2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Colusa Industrial Properties** Report Date: June 11, 2018

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, 2017 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Two Groundwater Wells

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 and Well #2 Colusa Industrial Park

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving Colusa Industrial Properties on April 2, 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any contaminants: Wells-Water Supply, Chemical / Petroleum Processing / Storage Office Building Complex. A copy of the complete assessment may be veiwed at: DHS Valley District Office 634 Knollcrest Dr. Suite 100 Redding Ca. 96002 Attn: Dan Cikuth (530) 224-4866 or at Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932 Attn: Jacob Kley (530)458-2118

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public Participation is welcome and may be directed to Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932 during business hours.

For more information, contact: Jacob Kley Phone: (530)458-2118

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 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 (U.S. EPA).

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 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.

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.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board 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.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has

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 (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/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)

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

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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria Well 1 (Raw) Well 2 (Raw)	 0 0	 0 0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* Well 1 (Raw) Well 2 (Raw)	 0 0	 0 0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	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*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples Collected**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) 2006		No Results	-	-	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
2007		10	2.1	0				
2011		5	1.15	0				
2015		20	2.0	0				
2017	7/6/17	10	5.1	0				
Copper (ppm) 2006		No Results	-	-	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2007		10	.454	0				
2011		5	.036	0				
2015		20	.166	1				
2017	7/6/17	10	.215	0				

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)	Well 1	11/4/15	124	97 – 110	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
	Well 2	11/4/15	93				
	Well 1	6/9/15	115				
	Well 2	6/9/15	106				
	Well 1	11/2/17	134				
	Well 2	11/2/17	102				
	Well 1	6/27/17	116				
	Well 2	6/27/17	101				
Hardness (ppm)	Well 1	11/4/15	114	74 - 120	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
	Well 2	11/4/15	66.1				
	Well 1	6/9/15	103				
	Well 2	6/9/15	85.9				
	Well 1	11/2/17	127				
	Well 2	11/2/17	79.3				
	Well 1	6/27/17	108				
	Well 2	6/27/17	85.9				

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**
Aluminum	Well 2	6/7/12	140		[1000 ppb]	(600 ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
	Well 1	6/7/12	ND				
	Well 2	8/31/10	110				
	Well 1	8/31/10	130				
Arsenic	Well 1	11/2/17	2		[10 ppb]	(.004)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
	Well 2	11/2/17	2				
	Well 1	6/27/17	ND				
	Well 2	6/27/17	ND				
	Well 1	11/29/16	ND				
	Well 2	11/29/16	ND				
	Well 1	06/30/16	ND				
	Well 2	06/30/16	2				

	Well 1	6/9/15	ND				
	Well 2	6/9/15	ND				
	Well 1	12/4/14	ND				
	Well 2	12/4/14	ND				
	Well 1	6/10/14	ND				
	Well 2	6/10/14	ND				
	Well 2	12/12/13	2				
	Well 1	12/12/13	ND				
Barium	Well 1	6/27/17	144		[1000 ppb]	(2000 ppb)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
	Well 2	6/27/17	78.6				
	Well 1	12/14/16	202				
	Well 2	12/14/16	74.4				
	Well 1	06/30/16	145				
	Well 2	06/30/16	74.3				
	Well 1	6/9/15	124				
	Well 2	6/9/15	84.2				
	Well 1	12/4/14	174				
	Well 2	12/4/14	61.2				
	Well 1	12/12/13	230				
	Well 2	12/12/13	110				
Chromium	Well 1	10/2/14	ND		[50 ppb]	(100 ppb)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
	Well 2	10/2/14	ND				
	Well 1	6/7/12	ND				
	Well 2	6/7/12	ND				
	Well 1	8/31/10	2				
	Well 2	8/31/10	ND				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	Well 2	3/5/09	2.21 pCi/L		[15 pCi/L]		Erosion of natural deposits.
	Well 1	3/5/09	0.0 pCi/L				
	Well 2	2/5/08	0.0 pCi/L				
	Well 1	2/5/08	.358 pCi/L				
	Well 2	12/12/07	.192 pCi/L				
	Well 1	12/12/07	0.0 pCi/L				
Mercury	Well 2	6/7/12	ND		[2 ppb]	(1.2 ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
	Well 1	6/7/12	ND				
	Well 2	8/31/10	0.04				
	Well 1	8/31/10	0.03				
Nickel	Well 2	11/2/17	ND		[100 ppb]	(12 ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
	Well 1	11/2/17	ND				
	Well 2	11/29/16	ND				
	Well 1	11/29/16	ND				
	Well 2	11/6/14	ND				
	Well 1	11/6/14	ND				
	Well 2	11/14/13	ND				
	Well 1	11/14/13	ND				
Nitrate (as nitrate NO3)					[45 ppm]	(45 ppm)	
	Well 2	11/2/17	ND				
	Well 1	11/2/17	ND				

