

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Robbins (PWS ID: 5100107)

Report Date: 7/6/2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107] a [CA5100107-SUTTER CO. WWD#1 (ROBBINS)] para asistirlo en español.

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 Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107] 以获得中文的帮助: [CA5100107-SUTTER CO. WWD#1 (ROBBINS)] [(530) 822-7410]

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107]] o tumawag sa [(530) 822-7410] para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107]] tại [CA5100107-SUTTER CO. WWD#1 (ROBBINS)] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau [Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107]] ntawm [CA5100107-SUTTER CO. WWD#1 (ROBBINS)] rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Wagner Aviation Well is the primary source of supply. Results presented may be treated water results or well water results. Well 1 (New Sacramento Blvd. Well) is in standby use for emergencies. Well 1 was not used during 2019.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: January 2000. The Wagner Aviation Well is most vulnerable to the following activities: Airport Maintenance/fueling, sewer collection systems, farm chemical distributor/application services, machine shops, and pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage and transfer areas. The Assessment can be reviewed at: 364 Knollcrest Dr., Suite 101, Redding CA, 96002.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: All regular meetings occur at 3:00 P.M. The second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Sutter County hall of records, 466 Second St. Yuba City, CA

For more information, contact: Sutter County Phone: (530) 822-7410

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 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).

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 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.

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.

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

Variations 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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	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	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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*.

Note: although no coliform bacteria were detected in any of the samples collected during 2019, the July monthly sample was missed (not collected as required). A monitoring violation was issued by the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water. See information on page six of this report.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals (units)	Sample Date	(Average) Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (mg/L)	2019	1.19 ppm	0.67-2.2 ppm	[4.0] ppm	4 ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs (Total of Four Trihalomethanes) (µg/L)	8/2/2017	45 ppb		80 ppb	NA	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	6/12/17 2/2/18	2 3	0.56 ppm	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4 – 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)	3/12/19	340 ppm	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	9/11/14	582 ppm	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	(Average) Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2019	18 ppb *	14-28 ppb	10 ppb	0.004 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	12/7/17	730 ppb		1000 ppb	2.0 ppb	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Natural Source)	2/2/16	0.18 ppm		2.0 ppm	1.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Turbidity	12/7/17	0.38 NTU		5 NTU	none	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	(Average) Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Dissolved Solid	2019	2080 ppm *	1900-2300 ppm	500 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chlorides	2019	1064 ppm *	988-110 ppm	500 ppm		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color	2017	3.0 units		15.0 units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	2019	158 ppb	ND-630 ppb	300 ppb		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Manganese	2019	118 ppb *	ND-470 ppb	50 ppb		Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	2019	3400 uS/cm *	3300-3500 uS/cm	1600 uS/cm		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence

TABLE 7 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bicarbonate Alkalinity	12/17/17	180 ppm			
Calcium	12/17/17	120 ppm			
Magnesium	12/7/17	89 ppm			
pH (Laboratory)	12/7/17	7.97			

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. ***Robbins [PWS ID: 5100107]*** 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>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Arsenic	The treated water from Well #2 exceeds the MCL for Arsenic of 10 ppb.	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the violation with the construction of a new Arsenic removal system.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete and Arsenic feasibility study and to construct a new Arsenic removal system.	Some people who drink water containing Arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorides		WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.		The presence of chlorides in drinking water is generally not considered to be harmful to humans or animals. The most noticeable effect of high chlorides is a salty taste and the possibility of hypertension. If a water softener is being used, the taste will be even more pronounced.
Manganese		WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is evaluating new iron/manganese removal media technologies.	The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system.
Specific Conductance	Specific Conductance was found at levels that exceed 1600 uS/cm at Well #2.	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete and Arsenic feasibility study in conjunction to resolve the Specific Conductance exceedance with the construction of a new Arsenic removal system.	The presence of Specific Conductance in drinking water is generally not considered to be harmful to humans or animals. Specific Conductance is waters ability to carry electrical current.
Total Dissolved Solids	Well #2 exceed Total Dissolved Solids. Total Dissolved Solids is caused by runoff/leaching of natural deposits	WWD #1 is working as quickly as possible with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to resolve the issue.	WWD #1 is working with California Division of Drinking Water and California Rural Water Association to complete and Arsenic feasibility study in conjunction to resolve the Total Dissolved Solids exceedance with the construction of a new Arsenic removal system.	High levels of total dissolved solids in drinking water do not pose any known adverse health risk.
Routine Distribution System Monitoring for Coliform Bacteria	The routine monthly sample was not collected in July 2019 as required by regulation.	The monthly sample was collected in August and the system has complied with all monitoring requirements since then.	See below for more information.	

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.]

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

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR THE ROBBINS WATER SYSTEM

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 2019, we failed to collect a routine distribution system sample for total coliform bacteria and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
<i>Total Coliform Bacteria</i>	One sample per month	No samples were collected total coliform bacteria	July 2019	August 2019 and monthly thereafter

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

While transitioning to a contracted operator, the routine monthly sample was missed. The situation was corrected and all samples have been collected since.

For more information, please contact Guadalupe Rivera at 530-822-7400 or 1130 Civic Center Blvd., Yuba City.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Sutter County Water Works District #1, Robbins Water Systems
State Water System ID#: 5100107
Date distributed: July 10, 2020