Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Sutter Pines MHP
Water System Number:	CA0300011

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 5.3.24 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Frank PJ Alviso	Title: Managing Member
Signature: Frank PJ Alviso	Date: 5.3.24
Phone number: 707-974-9885	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- [x] CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used). - Hand delivered to each tenant with monthly statement
- [ ] CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- [ ] "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - [ ] Posting the CCR at the following URL: www._____
  - [ ] Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - [ ] Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - [ ] Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - [ ] Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - [ ] Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - [ ] Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - [ ] Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - [ ] Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
  - [ ] Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- [ ] *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____
- [ ] *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Sutter Pines MHP

Report Date: 03/18/2024

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: 2023 Drinking Water Source Assessment

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, 2023 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 *E. coli* 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, 5.5, 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
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*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th 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)	12/11/2023	99	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/11/2023	246	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 (Raw)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (mg/L)	12/11/2023	0.130	N/A	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (µg/L)	12/11/2023	12	N/A	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	12/11/2023	0.015	N/A	N/A	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	12/11/2023	1.20	N/A	N/A	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	08/14/2023	13.7	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	08/14/2023	3.0	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (mg/L)	12/11/2023	0.2	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	12/11/2023	7.15	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (color unit)	12/11/2023	5	N/A	15	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
*Odor (TON)	12/11/2023	5	N/A	3	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	12/11/2023	950	N/A	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
*Total Dissolved Solids (TDS; mg/L)	12/11/2023	580	N/A	500	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	12/11/2023	3.6	N/A	5	No PHG	Soil runoff
Chloride (mg/L)	12/11/2023	150	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	12/11/2023	120	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Iron (µg/L)	2023	5318	990-8300	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
*Manganese (µg/L)	2023	2460	2200-2900	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits

Table 6.5 Detection of Contaminants with a Drinking Water Standard (Treated)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Odor (TON)	2023	1.7	0-4	3	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
*Total Dissolved Solids (TDS; mg/L)	2023	657.5	580-690	500	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (µg/L)	2023	ND	ND-ND	300	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2023	4	0-48	50	No PHG	Leaching from natural deposits

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2023	1.27	-0.128-2.09	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 7. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants (Raw)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Boron (mg/L)	12/11/2023	0.140	N/A	1	Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats.

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. Sutter Pines MHP 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.

A Drinking Water Source Assessment was conducted in 2023 for Well 01 for Sutter Pines MHP. This drinking water source has been determined to be vulnerable to high density septic systems, low density septic systems, drinking water treatment plants, grazing, high density housing, transportation corridors, water supply wells, and surface water.

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
N/A				

Total dissolved solids were 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 5.5) range in levels above and below the MCL.

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 5.5) 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 5.5) 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 5.5) 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	(In the year) 0	2023	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2023	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2023	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

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Citation No. 01-10-23C-007: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During May and June 2023	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	May and June 2023	The chlorine pump broke at the end of May and was replaced by the beginning of June. 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. 01-10-23C-015: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During July 2023	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	July 2023	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 without overdosing the system with chlorine.	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. 01-10-23C-019: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During August and September 2023	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	August and September 2023	System worked to balance 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. 01-10-23C-023: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During October and November 2023	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 and November 2023	System worked to balance chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts. This was resolved in December 2023.	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 [(a)] (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 [(b)] (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	0.1588 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	4

(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. 01-10-23C-007: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During May and June 2023	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	May and June 2023	The chlorine pump broke at the end of May and was replaced by the beginning of June. 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. 01-10-23C-015: Failure to provide Multibarrier	Insufficient supply of continuous disinfection treatment with sufficient chlorine residual to	July 2023	System worked to increase chlorine residual to maintain adequate levels for proper total	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses, and

Treatment During July 2023	ensure the total disinfection treatment processes provided a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts		disinfection treatment for a minimum of 0.5 log inactivation of Giardia cysts without overdosing the system with chlorine.	parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches
Citation No. 01-10-23C-019: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During August and September 2023	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	August and September 2023	System worked to balance 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. 01-10-23C-023: Failure to provide Multibarrier Treatment During October and November 2023	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 and November 2023	System worked to balance 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

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