

**City of Colusa – 2022 Water Quality
Consumer Confidence Report - Public Water System # 0610002**

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

Water in the City of Colusa originates from five groundwater sources known as Well #2, Well #3, Well #4, Well #5, and Well #6. For additional information about the drinking water, contact **Public Works at 458-4941**.

Public Meetings: Regularly scheduled public meetings occur on first and third Tuesdays of every month at 6:00 pm at the City Hall located at 425 Webster St.

DEFINITIONS OF 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.

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 for which there is no known or expected risk to health. The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) set all MCLGs.

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is Seven. The water in the distribution system is sampled 7 times per month for coliform bacteria and no coliform bacteria samples were found in 2022.

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. No results were over the action level.

| Chemical | Year Tested | Number of samples collected | Number of samples required | 90 th Percentile Result (ppb) | Action Level (ppb) |
|----------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| Lead | 2021 | 23 | 20 | ND | 15 |
| Copper | 2021 | 23 | 20 | ND | 1300 |

Detected Contaminants in our water: The following table lists all detected chemicals in our water during most recent sampling. Note: not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. As of 1/01/2022

| Chemical Detected | Water Source | Year Tested | Level Detected | MCL | PHG | Origins |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | Well 2 | 2020 | 3 ppb | 10 Ppb | 0.004 ppb | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 4 ppb | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 2 ppb | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | ND ppb | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 3 ppb | | | |
| Calcium | Well 2 | 2020 | 9 ppm | none | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 11 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 18 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 14 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 14 ppm | | | |
| Chloride | Well 2 | 2020 | 21 ppm | 500 ppm | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 31 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 42 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 26 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 32 ppm | | | |
| Chlorine | System avg. (range) | 2020 | 1.0 ppm (0.2 – 1.8) | MRDL 4 | None | Drinking water disinfectant |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|------|------------|----------|---------|--|
| Fluoride | Well 2 | 2020 | 0.1 ppm | 2.0 ppm | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 0.1 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | ND ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | ND ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | ND ppm | | | |
| ChromiumVI | Well 2 | 2020 | ND | None | .02 ppm | Discharge from electroplating factories leather tanners wood preservation chemical synthesis refractory production and textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| Foaming Agents | Well 2 | 2020 | 100 ppb | 500 ppb | None | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| | Well 3 | 2014 | ND ppb | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2014 | ND ppb | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2014 | ND ppb | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | ND ppb | | | |
| Gross Alpha | Well 2 | 2016 | 1.49 pCi/L | 15 pCi/L | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2016 | 0.57 pCi/L | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2016 | 0.44 pCi/L | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2016 | 0.31 pCi/L | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2016 | 1.41 pCi/L | | | |
| Hardness | Well 2 | 2020 | 55.4mg/L | None | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 56.2mg/L | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 98.4mg/L | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 80.2mg/L | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 80.2 mg/L | | | |
| * Iron (average) | Well 2 | 2022 | 156.7 ppb | 300 ppb | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2022 | 59.5 ppb | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2022 | 30.5 ppb | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2022 | 6.75 ppb | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2022 | 115.5 ppb | | | |
| Magnesium | Well 2 | 2020 | 8 ppm | none | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 7 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 13 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 11 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 11 ppm | | | |
| * Manganese (average) | Well 2 | 2022 | 74.5 ppb | 50 ppb | None | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2022 | 103.2 ppb | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2022 | 86 ppb | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2022 | 45.7 ppb | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2022 | 62.2 ppb | | | |
| Nitrate | Well 2 | 2022 | ND | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2022 | ND | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2022 | ND | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2022 | ND | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2022 | ND | | | |
| Odor Threshold | Well 2 | 2020 | ND | 3 units | None | Hydrogen Sulfide |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 1 unit | | | |
| Radium 228 | Well 2 | 2016 | ND | none | 1.0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| | Well 3 | 2016 | ND | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2016 | ND | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2016 | 0.11 pCi/L | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2016 | 0.16 pCi/L | | | |
| Sodium | Well 2 | 2020 | 86 ppm | None | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 90 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 110 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 96 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 96 ppm | | | |

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|---------|--------|------|----------|---------|------|---------------------|
| Sulfate | Well 6 | 2020 | 98 ppm | 500 ppm | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 2 | 2020 | 11.9 ppm | | | |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 7.7 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 26.7 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 20.6 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 5.8 ppm | | | |

| Chemical Detected | Water Source | Year Tested | Level Detected | MCL | PHG | Origins |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------|------|--|
| TDS | Well 2 | 2020 | 310 ppm | 1000 ppm | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 320 ppm | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 390 ppm | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 360 ppm | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 310ppm | | | |
| Total Trihalo-methanes | System | 2022 | 3.2 ug/L | 80 ug/L | None | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Turbidity | Well 2 | 2020 | 0.5 NTU | 5 NTU | None | Naturally occurring |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 0.6 NTU | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | 0.2 NTU | | | |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | 0.1 NTU | | | |
| | Well 6 | 2020 | 20.8 NTU | | | |
| Vanadium | Well 2 | 2005 | 27.4 ppb | 50 ppb | none | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Zinc | Well 6 | 2020 | ND | 5000 ppb | None | Erosion of natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| | Well 5 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 4 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| | Well 3 | 2020 | 50 | | | |
| | Well 2 | 2020 | ND | | | |
| 1,2-3 Trichloroprop ane | System | 2019 | ND | 80 ppb | None | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

***ALL RESULTS EXCEEDING STANDARDS ARE MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK**

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 mean 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 or visit website: "www.epa.gov/safewater"

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment was completed by the City of Colusa on April 30, 2001. The assessment determined the contaminant hazards near the well sites, which would most likely threaten its water quality. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants.

- Sewer collection systems (Wells 2 & 5)
- Automobile-gas stations (Wells 2 & 6)
- Underground injection of commercial/industrial discharges (Well 3)
- Underground storage tanks – confirmed leaking tanks (Well 3)
- Historic waste dumps (Well 4)

For further information on this source water assessment, call the City of Colusa at (530) 458-4941 or contact SWRCB Division of Drinking Water 364 Knollcrest Dr. #101, Redding, CA 96002; telephone (530) 224-4800

VIOLATION INFORMATION: State records indicate that Well 2, 3, 4, and 6 exceed the MCL for Manganese and Well 6 exceed the MCL Iron. Manganese and Iron are on the state's Secondary Standards list of chemicals, as there are no associated health risks for these levels of manganese or iron in the drinking water. The State has requested no further action on our part at this time. The City is considering treatment methods to reduce the amount of these contaminants in the water. The City of Colusa violated the total coliform rule in March and April 2022 a level 2 assessment was completed and a corrective action plan was put in place

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current

understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also

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. The **City of Colusa** 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.