

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 MCLs for MCLDs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect taste and appearance of drinking water.
Medium Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) or Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA. PHGs are set by the California EPA.

Medium Residential Disinfectant Level (MDL): 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.
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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWSS): MCLs and MCLDs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting and water treatment requirements.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWSS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSS do not affect the health or the MCL.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Regulatory Action Level (RAL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL, or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system or multiple occasions.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an L1 or L2 violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system or multiple occasions.
MP: mp coliforms or testing limit
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
spf: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppd: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
rd/dL: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report Breese Subdivision Two

Here at Breese Subdivision Two, we want you to understand the efforts we make to provide you with a safe and dependable drinking water supply. We continuously monitor our drinking water quality and strive to protect our water resources. We regularly test our drinking water for many different constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This "Water Quality Report" includes those constituents that were detected in 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Our drinking water is supplied by one treated groundwater source (Well 1).

Well 1 was evaluated by the Tehama County in November 2002, to determine if there were possible contaminating activities that might compromise the quality of the water. At the time, there were no associated contaminants detected in the water, however the source is still considered vulnerable due to a high density (more than 1 per acre) of septic tanks/leach field disposal systems located in the area. A copy of the complete report is available upon request.

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 storm water 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 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, 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 USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Please note that drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information on contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people 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 additional information from their health care providers. US EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For more information on contaminants that may be present in your drinking water, please contact:

Storm Craig
630-736-6947

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 Water Resources Control 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	
E. coli	(in the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform positive and either is E. coli positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli						

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. Breeze 2 Water System 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>.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of schools reporting lead sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2018	5	ND	None	15	0.2	None	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2018	5	ND	None	1.3	0.3	Not Applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 (as nitrogen, N) (ppm)	04/20/23	5.8		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 20 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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		N/A	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	07/31/17	103		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.