Trinity River C.C, System #5310800
2022 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

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 **Bill Sander** at **530-286-2880**.

Water for the Trinity River C.C Water system originates from 3 groundwater sources known as Well 1, 2, and 3.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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:

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. Washington Ridge C.C 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 drinking 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	2022	5	0	0.125 mg/L	15	
Copper	2022	5		0.00056mg/L	1.3	

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	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Arsenic **	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	10	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Iron	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	300	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Manganese	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	50	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Nitrate (NO_3)	Well 1,2,3	2022	0.130	10	None	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
TDS	Well 1,2,3	2017	130.000	1000	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	2	None	Erosion $ leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate	Well 1,2,3	2017	1.400	500	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Color	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	15	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Odor	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	3	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Turbidity	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	5	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Gross Alpha	Well 1,2,3	2015	0.217+/-0.858	15	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethane	System	2022	0	80	None	Disinfection byproduct
5 Halo acetic Acids	System	2022	0	60	None	Disinfection byproduct
Chlorine, ppm	System	2022	0.4 ppm-0.6 ppm	MRDL 4	None	Drinking water disinfectant
Aluminum	Well 1,2,3	2015	Non-detect	1000	None	Erosion & leaching of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium	Well 1,2,3	2017	Non-detect	1000	None	Discharge of oily drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion 7 leaching of natural deposits

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 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. 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:

Some people who drink water-containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

NITRATES:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness: symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

low-density septic systems

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

All samples have been collected and water system is up to date on all sampling requirements
There are no violations or enforcement actions to report.