

COLUSA COUNTY WWD#2-PRINCETON

2021 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report Public Water System Number 0600013

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

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact
Todd Heidrick at 530-632-0550

Water for the Colusa County Waterworks District #2 – Princeton originates from two ground water sources known as Well 01 and Well 02. The water from Wells 01 and 02 is disinfected by chlorination.

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. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water
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).

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.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measure of water clarity)

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

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

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (5)

US: Micro Siemens (a measure of conductivity)

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 one. The highest number of distribution samples found to contain coliform bacteria during 2021 was July 6th. The follow up samples were free of coliform. Well 01, tested positive for coliform in July and continued to have positive results throughout the year. The Well was turned off and not used following the positive results.

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 Tested	Number of samples collected	Number of samples required	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2019	5	5	ND	15
Copper	2019	5	5	96	1300

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. Colusa County WWD#2 – Princeton 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>.

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.

(Current results as of 12/31/2021)

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Nitrate	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	0.46 ppm 1.02 ppm	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	8 ppb 6 ppb	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Conductance	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	550 US 420 US	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water
Manganese	Well 01	2021	140 ppb	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Barium	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	102 ppb 154 ppb	1000	None	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	41 ppm 45 ppm	None	None	Naturally occurring
Hardness	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	160 ppm 230 ppm	None	None	Naturally occurring
TDS	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	260 ppm 340 ppm	1000	None	Naturally occurring
Chloride	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	7.1 ppm 6.9 ppm	500	None	Naturally occurring
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Well 01 Well 02	2018 2018	ND ND	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
TTHM	Dist. System	2020	1 ppb	80	None	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	Dist. System	2020	ND	60	None	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chromium (Total)	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	<10 ppb <10 ppb	50	100	Erosion and leaching of natural deposits.
Mercury	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	<1 ppb <1 ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Iron	Well 01 Well 02	2021 2021	1200 ppb <10 ppb	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chlorine	Dist. System	2021	0.5 ppm	4	4	Disinfectant required by regulation to be added to drinking water.

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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.

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.

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.

ARSENIC:

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A Source Water Assessment Report was completed for Colusa County WWD#2 – Princeton in May 2002. Well 01 is vulnerable to historic gas stations. Well 02 is vulnerable to nearby surface water recreation.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water

364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002

Attention: Reese Crenshaw, 530-224-4861

Public Meetings: Regularly scheduled public meetings occur the 4th Thursday of every month at 6:00 pm located at 428 Norman Rd., Princeton CA

Violations: There were no violations.

