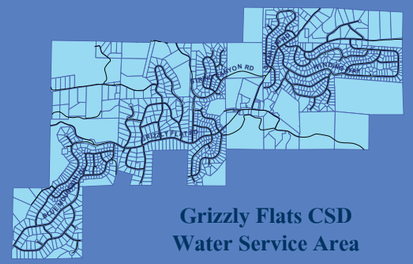
Water Update 2019



Capital Improvement Projects

Leak Detection Equipment used to help pinpoint location of leak

Every year, the Grizzly Flats Community Services District implements numerous projects and programs to deliver safe, pure, clean water to your faucet. Here is a summary of some of the projects the District has recently completed or have planned for the near future for the District's water system:

Leak Detection Survey

Using Prop 84 grant funding from the Department of Water Resources, we created a program and purchased equipment to detect leaks within our distribution system. Staff worked with a consultant to complete a system-wide survey with the new equipment, and checked all water mains and service lines for leaks. We are continuing to check the system for leaks on an annual basis.

Water Meter Replacements

We completed work on our Meter Replacement Project which was funded by the Prop 84 grant. A total of 300 water meters were replaced (about half the meters in our distribution system). These meters were 20+ years old, didn't have leak indicators and/or had extremely high reads.

Leak Repairs, New Water Meter and Replacement Valve Box & Lid Installations

In the last year staff repaired 18 leaks (2 water mains, and 16 service lines) and installed 1 new water meter. Additionally, four broken valve boxes and lids were replaced to protect the District's infrastructure.

Eagle Ditch Stream Gage Repairs

The District is required to measure water diversion flows for annual reporting to the State Water Resources Control Board. We have three stream gages that measure the raw water diversions in the Eagle Ditch pipeline. The gage equipment consists of sensors which sit inside pipe to measure flow, and loggers that are located outside pipe to record data. Last year, we repaired two data loggers and replaced one sensor so that we can continue to meet our state reporting requirements.

Road Remediation Project

Recently, seven temporary patches were remediated on Capps Crossing Road, Edgewood Circle, Deerwood Drive, Meadow Glen Drive, Tyler Drive (3) and Winding Way. This project had several phases including site preparation, slurry backfill and final asphalt paving.

Lead and Copper Sampling

The State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water requires water systems to monitor lead and copper levels at the consumers' taps. Monitoring is done every three years. Samples are taken by homeowners at their kitchen or bathroom tap in older homes that were most likely to have pipes, plumbing fittings, fixtures or solder that are not "lead free". 11 samples were taken and submitted for testing. We had one non-detect result for copper and three non-detect results for lead. None of the samples exceeded the maximum contaminant levels (mcls) for lead or copper. All customers who collected samples were sent letters notifying them of their individual results.

Customer Web Portal

We worked with Continental Utility Solutions, Inc. (the District's billing software company) to upgrade our "Customer Web Portal". The enhanced portal now gives customer's access to perform multiple tasks for their personal water accounts such as setting up auto-pay, posting one-time payments, requesting service calls, updating contact information, viewing recent water usage, verifying recent payments and confirming the current account balance.

2019 Energy Planning Assistance Program

Staff worked with Sierra Business Council to develop strategies and actions which could be implemented in the short and medium term to reduce the District's energy use and costs at our various facilities. First, an Energy Action Plan (EAP) was developed to help us understand our energy use and available opportunities to save money through energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects. We then developed a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory which helped us better understand the scale of emissions from the various sources within our operations. This project gave us a better understanding of steps we could take to improve our energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Pump Replacements

The pump system at Tyler Tank failed during a power outage last winter, resulting in low water pressure to some nearby residences. The GFCSD Board of Directors approved the purchase of a new dual system pump to replace the 10 HP pump and a new fire flow pump to replace the 30 HP pump at Tyler Tank. Additionally, the pump at Winding Way tank is currently inoperable, and will be included for replacement as part of the 2020/21 fiscal year budget. Replacing these pumps with more efficient models will allow us to improve our energy efficiency as recommended in our Energy Action Plan.

A summary of how the Grizzly Flats Community Services District is meeting or exceeding all EPA and State drinking water health standards

2019 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For additional information about your water, or to answer any questions about this report, please contact Jodi Lauther, General Manager at Grizzly Flats CSD (530) 622-9626.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

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 U.S. EPA'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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, radio-active 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; naturally-occurring or 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 (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 State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 Grizzly Flats Community Services District 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 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead. 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, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) 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.

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 Public Health Goal 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.

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

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

Abbreviations

µS/cm: Specific Conductance Units
LI: Langelier Index
mo: Monitored Only
n/a: Not Applicable
ND: Non Detectable
Ntu: Turbidity Units
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

2019 Water Quality Report

Water Sources: The water supplied to you by Grizzly Flats CSD includes surface water supplied through Eagle Ditch and is treated at the Districts two surface water treatment units and delivered through the Districts water distribution system.

Water quality data based on data years 2016 to 2019

Constituent	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	AVG	Typical Sources
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-Related Standards by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.						
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (Note: The following results are reported for the City's Service Area)						
Total Coliform Bacteria	#Tests	>5% or 1	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli			0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli			0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	20 - 38	24	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	30 - 46	38	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.26 - 1.35	0.80	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-Product Precursors	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.6 - 0.7	0.65	Various natural and manmade sources
SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards Established by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.						
Corrosivity (Langelier Index @ 60 C)	LI	Non-corrosive	n/a	n/a	-1.8	Natural or industrial influenced balance
Odor	Units	3	n/a	n/a	2	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	n/a	n/a	18	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influenced
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	n/a	n/a	35	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	ntu	5	n/a	n/a	0.35	Soil runoff
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS:						
None detected	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

SERVICE AREA

LEAD AND COPPER RULE:

CONSTITUENT	UNITS	AL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLES COLLECTED	90% LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	TYPICAL SOURCES
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	11	2.9	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	11	0.08	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCE:

Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional filtration; coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation.
Turbidity Performance Standards (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1. Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3. Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.678 NTU