COLUSA INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES, INC.

50 Sunrise Blvd. • Colusa, California 95932

Office Phone: (530) 458-2118
Fax: (530) 458-2110

June 1, 2021

RE: 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

CIP Tenants

Dear CIP Tenant,

Colusa Industrial Properties operates a private water system permitted by the state to provide water to your facility. We are also required to provide an annual Consumer Confidence Report to you indicating certain test results along with historical data. Please find this report enclosed with this letter. This report should be posted and made available to all employees who might wish to review it. If you should have further questions about specific constituents, or the operation of our system, feel free to contact me anytime and I would be happy to meet with you.

Sincerely,

Jacob H. Kley
General Manager
Colusa Industrial Properties

Enclosure (1)

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Colusa Industrial Properties

Report Date: June 1, 2021

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Two Groundwater Wells

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well #1 and Well #2, Colusa Industrial Park

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving Colusa Industrial Properties on April 2, 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any contaminants: Wells-Water Supply, Chemical / Petroleum Processing / Storage Office Building Complex. A copy of the complete assessment may be veiwed at: DHS Valley District Office 634 Knollcrest Dr. Suite 100 Redding Ca. 96002 Attn: Dan Cikuth (530) 224-4866 or at Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932 Attn: Jacob Kley (530)458-2118

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Public Participation is welcome and may be directed to Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932 during business hours.

For More Information, Contact: Jacob Kley (530)458-2118

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, 2020 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 [Enter Water System's Name] a [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助: [Enter Water System's Address][Enter Water System's Phone Number].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa [Enter Water System's Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] tại [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 [Enter Water System's Name] ntawm [Enter Water System's Address or Phone Number] 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 million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Term	Definition
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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In a month) 0	0	1 positive monthly sample [(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive	None	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL
(b) 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	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	6/17/20 7/6/17 2015 2011	10 10 20 5	0 5.1 2.0 1.15	0 0 0 0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	6/17/20	10	.158	0	1.3	0.3	Not	Internal corrosion of

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
(ppm)	7/6/17 2015 2011	10 20 5	.215 .166 .036	0 1 0			applicable	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)			95-123	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well 1	11/19/20	122				
Well 2	11/19/20	95				
Well 1	6/12/20	120				
Well 2	6/12/20	108				
Well 1	12/10/19	112				
Well 2	12/10/19	92				
Well 1	11/5/19	123				
Well 2	11/5/19	106				
Hardness (ppm)			90-127	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well 1	11/19/20	121				
Well 2	11/19/20	92.5				
Well 1	6/12/20	114				
Well 2	6/12/20	90				
Well 1	12/10/19	113				
Well 2	12/10/19	87.5				
Well 1	5/22/19	127				
Well 2	5/22/19	90				

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)			ND-140	1000 ppb	600 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Well 1	6/7/12	ND				
Well 2	6/7/12	140				
Well 1	8/31/10	130				
Well 2	8/31/10	110				
Arsenic (ppb)			ND-2	10 ppb	.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Well 1	11/19/20	ND				
Well 2	11/19/20	ND				
Well 1	6/12/20	2				
Well 2	6/12/20	2				
Well 1	12/12/19	2				
Well 2	12/12/19	2				
Well 1	11/5/19	2				
Well 2	11/5/19	2				
Barium (ppb)			74.9-193	1000 ppb	2000 ppb	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Well 1	6/12/20	176				
Well 2	6/12/20	84.2				
Well 1	12/12/19	192				
Well 2	12/12/19	81.7				
Well 1	5/22/19	181				
Well 2	5/22/19	79.4				
Well 1	12/10/18	185				
Well 2	12/10/18	74.9				
Well 1	6/12/18	193				
Well 2	6/12/18	84.6				
Chromium (ppb)			ND-2	50 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Well 1	10/2/14	ND				
Well 2	10/2/14	ND				
Well 1	6/7/12	ND				
Well 2	6/7/12	ND				
Well 1	8/31/10	2				
Well 2	8/31/10	ND				

Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2	 6/12/18 6/12/18 3/5/09 3/5/09 2/5/08 2/5/08	 0.00 0.497 0.0 2.21 .358 0.0	0-2.21	15 pCi/L		Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppb) Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2	 6/7/12 6/7/12 8/31/10 8/31/10	 ND ND 0.03 0.04	ND-0.04	2 ppb	1.2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nickle (ppb) Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2	 11/19/20 11/19/20 6/12/20 6/12/20 11/5/19 11/5/19 11/15/18 11/15/18	 2 ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND-2	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppm) Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2 Well 1 Well 2	 11/19/20 11/19/20 6/12/20 6/12/20 12/12/19 12/12/19 11/5/19 11/5/19	 ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	ND-ND	45 ppm	45 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs Treated Water Supply	8/13/20 5/22/19 8/3/17 8/28/14 8/14/12	ND ND 79.0 25.1 19.7	ND-79.0	80 ppb	None	By-product of drinking water chlorination
1,2,3 – Trichloropropane (TCP)			ND-ND	.005	.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural

