Rio Alto Water District
2021 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 5210005

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, contact **Dean Sherrill at (530) 347-3835.**

Water for the Rio Alto Water District originates from four groundwater sources known as: Well #3, Well #4, Well #5 and Well #6.

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 MCLs) 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: not detectable at testing limit
TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

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 is four. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.

	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

Lead and Copper Testing Results:
Lead & Copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead & copper.

	Year Tested	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Above AL	90th Percentile Result	Action Level
Lead	2019	10	0	ND	15 ppb
Copper	2019	10	0	62 ppb	1300 ppb

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. Rio Alto Water 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2020 2021 2021 2019	2.0 ppb 2.0 ppb 3.0 ppb 4.0 ppb	10 ppb	4 ppt	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2017 2015 2015 2015	ND 4.0 ppb 5.0 ppb 4.0 ppb	50 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Iron	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	ND ND ND ND	300 ppb	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Fluoride	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	ND ND 0.1 0.1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2021 2021 2021 2021	0.4 0.9 0.7 0.8	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	14 13 16 13	None	None	Naturally Occurring
Hardness	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	70 79 56 63	None	None	Naturally Occurring
TDS	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	150 170 190 160	1000	None	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits
Chloride	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	500	None	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2014 2013 2020 2016	2 2 2 1.5	500	None	Runoff; leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chromium VI	Well #3 Well #4 Well #5 Well #6	2019 2019 2019 2019	4.6 ppb 4.3 ppb 4.2 ppb 4.1 ppb	10 ppb	0.02 ppb	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, chemical synthesis, textile manufacturing, and wood preservation. Erosion of natural deposits.

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 infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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.

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. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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 has been completed for the wells serving the Rio Alto Water District water system. The sources are considered to be the most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Well #3 – None
Well #4 – Septic systems
Well #5 – Transportation corridors
Well #6 – Sewer collection systems

A copy of the complete assessments may be viewed at:

Division of Drinking Water
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002

or at

Rio Alto Water District
22099 Riverview Drive
Cottonwood, CA 96022
Dean Sherrill, 530-347-3835

Additional Information:

Public meetings for this water system are scheduled as follows:
The third Wednesday of every month at 6:30 PM at the District Board Room.

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