

2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Water System Name: CITY OF SUSANVILLE

Report Date: JUNE 2010

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, 2009

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

Type of water source(s) in use: THE CITY SYSTEM HAS TWO (2) SPRINGS AND FOUR (4) WELLS

Name & location of source(s): CADY SPRINGS; BAGWELL SPRINGS; WELL NUMBER #1; WELL NUMBER #3; WELL NUMBER #4; WELL NUMBER #5

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The City's Drinking Water Source Assessment Program (DWSAP) was completed by the California Department of Health Services in 2002. "The City's sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recreational area surface water source, automobile gas stations, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, historic waste dumps/landfills, wastewater treatment plants. The sources are considered the most vulnerable to the following activities associated with the detection of nitrate, aluminum, iron, or arsenic: drinking water treatment plants, water supply and agricultural/irrigation wells, low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems, lagoons/liquid wastes, active landfills/dumps, junk/scrap/salvage yards, irrigated and nonirrigated crops, agricultural drainage, grazing & fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application."

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: THE SUSANVILLE CITY COUNCIL MEETS ON THE FIRST AND THIRD WEDNESDAYS OF EVERY MONTH AT 7:00 P.M. AT 66 NORTH LASSEN STREET, SUSANVILLE, CALIFORNIA 96130

For more information, contact RUSS BROWN Phone: (530) 257-1041

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

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.

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, 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.

The Tables 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

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	0	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

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	06/07	20	1.3	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	06/07	20	.15	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

Contaminant	Sample Date	Min	Max	Avg	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Possible Sources of Detected Contaminants in
Secondary Standards:		Aesthetic Standards					
Sodium (ppm)	2005 2008	6	81	34	N/A	N/A	Found in ground water and surface
Hardness (ppm)	2005 2008	29	120	77.5	N/A	N/A	Found in ground water and surface
Primary Standards:		Mandatory Health-Related Standards					
Aluminum (ppb)	2005 2008	0	820	137	1000	600	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2008	0	7	3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2000 2008	0	2	1	50	(100)	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2001 2008	0	0.81	0.22	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2009	0	9	1.5	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Standards:		Aesthetic Standards					
Chloride (ppm)	2002 2007 2008 2009	0	53.9	16.4	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppm)	2001 2008 2009	0	160	27	300	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micro-ohms)	2002 2008 2007 2009	161	569	311	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2001 2008	0	105	34	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2002 2008 2007 2009	120	382	210	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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ADDITIONAL 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 (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).