Well 1	3/12/19	ND				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.
Well 2	3/12/19	ND				
Well 1	12/10/18	ND				
Well 2	12/10/18	ND				
Well 1	9/6/18	ND				
Well 2	9/6/18	ND				
Well 1	6/12/18	ND				
Well 2	6/12/18	ND				

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)			19-123	500 ppm	None	Naturally occurring.
Well 1	11/19/20	123				
Well 2	11/19/20	19				
Well 1	6/12/20	107				
Well 2	6/12/20	24				
Well 1	12/12/19	112				
Well 2	12/12/19	22				
Well 1	11/5/19	114				
Well 2	11/5/19	21				
Well 1	5/22/19	113				
Well 2	5/22/19	21				
Iron (ppb)			50-240	300 ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Well 1	11/19/20	170				
Well 2	11/19/20	220				
Well 1	6/12/20	50				
Well 2	6/12/20	120				
Well 1	12/12/19	50				
Well 2	12/12/19	80				
Well 1	11/5/19	ND				
Well 2	11/5/19	240				
Manganese (ppb)			40-94	50 ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits.
Well 1	11/19/20	94*				
Well 2	11/19/20	48				
Well 1	6/12/20	80*				

Well 2	6/12/20	50				
Well 1	12/12/19	80*				
Well 2	12/12/19	40				
Well 1	11/5/19	89.9*				
Well 2	11/5/19	49.7				
Well 1	5/22/19	90*				
Well 2	5/22/19	50				
Specific Conductance (u/cm)			595-898	1600 u/cm	None	Substances that form ions when in water.
Well 1	11/19/20	895				
Well 2	11/19/20	595				
Well 1	6/12/20	881				
Well 2	6/12/20	672				
Well 1	12/12/19	847				
Well 2	12/12/19	615				
Well 1	11/5/19	898				
Well 2	11/5/19	633				
Well 1	5/22/19	820				
Well 2	5/22/19	602				
Sulfate (ppm)			12.4-34.8	500 ppm	None	Naturally occurring.
Well 1	11/19/20	12.4				
Well 2	11/19/20	25.4				
Well 1	6/12/20	16.8				
Well 2	6/12/20	34.8				
Well 1	12/12/19	16.4				
Well 2	12/12/19	30.3				
Well 1	11/5/19	15.5				
Well 2	11/5/19	29.8				
Well 1	5/22/19	15.7				
Well 2	5/22/19	29.0				
TDS (ppm)			330-530	1000 ppm	None	Naturally occurring.
Well 1	11/19/20	530				
Well 2	11/19/20	350				
Well 1	6/12/20	470				
Well 2	6/12/20	420				
Well 1	12/12/19	460				
Well 2	12/12/19	360				
Well 1	11/5/19	490				

Well 2	11/5/19	380				
Well 1	5/22/19	460				
Well 2	5/22/19	330				
Zinc (ppb)			ND-ND	5000 ppb	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Well 1	11/19/20	ND				
Well 2	11/19/20	ND				
Well 1	6/12/20	ND				
Well 2	6/12/20	ND				
Well 1	12/12/19	ND				
Well 2	12/12/19	ND				
Well 1	11/5/19	ND				
Well 2	11/5/19	ND				
Well 1	5/22/19	ND				
Well 2	5/22/19	ND				

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
N/A					

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.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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

During 2020 Manganese levels at Well #1 exceeded MCL levels. Iron and Manganese have been found periodically in Well #1, and Well #2 at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. Iron and Manganese are on the State's Secondary standards list of chemicals and there is no associated health risk for this level of each in the drinking water and the State has requested no further action at this time. Iron and Manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. Water filtration is recommended for sensitive equipment.

On July 29, 2020 Colusa Industrial Properties received a Notice of Violation for missing a routine bacteriological sample event for the month of June. The slip to pull samples was misplaced and once found CIP doubled up on tests in July. Due to the NOV we are required to note this missed sample in our Consumer Confidence Report.

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	[Enter Dates]	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	[Enter Dates]	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	[Enter Dates]	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