

2024 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Ducor Community Services District
Public Water System Number CA5400542

We test the drinking water quality 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, 2024.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water for the Ducor Community Services District is produced from groundwater sources known as Well No. 05 and Well No. 06.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Utility Management Services, Community Relations, at P.O. Drawer 5173, Chico, CA 95927 1-530-717-2601.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs or MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.</p> <p>ND: Not detectable at testing limit</p> <p>ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p>ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)</p> <p>ppt: Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p>ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter</p> <p>pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p> <p>MFL: Million fibers per liter</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units</p>

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, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and the SWRCB-DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people, such as those with Cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, and those with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders; some elderly people; and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about their specific drinking water concerns. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 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.

TABLE 1 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria – Monthly 2024							
Microbiological Contaminants (and reporting units)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL				Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. Coli</i>	0	0	Routine & repeat samples are total coliform-positive & either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i>				Human and animal fecal waste
TABLE 2 – Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper – Sample Date: 09/18/2024							
Lead and Copper (and reporting units)	Number of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	5	ND	0	0.015	0	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Copper (ppm)	5	ND	0	1.3	1.3	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
TABLE 3 – Sodium and Hardness							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL		In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/21/2019	155	110 - 200	None		Yes	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/21/2019	32	31 - 33	None		Yes	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – Detection of Contaminants with a <i>PRIMARY</i> Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	11/21/2019	0.985	0.47 - 1.5	2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	2024	ND	ND - ND	10	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TABLE 5 – Detection of Contaminants with a <i>SECONDARY</i> Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Range of Dates	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	11/21/2019	10	5 - 15	15	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2019 - 2020	325	0 - 650	300	No*	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	11/21/2019	ND	N/A	50	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor – Threshold (TON)	11/21/2019	1.35	1.2 - 1.5	3	Yes	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	11/21/2019	450	330 - 570	1,000	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	11/21/2019	775	550 - 1000	1,600	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	11/21/2019	155.5	71 - 240	500	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	11/21/2019	36.05	9.1 - 63	500	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU)	11/21/2019	12.6	0.2 - 25	5	No*	Soil Runoff
TABLE 6 – Radioactive Contaminants						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/23/2019	1.11	N/A	15	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
TABLE 7 – Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	In Compliance?	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	9/18/2019	ND	N/A	88	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	9/18/2019	ND	N/A	60	Yes	
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2024	0.50	0.50 – 0.50	40	Yes	

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

*Iron and Turbidity were above the Secondary Drinking Water Regulation MCLs: The EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set *non-mandatory* water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. *These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.*

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 U.S. EPA'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. 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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Ducor Community Services 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.