

Water Update

2022



Grizzly Flats CSD
Water Service Area

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



2022

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For additional information about your water, or to answer any questions about this report, please contact Kim Gustafson, 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.

Capital Improvement Projects



District's Toyota Tacoma Service Truck Damage

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:

Chlorine Analyzer

The Chlorine Analyzer on Treatment Plant 2 stopped working during the Caldor Fire recovery and the equipment model had been discontinued. This equipment provides real-time chlorine analysis to optimize the disinfection process for our water treatment operators. Replacement equipment was purchased and installed by staff for approximately \$12,000.



New Prominent Chlorine Analyzer replaced older failed and discontinued analyzer equipment

Service Connections and Transfers

- Staff replaced 26 water service connections.
- 343 water service connections were located and/or repaired.
- There were 98 transfers of ownership in 2022: 21 homes and 77 lots within the burn scar.



PG&E Undergrounding Electric Utility Efforts

Toyota Tacoma

A suspension bracket broke and the District's Toyota Tacoma was disabled on the side of Old Mine Road when a debris truck crashed into it. The Toyota Tacoma was taken to a local collision center and was fully repaired.

Temporary Booster Pump Failure

The District's temporary booster pump seized in July 2022. A new Grundfos CMBE 10-45 pump was purchased, installed, and wired-in so that staff could restore water to the pressure system.

Grants

American Rescue Plan Act \$2,800,000 funding to replace the Clearwell tank, clean the raw water reservoir, install additional booster pumps, and upgrade the Water Treatment Plants.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for \$998,250 to remove hazard trees along Eagle Ditch Pipeline.

Recovery Efforts

Staff continue to work with the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) to procure funding so that the District's infrastructure can be returned to its pre-fire condition. Estimated total for recovery costs is \$15,000,000.

PG&E Undergrounding Damage

In 2022, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) undergrounding activities resulted in more than seventy (70) leaks throughout the distribution system. Although the PG&E leak repair costs exceeded \$25,000, reimbursement was not available to the District.

Overall, staff repaired seventy-seven (77) service line leaks and eighteen (18) water main leaks in 2022.



2022 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 District's two surface water treatment units and delivered through the District's water distribution system.

Water quality data based on data years 2022

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

MFL: Million fibers per liter

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)

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 - 1	3%	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	26 - 71	42	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	32 - 50	36	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.07 - 1.46	0.77	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-Product Precursors	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.52 - 1.23	0.85	Various natural and manmade sources
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0 - 9.1	2.2	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Sodium	ppm	0	0	1.9 - 4.7	3.1	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness	ppm	0	0	8.6 - 13	11	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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	-2.8 - -1.9	-2.3	Natural or industrial influenced balance
Odor	Units	3	3	0 - 1	0.5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	1,600	27 - 38	33	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influenced
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	1,000	33 - 35	34	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

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	10	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	10	0.013	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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	91.7%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.50 NTU

VIOLATION OF SURFACE WATER TT:				
VIOLATION	EXPLANATION	DURATION	ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT VIOLATION	HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE
Exceeded 0.3 NTU turbidity for more than 5% of the month for both Surface Water Treatment Plants #1 & #2.	On 12/19/2022 and 12/20/2022, we exceeded the turbidity limitations of more than 0.3 NTU during this time in both water treatment plants. Results showed that our raw water turbidity was over 3.0 NTU and our treated water approached 1.5 NTU. The water was filtered and disinfected with chlorine. The District contacted our regulators and notified them immediately.	2 days 12/19/2022 to 12/20/2022	We increased the amount of chlorine disinfectant as a precautionary measure. Even though the water was turbid, the water was safe to drink. We cleaned the filters performing additional backwashes, made adjustments to our chemicals used for treating the water. We isolated the raw water storage reservoir from both of our creek diversions due to the concern of very cold water from the snow melt runoff and to allow the reservoir time to settle since the raw water turbidity spiked to over 3.0 NTU. This allowed our water treatment process and treated water to return to below 0.3 NTU turbidity. We have identified an alternate coagulant chemical under evaluation compared to the chemical historically used by the District prior to the Caldor Fire. This evaluation is ongoing and we are working with our regulators who are monitoring the progress and success. Additional bacteriological sampling was performed on 12/20/2022 during the second day of elevated levels of turbidity. No bacteria was detected during this time or during the month of December 2022.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.