

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Sutter Pines MHP

Report Date: 04/17/2023

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater (GWUDI)

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well No. 1, CA0300011-001, located in the center of the water system by the treatment building (APN# 044-110-072)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: No drinking water source assessment is available on file

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Quality Service, Inc., (209) 838-7842

### About This Report

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 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Sutter Pines MHP a (209) 838-7842 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Sutter Pines MHP 以获得中文的帮助: 14906 CA-88, Jackson, CA 95642, (209) 838-7842.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Sutter Pines MHP, 14906 CA-88, Jackson, CA 95642 o tumawag sa (209) 838-7842 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Sutter Pines MHP tại (209) 838-7842 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Sutter Pines MHP ntawm (209) 838-7842 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
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.
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.
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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	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 *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	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/16/2021	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/16/2021	5	0.114	0	1.3	0.3	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)	12/01/2020	64	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/01/2020	174	N/A	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**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (µg/L)	12/01/2020	2.4	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	12/01/2020	0.130	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	12/01/2020	0.18	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (µg/L)	12/01/2020	11	N/A	100	12	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Nitrate, as N (mg/L)	12/12/2022	4.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate + Nitrite, as N (mg/L)	12/12/2022	4.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L)	08/08/2022	14.90	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (µg/L)	08/08/2022	5.7	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/22/2022	13.8	N/A	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard (Raw)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Chloride (mg/L)	12/01/2020	120	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
*Color (color unit)	2020	14	ND-28	15	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
*Iron (µg/L)	2022	4675	1400 - 7600	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (µg/L)	2022	2325	2100 - 2600	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
*Odor (TON)	12/01/2020	8	N/A	3	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
*Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2020	1223	800-1646	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	12/01/2020	85	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Total Dissolved Solids (TDS; mg/L)	12/01/2020	745	490 - 1000	500	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits

**Table 5.5. Detection of Contaminants with a Drinking Water Standard (After Treatment)**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>SMCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Iron (µg/L)	2022	ND	ND – ND	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2022	ND	ND - ND	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2022	1025	1000 - 1100	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (color unit)	2022	ND	ND - ND	15	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (TON)	2022	1	ND - 4	3	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS; mg/L)	2022	620	590 - 650	1000	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (mg/L)	2022	ND	ND - ND	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	1.00	ND – 7.96	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Notification Level</b>	<b>Health Effects</b>
Not Applicable					

## 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:** 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):** This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Effective April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

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

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Reporting Violation (Citation 01-10-22C-016)	The water system did not submit a monthly report for the month of June 2022 that included	June 2022	Monthly reports were submitted for subsequent months with sufficient	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and



	turbidity, disinfection inactivation parameters and Giardia log inactivation calculations, and filter operational data; Chlorine residual and raw and filtered turbidity were not monitored continuously		monitoring reported; chlorine residual and turbidity monitoring was recorded at the correct frequencies	parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
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Sutter Pines MHP received Citation 01-10-22C-020 for violation for failure to update the Operations & Maintenance Plan, failure to implement a Cross Connection Control Program, and failure to meet the second source requirement (all requirements of the California Code of Regulations). The water system installed backflow devices and implemented a cross connection control program and the operations plan has been updated. The water system is still working towards permitting a second source to meet all requirements of the California Code of Regulations.

Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 µg/L. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

Manganese was found at levels exceeding the secondary MCL of 50 µg/L. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

Color was found at levels exceeding the secondary MCL of 15 units. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

Odor was found at levels exceeding the secondary MCL of 3 TON. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

Specific conductance was found at levels exceeding the secondary MCL of 1,600 µS/cm. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the

leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

Total dissolved solids was found at levels exceeding the secondary MCL of 500 mg/L. The MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high level is due to the leaching of natural deposits. The system is treated for this constituent and tested regularly. Post treatment levels (seen in Table 6) are below the MCL.

### For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)</b>	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

### Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

**Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A**

**Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A**

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During October 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts	October 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During November 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts	November 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts; resident left water on in the system that resulted in draining of the chlorine tank; BWN was posted onsite to remain up until regulating agency allowed otherwise	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During December 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts	December 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts; leaks were found in the system that resulted in draining of the chlorine tank	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Harmsco Muni 40-MP housing with a HC/40-LT2 cartridge filtration system (Alternative Filtration Technology)
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.5 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	3

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT****Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During October 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts	October 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During November 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log	November 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps,

	inactivation of Giardia cysts		Giardia cysts; resident left water on in the system that resulted in draining of the chlorine tank; BWN was posted onsite to remain up until regulating agency allowed otherwise	diarrhea, and associated headaches
Citation No. 01-10-22C-026: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During December 2022	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts	December 2022	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts; leaks were found in the system that resulted in draining of the chlorine tank	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches

#### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

#### Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

N/A