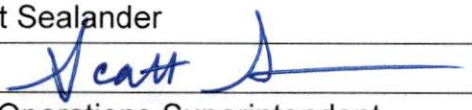
CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

Water System Name:	CSA #2 – Sugarloaf
Water System Number:	4500006

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/28/24 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Shasta County Department of Public Works – CSA Division
Name: Scott Sealander
Signature: 
Title: Utility Operations Superintendent
Phone number: 530-245-6409
Date: June 28, 2024

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: https://www.shastacounty.gov/public-works/page/consumer-confidence-reports "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at **[INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS]**
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: **[INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS]**
- ☐ *For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c)

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: CSA #2 Sugarloaf

Report Date: 6/28/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground and Surface

Name and General Location of Source(s):

Ground: Well #1 +/- 150 Yards in from Lakeshore Dr. on Shale Ln. Well #2 End of Obsidian Ln. next to treatment plant.

Surface: Spring above surface water plant

For portion of year water was hauled from City of Redding Utility and CSA #3 Castella.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A copy of the 2021 Watershed Sanitary Survey is available for review in the Development Services Office of the Shasta County Department of Public Works located at 1855 Placer Street, Redding, Ca 96001.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

Shasta County Board of Supervisors – Tuesdays at 9:00 a.m., Board Chambers, 1450 Court Street, Redding, CA 96001

For More Information, Contact: Scott Sealander at 530-225-5571

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, 2023 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 CSA #2 - Sugarloaf a 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001, 530-225-5571 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 CSA #2 – Sugarloaf 以获得中文的帮助: 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001, 530-225-5571.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa CSA #2 -Sugarloaf, 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001 o tumawag sa 530-225-5571 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 CSA #2 - Sugarloaf tại 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001, 530-225-5571 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 CSA #2 - Sugarloaf ntawm 1855 Placer Street, Redding, CA 96001, 530-225-5571 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.

Term	Definition
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, 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) N/A	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*. 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

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)	5/19/22	10	11.2	1	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper* (ppm)	5/19/22	10	.628	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of 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 Stream (ppm)	5/11/21	12.1	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Sodium Well #1 (ppm)	5/8/12	1.6	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness Stream (ppm)	5/11/21	9	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Hardness Well #1 (ppm)	5/8/12	126	N/A	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
Turbidity Well #1 (NTU)	5/26/17	1.0	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Barium Well #1 (ug/L)	6/28/12	106.8	N/A	1000	2	Discharge from oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	5/31/23	8.1	8.59 To 8.92	80	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ug/L) (HAA5)	5/31/23	5.9	N/A	60	N/A	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L) (as measured in the distribution system)	Jan-Dec 2023	Measured Daily. See Range	0.2 To 0.8	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5/26/17	1.87	N/A	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Sulfate (SO4) (ppm)	10/19/21	10.8	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Sulfate (SO4) (ppm) Stream	5/11/21	2.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Chloride (Cl) (ppm)	10/19/21	N/D	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance Well #1 (EC) (umhos/cm)	3/4/19 To 6/3/19	318	301 To 318	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Specific Conductance Stream (EC) (umhos/cm)	6/3/19	30	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids Well #1 (TDS) (ppm)	3/14/19 To 6/3/19	192	190 To 192	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Total Dissolved Solids Stream (TDS) (ppm)	3-14-19 To 6-3-19	31	25 To 31	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bromodichloromethane (ug/L)	6/21/22	*1.31	N/A	1.0	*Small amounts of bromodichloromethane found in drinking water are unlikely to cause harm.
Chloroform (ug/L)	6/21/22	*7.28	N/A	1.0	*Drinking water containing elevated levels of Chloroform, over a long period, may damage liver and kidneys.

*The EPA limit for total trihalomethanes, a class of chemicals that includes chloroform and bromodichloromethane, in drinking water is 100 ug/L.

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).

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. CSA #2 Sugarloaf Water System 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4791)

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
Lead*	1 AL Exceedance in 2022	One testing cycle.	Submitted Corrosion Resistance Plan to State for Approval. Construction project scheduled for this summer may reduce/eliminate issue.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

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	(2023) 0	N/A	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(2023) N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(2023) N/A	N/A	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 9. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	In line filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of Measurements in a Month.

	2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	N/A
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	N/A
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	N/A

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Note: Surface water source was not used in 2023.

The grant funded project to replace the meters, service lines, some main lines and to install a new storage tank is almost complete. The remaining item of work is the installation of the new storage tank. Since the completion of the improvements to the distribution system, the water loss has decreased to acceptable levels.

The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year as the concentrations of these contaminants do no change frequently. Some of the data in this report, though representative, is more than one year old.