

377 J STREET

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531-4025

Administration / Finance Utilities (707) 464-6517 WPCF (707) 464-5416 (707) 464-7483

Public Works / Planning

(707) 464-9506 (707) 464-4405

Construction

(707) 464-4405

August 27th, 2023

State of California Department of Health Services 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101 Redding, Ca. 96002 Attention: Barry Sutter

RE: Consumer Confidence Report 2022

Dear Mr. Sutter;

This is our submittal of the attached:

1- Consumer Confidence report for 2022

9/27/23

2- 2022 eCCR Certification Form

If there are any questions, or if you need additional information, please contact me at (707) 465-5258.

Regards,

Regina Goodgame-Thill City of Crescent City

Laboratory Director

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2022

City of Crescent City Public Works Department 377 J Street, Crescent City, CA 95531 (707) 464-9506, Fax (707) 465-4405 www.crescentcity.org

PWS ID #: CA0810001



Continuing Our Commitment

The City of Crescent City is once again proud to present to you our annual consumer confidence report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. The City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Monday each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Del Norte County Flynn Center, 981 H Street, Board Chambers, Crescent City, CA. Please share with us your thoughts about the information in this report. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Crescent City a (707) 464-9506 para asistirlo en español.

Water Treatment Process

Using natural filtration through the sand and gravel bed 30 feet below the river, water is collected from intake lines (or fingers) driven into the gravel bed. Water is pumped southward to the treatment facility off Kings Valley Road, where chlorine is added to meet State standards. This is the extent of treatment. The City of Crescent City ceased adding Fluoride to its water supply on November 8, 2012 per ballot Measure A.

After treatment, the water enters the distribution system, consisting of booster pumps and storage tanks. The water is analyzed daily for: chlorine, turbidity and pH. In addition, weekly microbiological tests are analyzed from various locations throughout the system to further ensure healthy, high quality standards at your tap.

In March of 2022, Gov. Gavin Newsom issued an Executive Order N-7-22 proclaiming a state of emergency due to extreme and expanding drought conditions. SWRCB Resolution No. 2022-0054, is still in full effect ststewide prohibiting wasteful water use including:

- Hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes;
- Washing automobiles with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle;
- Turning off decorative water fountians;
- Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within 48 hours after measurable precipitation; and
- Pausing Irrigation ornamental turf on public street medians;
- Using water efficient indoor devices

Details of water conservation requirements can be found at http://www.saveourwater.com



Where Does My

Water Come From?

Water customers of the City of Crescent City are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from the Wild and Scenic Smith River. In 2022, 740 million gallons (daily average of 2.03 MGD) was collected through our Ranney Collector, which is located about 2 miles upstream from the Dr. Fine Bridge.



What is Cross-Connection?

Cross-connections that contaminate drinking water distribution lines are a major concern. A cross-connection is formed at any point where a drinking water line connects to equipment, systems containing chemicals or water sources of questionable quality. Cross-connection contamination can occur when the pressure in the equipment or system is greater than the pressure inside the drinking water line. Contamination can also occur when the pressure in the drinking water line drops due to fairly routine occurrences (main breaks, heavy water demand) causing contaminants to be sucked out from the equipment and into the drinking water line. Outside water taps and garden hoses tend to be the most common sources of cross-connection contamination at home. Garden hoses that are left lying on the ground may be contaminated by fertilizers, cesspools or garden chemicals. Improperly installed valves in your toilet could also be a source of cross-connection contamination. Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. We have surveyed all industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities in the service area to make sure that all potential cross-connections are identified and eliminated or protected by a backflow preventer. Visit https://www.epa.gov/dwsixyearreview/drinking-water-distribution-systems for more information on cross-connection contamination or call (800) 426-4791.

Important Health Information

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. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact David Yeager, Public Works Director at (707) 464-9506 or dyeager@crescentcity.org

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. All substances were under the State Water Resources Control Board Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). For the sake of simplicity, the results reported to you the users, are only those which are most commonly of interest to the public. Test results for all of the samples taken are available at City Hall upon request

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Substance (Unit of Measure)	No. of samples collected	Level Detected (90th % tile)	Sites Above AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) Schools (2019	35	8.6*	0	15	2	See below
Lead (ppb)(20)21) 30	<1.0*	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2021 (ppm)) 30	0.11	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

^{*}Updated results to reflect true 90th percentile.

