Yuba Apartment Homes Water System
2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 5102025

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

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact **Kevin Timms** at **530-870-2471.**

Water for the Yuba Apartment Homes water system originates from one groundwater source known as new Well #1.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE 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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for Contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface 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.
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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
nd: non detectable at testing limit
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 one. In our distribution system, we test the water once per month for coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

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, components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Yuba Apartment Homes 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 exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using for dinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead you may wish to have your water tested. More info on lead in drinking water can be found at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.lead.The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

	Year	Number of samples collected	# of above AL	90th Percentile Result (ppb)	AL	MCLG
Lead	2021	5	0	1.07	15	0
Copper	2021	5	0	82.5	1300	1300

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

Chemical Detected	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic	2022	9 ppb	10	.004	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2008	66.3 ppb	1000	2	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries, Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chromium	2020	6.3 ppb	50	100	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chromium 6	2017	6.7 ppb	**	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate (N)	2022	3.49 ppm	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sodium	2014	25ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	2014	210 ppm	None	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
TDS	2017	340 ppm	1000	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	2017	12.8 ppb	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate	2017	28.9 ppm	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.21 ppm	2.0	1.0	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Turbidity	2020	0.15 NTU	5	none	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Color	2020	3 units	15	none	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nickel	2021	0.34 ppb	100 ppb	12 ppb	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Antimony	2021	0.09 ppb	0.006 ppm		Discharge from petroleum refineries: fire retardants; ceramics: electronics: solder

** The MCL was invalidated in 2017. However, any hexavalent chromium result above the detection limit of 1 ppb should be reported.

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 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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, that are byproducts 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (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 must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

Arsenic:

While your drinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California Department of Health Services 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 other circulatory problems.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment has been completed for the well serving the Yuba Apartment Homes in August 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Septic systems, storm and agricultural drainage from adjacent properties

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at
State water Resource Control Board
364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101
Redding, CA 96002
Phone: 530-224-4800

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

PLANNED MEETING DATES: