

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

Presented By
**Sutter Community
Services District**



**SUTTER COMMUNITY
SERVICES DISTRICT**

We've Come a Long Way

Once again, we are proud to present our annual water quality report covering the period between January 1 and December 31, 2021. In a matter of only a few decades, drinking water has become exponentially safer and more reliable than at any other point in human history. Our exceptional staff continues to work hard every day—at all hours—to deliver the highest-quality drinking water without interruption. Although the challenges ahead are many, we feel that by relentlessly investing in customer outreach and education, new treatment technologies, system upgrades, and training, the payoff will be reliable, high-quality tap water delivered to you and your family.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns or questions about your drinking water. The Board of Directors meets the first Monday of each month beginning at 6:30 p.m. at the district office, 1880 Acacia Avenue.

Your Water Board of Directors:

David Williams, President

Annette Babb, First Vice President

Jim Barringer, Director

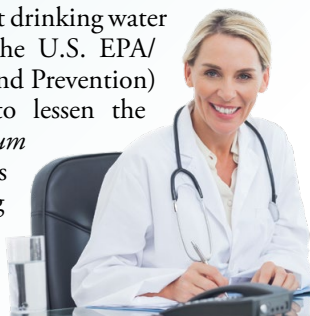
Joel Farias Jr., Director

Larry Crabtree, Director

Important Health Information

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment plan (SWAP) has been completed. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:



Wells 1 and 2C: Septic systems, agricultural drainage, unauthorized dumping.

Well 3: Gas stations, septic systems, pesticides/fertilizer/petroleum transfer and storage.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the offices of the State Water Resources Control Board, 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101, Redding, or Sutter Community Services District, 1880 Acacia Avenue, Sutter. For further information, please call Leland Correll, (530) 755-1733, or Reese Crenshaw, (530) 224-4861.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water.”

—Benjamin Franklin

Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3leRyXy>.

QUESTIONS? For any questions about this report or your water quality in general, please call Leland Correll, General Manager, at (530) 755-1733.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (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. 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 water poses a health risk.

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 can 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

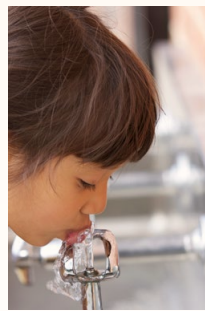
More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It's not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Lead in Home Plumbing

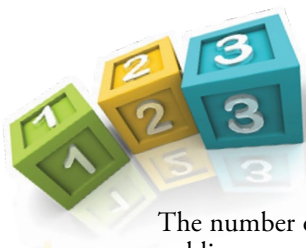


If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. (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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Our drinking water supply is provided entirely by groundwater. Groundwater is rain and snow that soaks through the ground and continues to move downward through pore spaces (small openings) in the soil until it reaches the aquifer under the city. The district operates three groundwater wells and a 750,000-gallon storage tank. We serve over 1,065 homes, schools, and businesses. We have applied for grant funding for a new storage tank.





BY THE NUMBERS

The number of Americans who receive water from a public water system.

300
MILLION

1
MILLION

The number of miles of drinking water distribution mains in the U.S.

The number of gallons of water produced daily by public water systems in the U.S.

34
BILLION

135
BILLION

The amount of money spent annually on maintaining the public water infrastructure in the U.S.

The number of active public water systems in the U.S.

151
THOUSAND

199
THOUSAND

The number of highly trained and licensed water professionals serving in the U.S.

The age in years of the world's oldest water, found in a mine at a depth of nearly two miles.

2
BILLION

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

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

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. Also, the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we show only those substances that were detected in our water. (A complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request.) Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less often than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Well 1 | | Well 3 | | Well 2C | | | |
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2020 | 10 | 0.004 | 6.9 | NA | 9.5 | NA | 7.3 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Carbofuran (ppb) | 2018 | 18 | 0.7 | NA | NA | ND | NA | ND ¹ | NA | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice, alfalfa, and vineyards |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2017 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.10 | NA | NA | NA | 0.12 ¹ | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2016 | 15 | (0) | 6.1 | NA | 2.22 | NA | 4.21 ¹ | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2017 | NA | NA | 150 | NA | 170 | NA | NA | NA | No | Erosion and leaching of natural deposits |
| Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm) | 2021 | 10 | 10 | 3.1 | NA | 0.64 | NA | 4.6 | NA | No | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

| | | | | Well 1 | | Well 3 | | Well 2C | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|---|
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Copper (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.44 | 0/10 | NA | NA | ND ¹ | 0/10 ¹ | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2020 | 15 | 0.2 | ND | 0/10 | NA | NA | ND ¹ | 0/10 ¹ | No | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |

| UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ² | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Well 1 | | Well 3 | | Well 2C | | |
| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm) | 2019 | | NA | NA | NA | NA | 282 | NA | Naturally occurring |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2015 | | 24 | NA | 13 | NA | 22 | NA | Erosion/leaching of natural deposits |

¹ Sampled in 2019.

² Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the State Board determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.