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. The City of Crescent City 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 drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information about lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

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Substance (Unit of Measure)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	06/01/2022	1.9	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (ppm)	06/01/2022	57	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring.
Nitrate (as NO ₃) (ppm)	07/07/2022	ND	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Iron (ppb)	06/01/2022	110	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ppb)	06/01/2022	ND	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Aluminum (ppm)	06/01/2022	ND	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Magnesium (ppm)	06/01/2022	9.8	None	None	Naturally ocurring salts deposits
Calcium (ppm)	06/01/2022	6.8	None	None	from runoff and leaching.

Parameter (unit of measure) Av	erage	Range	MCL	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	15.5	14-17	80	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	11.5	9-14	60	Dyproducts of drinking water distriction

ROUTINE DAILY SAMPLING RESULTS MCL Range **Parameter** Units Average N/A 0.29-1.67 0.99 Chlorine residual ppm 7.65-7.99 ΡН PH Units 7.81 Turbidity NTU 0.17 0.10 - 1.00 5.0 Microbiological Results Microbiological Number of Source MCL **MCLG** Violation Contaminants Detections E.coli Human and animal fecal 0 NO 0 (distribution) E.coli 2 (1/2/22. 0 0 NO

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminanted with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

12/28/22

(Groundwater)

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or may 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 by-products 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 Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. SWRCB regulations 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Drinking Water Hot-line (1-800-426-4791).

Table of Definitions:

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

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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

(MRDLG): 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 con-taminants.

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

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Water Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a TT under certain conditions.

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) ${\bf ppq:}$ parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

An Assessment of the drinking water source for the City of Crescent City was completed in January 2004. Our source is most vulnerable to septic systems, animals, and illegal dumping into the Smith River. A copy can be obtained by contacting Barry Sutter at 707-576-2220.

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all EPA and State drinking water health standards. The City of Crescent City vigilantly safeguards its water supply and once again, we are proud to report that our system has never violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water S	lystem Name:	City of Cresce	ent City			
Water S	ystem Number:	CA 081001				
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Certified	by:					
Name: I	Eric Wier	0	Title: City	Manager		
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	Publication of	the CCR in a lo published notic		_	· ·	•

	\boxtimes	Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations):
		City Hall (377 J Street, Crescent City CA 95531)
		Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several
		persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
	H	
	Ш	Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listsery (attach a copy of the article or notice)
		Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach
		list of social media outlets utilized)
		Other (attach a list of other methods used)
\boxtimes	Fors	ystems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible
		net site at the following URL: www.crescentcity.org/media/2022CCR.pdf
		privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities
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Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

All water utility customers were notified of the consumer confidence report (CCR)t on their utility bills. For those whom have signed up for electronic bill pay a separate Email was sent out. Additionally the CCR was posted on the public bulletin board at City Hall and paper copies were made available at the City Hall Community Development Department as well as the Utility Billing Department.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Message placed on physical utility bills and sent to Online Billing customers:

2022 Crescent City Annual Water Quality Report Inbox x Crescent City Public Works <no-reply@cc.crescentcity.org> to me, bcc: smalltownretreats, bcc: lisakschomburg, bcc: pkcoots, bcc: aglider 21, bcc: allan.gerston, bcc: jott855, bcc: myersfamily love, bcc: chris186953, bcc: lhimmelreich 44, bcc: cao, bcc: vosborn 69, bcc: georentals, bcc: detweiler.katelyn, br

Notice: 2022 Crescent City Annual Water Quality Report

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In 2022, Crescent City Water detected 0 contaminants in the drinking water above the EPA accepted level for drinking water. Please go to www.crescentcity.org/media/2022CCR.pdf to view your 2022 annual water quality report and learn more about your drinking water. This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. For a translation of the water quality report or to speak with someone about the report please call (707) 464-9506. If you would like a paper copy of the 2022 Annual Water Quality Report mailed to your home, please call (707) 464-9506. Este reporte contiene las instrucciones mas recientes para obetener informacion importante sobre su agua potable. Traducir, o hablar con alguien que lo entienda.

City of Crescent City Public Works

← Reply → Forward