

**DWR-Sutter Maintenance Yard
2012 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 5102032**

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 **Karen Hull** at (530) 530-755-0071.

Water for the DWR-Sutter Maintenance Yard originates from one groundwater source known as Well #1.

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 MCLGs) 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).

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

nd: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & 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 and copper.

	Year	Number of samples collected	# of above AL	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	AL	MCLG
Lead	2009	5	0	7	15	2
Copper	2009	5	0	ND	1300	170

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	Year	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic	2012	Average 9.6 ppb	10	.004	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2010	110 ppb	1000	2	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries. Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chromium	2010	15 ppb	50	100	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	2004	200 ppb	2000	1000	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (NO ₃)	2012	7.2 ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	2006	190 ppb	2000	1000	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Iron	2001	121 ppb	300	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	1994	21 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	1994	127 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
TDS	1997	240 ppm	1500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	1997	12 ppm	600	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate	1997	500 ppb	600	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethane	2010	nd	80	None	Disinfection byproduct
5 Haloacetic Acids	2008	nd	60	None	Disinfection byproduct
Chlorine, ppm	2011		MRDL 4	None	Drinking water disinfectant

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.

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 Health Services (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.

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.

Arsenic:

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving the DWR Sutter Maintenance Yard. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Gasoline stations, septic systems, agricultural drainage

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at CDPH Valley District Office or at DWR Sutter Maintenance Yard 415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110 P.O. Box 40 Redding, CA 96002 Sutter, CA 95982 Reese Crenshaw, 530-224-4861 Karen Hull, 530-755-0071

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

Lead & Copper monitoring was not done in 2012

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: