaching.
Hardness (mg/L)	None	None	55	6/5/2024	NO	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium (mg/L)	None	None	2.4	6/5/2024	NO	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Magnesium (mg/L)	None	None	10	6/5/2024	NO	Naturally occurring salt deposits from runoff and leaching.

*NOTE: Monitoring frequency is once every 9 years.

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, 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, & 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food & Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table of Definitions:

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant al- lowed 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with
a TT under certain conditions.

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 picogram per liter (
pg/L) pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Annual Water Quality Report 2024

Bertsch Oceanview Community Service District
377 J street, Crescent City, CA 95531
(707)464-9506, Fax (707)465-4405
www.crescentcity.org

PWS ID # CA0810003

Continuing Our Commitment

The Bertsch Oceanview Community Service District is once again proud to present to you our annual consumer confidence report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. The City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Del Norte County Flynn Center, 981 H Street, Board Chambers, Crescent City, CA. Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies. *Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Crescent City a (707) 464-9506 para asistirlo en español.*

Water Treatment Process

Using Natural filtration through the sand and gravel bed 30 feet below the river, water is collected from intake lines (or fingers) driven into the gravel bed. Water is pumped southward to the treatment facility off Kings Valley Road, where chlorine is added to meet State standards. This is the extent of treatment. The City of Crescent City ceased adding Fluoride to its water supply on November 8, 2012 per ballot Measure A. After treatment the water enters the distribution system, consisting of booster pumps and the Bertsch storage tank. The water is analyzed daily for Chlorine, turbidity, and pH. In addition, weekly microbiological tests are analyzed from various locations throughout the system to further ensure healthy, high quality water at your tap.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Water customers of Bertsch Oceanview received 129 million gallons of water from the City of Crescent City in 2024. Customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Wild and Scenic Smith River. An assessment of this drinking water source was completed in January 2004. Our source is most vulnerable to septic systems, animal activity, and illegal dumping into the river. A copy can be obtained by contacting the CCWQL at 707-465-5258. Additionally, a Risk and Resiliency assessment was last performed in 2021. A copy can be obtained by contacting City Hall.

Water Conservation Ideas

Despite wet weather, the State of California encourages all water users to be conscious of water waste and utilize this valuable resource as efficiently as possible. Ideas for water conservation can be found below and at www.saveourwater.com.

- Using hoses equipped with a shut-off nozzle when washing vehicles;
- Using water efficient indoor devices;
- Not watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after rain;
- Not hosing off driveways, sidewalks, or other hardscapes;
- Fix leaking faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace;
- Fix leaking toilets. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring into the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak.

What is Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment or systems containing chemicals or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be drawn into the drinking water distribution system. Improperly installed toilet valves, outside water taps, and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination in homes. Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as back-flow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. All water users with backflow prevention devices were notified to test annually, but not all devices were tested in 2024 as required by State regulations, resulting in the issuance of a Notice of Violation by the State Water Board. The city will ensure that all devices are tested in 2025 and annually thereafter. Visit www.wsscwater.com/backflow for more information or call (800)426-4791.

QUESTIONS? ***For more information about this report, or any questions relating to drinking water, please contact David Yeager, Public Works Director at (707)464-9506 or dyeager@crescentcity.org***

Important Health Information:

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).

Sampling Results:

During the past year we have taken hundreds of samples in order to determine the presence of any contaminants. All substances were under the SWRCB Maximum Contamination Level (MCL). For the sake of simplicity, the results reported to you the users, are only those which are most commonly of interest to the public or one that had a detection to report. Full test results for all samples taken are available at City Hall upon request. 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 U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Daily Parameters	Units	Average	Range	MCL/ MRDL	Source	Health Effects
pH	S.U.	7.77	7.46-7.95	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chlorine Residual **	mg/L	0.88	0.76-1.03	MRDL =4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or stomach discomfort.
Turbidity **	NTU	0.32	0.10-1.6	5	Soil runoff	Turbidity has no health effects. However high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	Total # of Samples	Your Water	Range	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical Source
[1]*E. coli (in the distribution system)* **	0	221	0 positive samples	0	N/A	NO	Human or animal fecal waste
[2]*E. coli (at the groundwater source prior to treatment)* **	TT	26	5 positive samples	1.0-ND	1/16/24, 1/29/24, 4/8/24, 12/30/24, 11/18/24	NO	Due to storm event influence on well

[1] *E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.*

[2] *All positives were associated with large storms, the chlorination on the distribution system prevents it from reaching customers.*

Contaminants (units)	MCL	PHG	Average	Range	Sample Dates	Violation	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (µg/L)	80	N/A	8.6	8.6	7/10/24	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (µg/L)	80	N/A	6.1	6.1	7/10/24	NO	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant (units of measure)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (mg/L)	July and August 2024	10	ND<0.001	0	0.0015	0.0002	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	July and August 2024	10	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

After completing a historical records review and field investigations, Bertsch Ocean View Community Services District has determined it has no lead or galvanized requiring replacement service lines in its distribution system. This includes any privately-owned or customer-owned service lines. Bertsch Ocean View CSD reviewed all applicable sources of information, including: documentation of materials used, plumbing codes, record review, physical inspection, and previous service line or meter replacements.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Bertsch Oceanview is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the City of Crescent City 707-464-9506. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminant (units of measure)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Result	Sample Date	Violation	Major Source	Health Effects
Hexavalent Chromium (mg/L)**	0.01	0.02	0.002	11/7/2024	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production.	Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Nitrate (mg/L)**	10	10	ND	6/5/2024	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies.
Barium (mg/L)**	1	2	0.0069	*7/14/2019	NO	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure.
Chromium [total] (µg/L)**	50	100	2.1	*7/14/2019	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	Some people who use water containing chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience allergic dermatitis.

Constituent (units of measure)	MCL	PHG (or MCLG)	Result	Sample Date	Violation	Major Source
Chloride (mg/L)**	500	None	2.5	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)**	500	None	2.8	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (mg/L)**	5	None	0.0089	*7/14/2019	NO	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Calcium (mg/L)**	None	None	5.5	6/5/2024	NO	Naturally occurring salt deposits from runoff and leaching.
Hardness (mg/L)**	None	None	55	6/5/2024	NO	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Sodium (mg/L)**	None	None	2.4	6/5/2024	NO	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Magnesium (mg/L)**	None	None	10	6/5/2024	NO	Naturally occurring salt deposits from runoff and leaching.

*NOTE: Monitoring frequency is once every 9 years. ** Samples are system wide, and from source water testing

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, 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, & 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food & Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with
a TT under certain conditions.

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 picogram per liter (
pg/L) pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)