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SALYER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY

*A Non-Profit Benefit Corporation*

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**2020 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report**

Water System Number 5304501

The Salyer Mutual Water Company owns and operates a community water system that serves domestic water to approximately 60 service connections, with an average population of 187.

The source of supply for your water is from an infiltration gallery in the Trinity River. Your source water is drawn through naturally filtered sand and gravel and pumped to a raw water storage tank.

Our water treatment facility was installed in 2016. This facility is a modern, inline, direct filtration plant. This facility consists of a control center with controls and monitoring equipment using the latest technology. The two multi-stage filter systems produce the highest quality of water. To assist in the filtration process, a synthetic organic polymer is added to the water, prior to the filters, which causes the very small particles to clump together and filter out.

With the installation of our water treatment facility, the Mutual is meeting the Surface Water Treatment Rule. All public water systems under the direct influence of surface water shall have a filtration system that will remove Giardia and Cryptosporidium 99.9% of the time. We meet or exceed this regulation. The key item in this process is the addition of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to the water before the filters and again after the filters. We are required by the State to maintain a safe chlorine residual in the water at all times.

The treatment plant monitors disinfection and turbidity 24 hours per day with the latest technology. The facility has an alarm system which will shut down the treatment plant in case of equipment or treatment failure. Our water operator and board members respond to all alarms to protect our customers from potential pathogens that, if not treated properly, may cause humans to become ill.

Our facility can produce up to 48 gpm (gallons per minute) of water at peak production. Normal production in the summer averages 56,000 gallon per day and in the winter the average is 12,000 gallons per day.

The Mutual is proud to produce water at the highest of quality to its shareholders.

We completed the last update project for the system. The **Water Line Replacement Project** started on Sept 1st and was completed on Jan 6th. This project replaced various 1 inch, 2 inch and 6 inch water line, installed 16 new water meters, 3 Fire Hydrants & 3 new backflow prevention devises. The main contractor for this project was Whitson’s Plumbing Co. That brings our replacement of the water system up to 98%.

**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.

**Secondary MCLs** are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

**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 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLS and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

**PPB:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter

**PPM:** parts per million or milligrams per liter

**pCi/L :** Radon level - The average global outdoor **radon** level varies between 5-**15** Bq/m3,equal to 0.135-0.405 **pCi**/**L**. For every 99.9 Bq/m3, or every 2.7 **pCI**/**L** increase in **radon** exposure, lung cancer risk rises 16 percent. The thing to remember is that the lower the level, the lower the risk.

**ND:** non detectable at testing limit

**Sources of drinking water** (both tap 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.

**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 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. 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. 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:** 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. Salyer 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>.

**TESTING RESULTS**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Not all regulated contaminants are tested each year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. **Only the detected contaminates are reported in this** **report.** For a copy of the test data, please call 530 629-2233 or email [salyermutualwc@gmail.com](mailto:salyermutualwc@gmail.com).

**Water Quality Data – Microbiological Water Quality**

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State Regulations. Testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of test required for our system is one per month. We also take a sample once per month for source water bacteria. In addition, the mutual tests the distribution chlorine levels twice a week. **The Mutual has met coliform standards within our distribution system.**

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| **Table 1 – 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** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb) | 2020 | 5 | 1.65 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | none | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | 2020 | 5 | 440 | 0 | 1300 | 300 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

This year SMWC completed the schedule of sampling required before we took over RVAC in 2012.

Most of the contaminants tested were non detected and the ones listed below are below MCL.

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| **TAble 2 – detection of contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard** | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **Unit Measurement** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM’s) | 2020 | 21 | 1st sample of new plant | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2020 | 21 | 1st sample of new plant | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Gross Alpha | 2018 | 3 | 0.07-3 | 15 | Pci/l | Erosion of natural deposits |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TAble 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR sodium and hardness | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **Unit Measurement** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium | 2018 | 2.5 | 1.8-12 | None | ppm | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness | 2018 | 84 | 72-110 | None | ppm | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

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| **TAble 4 – detection of contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard** | | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **Unit Measurement** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS | 2018 | 0.05 | 0.0-0.05 | 0.5 | ppb | Waste discharges |
| Iron | 2018 | 120 | 0.0-220 | 300 | ppb | Natural deposits |
| Manganese | 2018 | 140 | 0.0-140 | 50 | ppb | Natural deposits |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2018 | 110 | 91-190 | 1000 | ppm | Natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance | 2020 | 160 | 120-160 | 1600 | µS | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Sulfate | 2018 | 47 | 5.7-47 | 600 | ppm | Natural deposits |
| Chloride | 2018 | 12 | 1.8-12 | 500 | ppm |  |

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| **TAble 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** | | | | | |
| **Chemical or Constituent** (and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Bicarbonate Alkalinity | 2018 | 78 ppm | n/a | none | n/a |
| Calcium | 2018 | 21 ppm | n/a | none | n/a |
| Magnesium | 2018 | 7.7 ppm | n/a | none | n/a |

**Activities that can potentially affect our water source:**

1. Not properly maintaining septic systems
2. Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides
3. Another source of water on property without a cross connection device installed
4. Unprotected well

**Contact:**

The board of directors meet usually once a month. Although our meeting dates are flexible, each meeting with the current agenda is posted in the post office or you can contact any board member for the next meeting date, place and time. Board members are available by phone and email.

If you would like a complete copy of our testing results, please call our message phone, 530-629-2233. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su aqua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.