

DUTCH FLAT MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

2020 Water Quality Results

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Coliform Bacteria

No microbiological contaminants were detected in the sampling period. There were no MCL violations.

Turbidity

Treatment technique - Direct Filtration

Turbidity Performance Standards:

1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
2. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 100%

Highest single turbidity measurement during the year 0.28

Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements 0

CONSTITUENT	No. Samples Collected 2018	Highest Level Detected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/L)	5	<5.0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (mg/L)	5	0.19	0	0	1.3	0.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	MCL or [MRDL]	PHG, (MCLG) or [MRDLG]	Range and Average or (HRAA)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/L	80	None	31-48 (40.4)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ug/L	60	None	41-62 (54.0)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	mg/L	[4]	[4]	.90-1.22 (1.04)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	TT=RAA<2	None	1.1-1.56 (1.31)	Various natural and manmade sources

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1,000	None	46	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	uS/cm	1,600	None	49	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride	mg/L	500	None	9.2	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	mg/L	500	None	0.9	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

Monitoring of Unregulated Substances

Sodium	mg/L	None	None	6.8	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Hardness	mg/L	None	None	15	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

DEFINITIONS: Understanding Your Water Quality Report

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCL's are set as close to the PHG's (or MCLG's) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCL's are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard. MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG: Public Health Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHG's are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

AL: Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality. High turbidity can hinder the effectiveness of disinfectants.

TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter. A measure of radiation.

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

uS/cm: MicroSiemens per centimeter

RAA: Running Annual Average

HRAA: Highest Running Annual Average

<: Less Than

ND: ND or Non-Detected: An analysis result below detectable levels.

NA: Non-Applicable

DUTCH FLAT MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

For samples collected during 2020 in the Dutch Flat Mutual Water System

Dutch Flat Mutual Water Company is pleased to report that the drinking water supplied to you meets or exceeds state and federal public health standards for drinking water quality and safety. We are required by law to inform customers about the quality of their drinking water. The results of DFMWC's testing and monitoring programs of 2020 are reported herein. For additional information about your drinking water, contact dfm.water.co@gmail.com, or David Mintline at (530) 488-0200.

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

The Source of Our Water

Our water originates in the Sierra snowpack. Surface water from the Yuba and Bear River watersheds and Lake Spaulding flows into the PG&E and PCWA delivery systems. Water for the Dutch Flat Mutual Water Company comes from the surface water taken from Lake Alta, which is fed by the Boardman Canal. It is treated to remove turbidity and micro-organisms, and to make it non-corrosive.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

About Your 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: 1-800-426-4791

Note to At-Risk Water Users

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. USEPA/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 at (800) 426-4791.

Environmental Influences on Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and boiled 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants* - such as salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants* - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

Dutch Flat Mutual Water Co routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Please note that not all testing is required annually, so in some cases our results are more than one year old.