2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company

Report Date: June 29, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 03 , 6030 Sunrise Court, Lower Lake CA 95457

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Alpha Labs, Ukiah CA

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Quarterly, TBA via email

For More Information, Contact: Bob Bisson at 805-441-6755 email: bissons@charter.net

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, 2021 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 Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company a 6030 Sunrise Drive, Lower Lake, CA 95457 or 805-441-6755 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: 6030 Sunrise Drive, Lower Lake, CA 95457 or 805-441-6755.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa 6030 Sunrise Drive, Lower Lake, CA 95457 o tumawag sa 805-441-6755 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 Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company tại 6030 Sunrise Drive, Lower Lake, CA 95457 or 805-441-6755 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 Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company ntawm 6030 Sunrise Drive, Lower Lake, CA 95457 or 805-441-6755 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, and 5 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were tested and/or 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
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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) [0]	[0]	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and *E. coli*	(in the year) [0]	[0]	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

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)	[6/13/19]	[5]	<0.005	[0]	15	0.2	[0]	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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
Copper (ppm)	[6/13/19]	[5]	[0.37]	[0]	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; natural deposits

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)	[12/4/19]	[9.2]	[NA]	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	[12/4/19]	[48]	[NA]	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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride (ppm)	12/4/19	.26	NA	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	12/4/19	5.3	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	7/9/16	0.46	NA	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) EPA 314.0 method	11/24/20	<4.0	NA	6	4.0	

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
Aluminum (ppb)	2021	ND	ND - ND	200	600	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Iron (ppb)	2021	60	ND - 120	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2021	ND	ND - ND	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	0.6	ND – 0.12	5	None	Soil runoff
Color (CU)	2021	ND	ND - ND	15		Naturally occurring organic materials
Zinc (ppm)	12/4/19	0.056	NA	5	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	12/4/19	160	NA	1000	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	12/4/19	150	NA	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	12/4/19	4.1	NA	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

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

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. Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company 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 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*:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standards for arsenic and lead, it does contain low levels of arsenic as of the most recent sampling in 2019. This contaminate is tested for every 3 years and will occur again in 2022. The arsenic standard balances the current scientific understanding of arsenic's possible health affects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans in high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

On July 1, 2021, the California Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) became effective. Information on the RTCR can be found at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/rtcr.html.

Additionally, a bacteriological sample siting plan (BSSP) was required of all public water systems to be created and filed by 10/1/2021. Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company complied with the directive and filed a BSSP on 9/29/2021 and it was accepted and approved.

Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company is classified by the State's Division of Drinking Water (DDW) as a Small Water System for the purposes of contaminant testing regulations and frequencies. We use Sodium Hypochlorite as a disinfectant additive to the raw water after it's pumped to the surface and before the water is processed through the Green Sand Filters and into the large storage tanks. We test our raw well water and our treated finished water on a monthly basis for Total Coliform and E. Coli.

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
NA in 2021				
NA in 2021				

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	0	X12 Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	X12 Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	X12 Monthly	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

General Information:

Sunrise Shore Mutual Water Company pumped and treated approximately 3.1 million gallons of drinking water during the 2021 calendar year. Our highest running 3-month usage period was May – July, and our lowest single usage month was January. We replaced our source well's pump in April of 2020, along with the pressure pipe that delivers water to the surface. This resulted in a significant positive reduction in electricity costs to the company as compared to the previous year. A permanent back-up generator was installed in June 2021; two 45,000 gallon storage tanks are planned for installation in late 2022; a new treatment system is planned for installation in 2023.

This required report is provided to you by your Board of Directors, on behalf of you, our private mutual water company shareholder.