City of Colusa – 2025 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 458-2032.**

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 2025.

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	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2024	23	20	6.8	15
Copper	2024	23	20	127	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 1/01/2025

Chemical Detected	Water Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origins
Arsenic	Well 2	2023	5.6 ppb	10 Ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
	Well 3	2023	2.7 ppb			
	Well 4	2023	2.9 ppb			
	Well 5	2023	0.78 ppb			
	Well 6	2023	4.1 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)	2025	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	2025	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	2025	ND			
	Well 4	2025	0.0002			
	Well 5	2025	ND			
	Well 6	2025	0.0001			
Foaming Agents	Well 2	2008	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	2014	ND ppb			
Gross Alpha	Well 2	2025	1.89 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 3	2025	1.58 pCi/L			
	Well 4	2025	0.59 pCi/L			
	Well 5	2025	0.20 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	2025	99.7 ppb	300 ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 3	2025	85.3 ppb			
	Well 4	2025	75.0 ppb			
	Well 5	2025	3,399 ppb			
	Well 6	2025	146.1 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	2025	64.8 ppb	50 ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 3	2025	69.2 ppb			
	Well 4	2025	93.9 ppb			
	Well 5	2025	97.0 ppb			
	Well 6	2025	35.4 ppb			
Nitrate	Well 2	2025	ND	10 ppm	10 ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	Well 3	2025	ND			
	Well 4	2025	ND			
	Well 5	2025	ND			
	Well 6	2024	0.18 ppm			
Odor Threshold	Well 2	2023	ND	3 units	None	Hydrogen Sulfide
	Well 3	2023	ND			
	Well 4	2023	ND			
	Well 5	2023	ND			
	Well 6	2023	ND			
Radium 228	Well 2	2025	0.61 pCi/L	none	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 3	2025	0.67 pCi/L			
	Well 4	2025	0.76 pCi/L			
	Well 5	2025	0.62 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	98 ppm			
Sulfate	Well 2	2020	11.9 ppm	500 ppm	None	Naturally occurring
	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	2011	341 ppm	1500 ppm	None	Naturally occurring
	Well 3	2011	326 ppm			
	Well 4	2011	436 ppm			
	Well 5	2011	349 ppm			
	Well 6	2011	293 ppm			
Total Trihalo-methanes	System	2021	12	80 ug/L	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	System	2025	ND	60 ug/L		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-Trichloropropane	System	2019	ND	0.005 ppb	None	Industrial, pesticide, and solvent based pollution

***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, 5 and 6 exceed the MCL for Manganese and Well 5, 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.

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.

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

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.