	Well 2	6/27/17	ND			
	Well 1	6/27/17	ND			
TTHMs **Treated Water Supply**		8/3/17	79.0		[80 ppb]	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
		8/28/14	25.1				
		8/14/12	19.7				
		9/12/2006	11.5				
		9/26/2005	ND				
		8/24/2004	8.7				

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)		**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride	Well 2	11/2/17	19		[500 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring.
	Well 1	11/2/17	149				
	Well 2	6/27/17	21				
	Well 1	6/27/17	93				
	Well 2	11/29/16	17				
	Well 1	11/29/16	136				
	Well 2	06/30/16	22				
	Well 1	06/30/16	85				
	Well 2	6/9/15	22				
	Well 1	6/9/15	80				
Iron	Well 2	11/2/17	ND		[300 ppb]	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 1	11/2/17	100				
	Well 2	6/27/17	60				
	Well 1	6/27/17	110				
	Well 2	11/29/16	120				
	Well 1	11/29/16	1170*				
	Well 2	06/30/16	120				
	Well 1	06/30/16	100				
	Well 2	6/9/15	550*				
	Well 1	6/9/15	70				
Manganese	Well 2	11/2/17	40		[50 ppb]	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 1	11/2/17	100*				
	Well 2	6/27/17	50*				
	Well 1	6/27/17	70*				
	Well 2	11/29/16	43.5				
	Well 1	11/29/16	112*				
	Well 2	06/30/16	50*				
	Well 1	06/30/16	70*				
	Well 2	6/9/15	60*				
	Well 1	6/9/15	70*				
Specific Conductance							Substances that form ions when in water
	Well 2	11/2/17	570 u/cm		[1600 u/cm]	None	
	Well 1	11/2/17	910 u/cm				

	Well 2	6/27/17	590 u/cm			
	Well 1	6/27/17	754 u/cm			
	Well 2	11/29/16	561 u/cm			
	Well 1	11/29/16	856 u/cm			
	Well 2	06/30/16	594 u/cm			
	Well 1	06/30/16	726 u/cm			
	Well 2	6/9/15	603 u/cm			
	Well 1	6/9/15	711 u/cm			
Sulfate				[500 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring
	Well 2	11/2/17	26.1			
	Well 1	11/2/17	8.9			
	Well 2	6/27/17	28.4			
	Well 1	6/27/17	18.2			
	Well 2	11/29/16	22.8			
	Well 1	11/29/16	12.1			
	Well 2	06/30/16	28			
	Well 1	06/30/16	19			
	Well 2	6/9/15	28			
	Well 1	6/9/15	17			
TDS				[1000 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring
	Well 2	6/27/17	350			
	Well 1	6/27/17	440			
	Well 2	06/30/16	360			
	Well 1	06/30/16	400			
	Well 2	6/9/15	603			
	Well 1	6/9/15	440			
	Well 2	12/4/14	310			
	Well 1	12/4/14	460			
	Well 2	12/12/13	330			
	Well 1	12/12/13	470			
Zinc				[5000 ppb]	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
	Well 2	11/2/17	ND			
	Well 1	11/2/17	ND			
	Well 2	6/27/17	ND			
	Well 1	6/27/17	ND			
	Well 2	11/29/16	50			
	Well 1	11/29/16	80			
	Well 2	06/30/16	ND			
	Well 1	06/30/16	ND			
	Well 2	6/9/15	ND			
	Well 1	6/9/15	ND			

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**

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 for Community Water Systems: 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Iron and Manganese have been found periodically in Well #1, and Well #2 at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. Iron and Manganese are on the State's Secondary standards list of chemicals and there is no associated health risk for this level of each in the drinking water and the State has requested no further action at this time. Iron and Manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.