

# 2006 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Colusa Industrial Properties Report Date: June 14, 2007

*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 - December 31, 2006.*

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Two Groundwater Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well #1 and Well #2 Colusa Industrial Park

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving Colusa Industrial Properties on April 2, 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any contaminants: Wells-Water Supply, Chemical / Petroleum Processing / Storage Office Building Complex. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at: DHS Valley District Office 415 Knollcrest Dr. Suite 110 Redding Ca. 96002 Attn: Dan Cikuth (530) 224-4866 or at Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932 Attn: Jacob Kley (530)458-2118

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Public Participation is welcome and may be directed to Colusa Industrial Properties 50 Sunrise Blvd. Colusa Ca. 95932

For more information, contact: Jacob Kley Phone: ( 530 )458-2118

## **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 (USEPA).

**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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs or 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 which a water system must follow.

**Variations and Exemptions:** Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

<p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	<p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p>
---	--

**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*, which 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*, which 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**, 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.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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.

**TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA**

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria )	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(1)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(0)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

**TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	No. of samples collected	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) <b>2003</b> <b>2006</b>	10 No Results	8.2	0	[15]	(2)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from

						industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) <b>2003</b> <b>2006</b>	10 No Results	.11	0	[1.3]	(0.17)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 - 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)	12/7/06	115	97 – 110	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water
	12/8/05	97				
	6/9/05	97				
	1/6/05	110				
Hardness (ppm)	12/7/06	91.8	74 - 120	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water
	12/8/05	74				
	6/9/05	76				
	1/6/05	120				

\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum Well 2	5/16/2006	<50 ppb		[1000 ppb]	(600 ppb)	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Well 1	5/6/2003	120 ppb				
Well 2	5/6/2003	120 ppb				
Well 1	9/24/2002	<50 ppb				
Well 1	6/12/2001	<50 ppb				
Barium Well 2	5/16/2006	<100 ppb		[1000 ppb]	(2000 ppb)	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Well 2	5/23/2006	<100 ppb				
Well 1	5/23/2006	<100 ppb				
Well 2	7/1/2004	<100 ppb				
Well 2	1/8/2004	<100 ppb				
Well 1	1/8/2004	230 ppb				
Well 2	6/24/2003	<100 ppb				
Well 1	5/6/2003	120 ppb				
Well 2	5/6/2003	<100 ppb				
Well 1	9/24/2002	<100 ppb				
Well 1	6/12/2001	<100 ppb				
Gross Alpha Particle Activity						
Nitrate (as nitrate NO <sub>3</sub> ) Well 2	5/23/2006	<2.0 ppm		[45 ppm]	(45 ppm)	
Well 1	5/23/2006	<2.0 ppm				
Well 2	10/4/2005	<2.0 ppm				
Well 1	10/4/2005	<2.0 ppm				
Well 2	7/1/2004	<2.0 ppm				
Well 2	1/8/2004	<2.0 ppm				
Well 1	1/8/2004	<2.0 ppm				
Well 2	6/24/2003	<2.0 ppm				
Well 1	5/6/2003	<2.0 ppm				
Well 2	5/6/2003	<2.0 ppm				
Well 1	9/24/2002	<2.0 ppm				
Well 1	6/12/2001	<2.0 ppm				
TTHMs Treated Water Supply	9/12/2006	11.5 ppb		[80 ppb]	None	
	9/26/2005	ND				
	8/24/2004	8.7 ppb				
	8/24/2004	22 ppb				

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride Well 2	5/23/2006	16 ppm		[500 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring.
Well 1	5/23/2006	47 ppm				

	Well 2	7/1/2004	17 ppm				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	14 ppm				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	150 ppm				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	15 ppm				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	120 ppm				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	13 ppm				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	17 ppm				
Iron	Well 2	5/23/2006	<100 ppb		[300 ppb]	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 1	5/23/2006	<100 ppb				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	<100 ppb				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	<100 ppb				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	200 ppb				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	<100 ppb				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	<100 ppb				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	<100 ppb				
	Well 1	9/24/2002	640 ppb*				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	120 ppb				
Manganese	Well 2	5/23/2006	40 ppb		[50 ppb]	None	Erosion of natural deposits
	Well 1	5/23/2006	50 ppb				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	30 ppb				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	30 ppb				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	70 ppb*				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	40 ppb				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	70 ppb*				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	30 ppb				
	Well 1	9/24/2002	180 ppb*				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	30 ppb				
Specific Conductance	Well 2	5/23/2006	510 u/cm		[1600 u/cm]	None	Substances that form ions when in water
	Well 1	5/23/2006	620 u/cm				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	520 u/cm				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	490 u/cm				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	920 u/cm				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	510 u/cm				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	810 u/cm				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	490 u/cm				
	Well 1	9/24/2002	570 u/cm				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	540 u/cm				
Sulfate	Well 2	5/23/2006	26 ppm		[500 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring
	Well 1	5/23/2006	27 ppm				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	29 ppm				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	23 ppm				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	7.4 ppm				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	25 ppm				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	17 ppm				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	23 ppm				

	Well 1	6/12/2001	33 ppm				
TDS	Well 2	5/23/2006	290 ppm		[1000 ppm]	None	Naturally occurring
	Well 1	5/23/2006	370 ppm				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	360 ppm				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	320 ppm				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	540 ppm				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	340 ppm				
	Well 1	5/6/2003	450 ppm				
	Well 2	5/6/2003	290 ppm				
	Well 1	9/24/2002	350 ppm				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	320 ppm				
Zinc	Well 2	5/23/2006	<50 ppm		[5000 ppb]	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
	Well 1	5/23/2006	<50 ppb				
	Well 2	7/1/2004	<50 ppb				
	Well 2	1/8/2004	<50 ppb				
	Well 1	1/8/2004	<50 ppb				
	Well 2	6/24/2003	<50 ppb				
	Well 1	6/12/2001	<50 ppb				

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

\*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

### 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 USEPA’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. USEPA/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).

---



---



---



---



---

**Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

“Iron was found in Well #1 on 9/24/2002 at levels that exceeded the secondary MCL of 300 ppb. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g. color, taste, odor) and the staining for plumbing fixtures (e.g. tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. Iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits. Lab results after this date are below the MCL value.”

Manganese has been found in Well #1 at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ppb. Manganese is on the State’s Secondary standards list of chemicals and there is no associated health risk for this level of Manganese in the drinking water and the State has requested no further action on at this time. Manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Colusa Industrial Properties failed to sample for Lead and Copper in the distribution system during 2006 as required by the regulations.

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:**

*(Refer to page 1, “Type of water source in use” to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)*

**TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES**

<i>Treatment Technique</i> <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> 1 – Be less than or equal to ____ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed ____ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed ____ NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Summary Information for Surface Water Treatment**

---



---



---



---



---