

These tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the most recent sampling for each 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 and explained below.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	(in the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and 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> .					

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	Range of Detections	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 06/19/24	5	0.93	0 – 1.09	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 06/19/24	5	0.217	0.004 – 0.225	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Breese Subdivision II is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Breese Subdivision II 530-209-2748. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Sodium (ppm)	07/31/17	12		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Hardness (ppm)	07/31/17	120		None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	06/11/25	5.1		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.						
Chromium (hexavalent) (ppb)	03/28/25	0.5		10	0.02	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, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Arsenic (ppb)	02/19/25	2.46		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	04/20/23	0.001		1.0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Aluminum (ppb)	10/17/19	75		200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ppb)	07/31/17	115		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	07/31/17	134		5.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	07/31/17	168		1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	07/31/17	264		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	07/31/17	8		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	07/31/17	12		500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

* There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid [PFBS] (ppt)	08/18/25	4.6		500	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid exposures resulted in decreased thyroid hormone in pregnant female mice.
Perfluoroheptanoic acid [PFHPA] (ppt)	8/18/25	2.4		None	Not Applicable
Perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA] (ppt)	08/18/25	5.9		5.1**	Perfluorooctanoic acid exposures resulted in increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorooctanoic Sulfonic acid [PFOS] (ppt)	08/18/25	6.1		6.5**	Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid exposures resulted in immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt)	08/18/25	4.8		None	Not Applicable
Perfluorobutanoic acid [PFBA] (ppt)	08/18/25	1.8		None	Not Applicable
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt)	08/18/25	4.5		None	Not Applicable

** The July 2018 notification levels for PFOA of 14 ng/L and for PFOS of 13 ng/L were superseded on August 22, 2019, with new notification levels 5.1 ng/L for PFOA and 6.5 ng/L for PFOS.