

# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report: Drinking Water Quality

California Redwood Company/Green Diamond Resource Company  
California Operations  
Korbel, California

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

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Korbel, CA community takes its water from two different wells located in the bed of the North Fork of the Mad River. These wells draw water from the sands and gravels of the riverbed at depths ranging from 125 to 200 feet. This naturally filtered water is then disinfected via chlorination and delivered without further treatment. One new well was installed in 2004, due to a casing failure.

The Timberlands Division now uses its water from the permitted water system for the saw mill and township. Additional water samples are collected at the Timberlands office to ensure safe drinking water standards are also met, at this location. The Timberlands system also has a separate chlorination system. We have a 2500 gallon storage tank for the Timberlands water system to eliminate draw down of the delivery pipes going to the sawmill.

During 2022, the California Redwood Company Korbel water system was staffed by one (1) California State Certified Drinking Water Distribution and Treatment Operator, with Grade D2 (Distribution 2), & Grade T2 (Treatment 2) Certifications. Our Lead Operator has attended Drinking Water Treatment Technology courses, maintaining eligibility for certification with the California State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water, until November 1, 2027.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all Federal and California State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Water Operator E. Steve Meurer at (707)840-6009.

California Redwood Company, Korbel routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023. For some water quality parameters regulated, the system is allowed to monitor for less often than once a year. The most recent testing performed is in accordance with current drinking water system regulations.

In the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

*MicroSeimens per centimeter ( $\mu S/cm$ )* - measure of substances that form ions when in water.

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Regulatory Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Action Level* - the Maximum Contaminant Level requiring enforcement.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Public Health Goal or PHG* - (mandatory language) 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.

## TEST RESULTS

(available for Year 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Sample Date (MM/DD/YY)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>									
1. Total Coliform Bacteria	N	ND			presence of coliform bacteria in < 5% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Monthly 2023	Naturally present in the environment.
2. E. coli	N	ND			presence of E. Coli bacteria in < 5% of monthly samples	N/A	0	Monthly 2023	Human and animal fecal waste; may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
3. Turbidity	N	ND		NTU	TT	N/A	N/A	04/13/23	Soil runoff.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>									
5. Alpha Activity, Gross	N	.652		pCi/L	15.000	N/A	zero	10/17/19-08/12/20	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
10. Aluminum	N	ND		ppb	1000.000	600.00	N/A	04/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
11. Antimony	N	ND		ppb	6.000	1.000	6.000	04/13/23	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
12. Arsenic	N	ND		ppb	10.000	.004	zero	04/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
13. Barium	N	ND		ppb	1000.000	2000.0	2000.0	04/13/23	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
14. Beryllium	N	ND		ppb	4.000	1.000	4.000	04/13/23	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
15. Cadmium	N	ND		ppb	5.000	.040	5.000	04/13/23	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
16. Chromium	N	ND		ppb	50.000	With-drawn Nov. 2001	100.00	04/13/23	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.

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(available for Year 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Sample Date (MM/DD/YY)	Likely Source of Contamination
17. Copper	N	.12663 = (Cu-90 <sup>th</sup> %)	ND-.13116	ppm	1.300 AL=1.300	0.300	1.3000	09/15/22	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
18. Fluoride	N	.1100		ppm	2.000	1.000	4.000	04/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
19. Lead	N	ND	ND-0.000	ppm	.015 AL=.015	.0002	zero	09/16/22	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
20. Mercury (inorganic)	N	ND		ppb	2.000	1.200	2.000	04/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
21. Nickel	N	ND		ppb	100.000	12.000	N/A	04/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories.
22. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.15		ppm	10.000 as N	10.000 as N	1.000	12/06/23	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
23. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	ND		ppb	1000.000 as N	1000.0 as N	1000.0	06/08/21	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
24. Selenium	N	ND		ppb	50.000	30.000	50.000	04/13/23	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive).
25. Thallium	N	ND		ppb	2.000	0.100	.5000	04/13/23	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
26. Iron	N	ND		ppb	300.000		N/A	04/13/23	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.

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(available for Year 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Sample Date (MM/DD/YY)	Likely Source of Contamination
27. Sodium	N	7.300		ppm			N/A	12/21/15	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
28. Hardness (Total) as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	N	180		ppm			N/A	12/21/15	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium.
29. 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP)	N	ND		ppt	5.000	0.7	N/A	06/08/21	Soil fumigant, industrial solvent, cleaning & degreasing agent, and paint remover.
30. Free Chlorine (mg/L)	N	1.00 avg.	.70 -1.30	ppm	2.00	.20-2.00	4.00	Monitored Daily (M-F)	Water Treatment Chemical added, providing available Free Chlorine; required for continuous disinfection of Drinking Water Storage and Distribution Systems.
31. TTHMs: Total Trihalomethanes	N	4.225 avg.	ND-8.450	ppb	80.000	N/A	N/A	10/04/22	Chlorinated Drinking Water disinfection by-product.
32. HAA5: Total Haloacetic Acids	N	ND	ND-0.000	ppb	60.000	N/A	N/A	10/04/22	Chlorinated Drinking Water disinfection by-product.
33. Chloride	N	8.300		ppm	500.000	N/A	N/A	4/13/23	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence.
34. Sulfate	N	6.800		ppm	500.000	N/A	N/A	4/13/23	Runoff/Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes.
35. Alkalinity TOTAL (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	N	150.000		ppm	0.000	N/A	N/A	2/11/16	Alkalinity measures the buffering capacity of water and/or its ability to resist change in pH.
36. Specific Conductance	N	300.000		µS/cm	1600.000	N/A	N/A	12/19/19	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
37. Chromium VI/ Hexavalent Chromium	N	3.0000		ppb	50.000	.020	N/A	12/10/14	Naturally occurring from geological formations, also from manufacturing of textile dyes, wood preservation, leather tanning, and anti-corrosion coatings.
38. Perchlorate	N	ND		ppb	6.000	1.000	N/A	12/06/22	Used in a variety of industrial products including missile fuel, fireworks, and fertilizers. Also occurs naturally.

# TEST RESULTS

(available for Year 2023)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Unit Measurement	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Sample Date (MM/DD/YY)	Likely Source of Contamination
39. Manganese	N	ND		ppb	50.000		N/A	4/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; used in various industries, including the manufacture of iron and steel alloys, batteries, glass, fireworks, various cleaning supplies, fertilizers, varnish, fungicides, cosmetics, and livestock feeding supplements.
40. Silver	N	ND		ppb	100.000		N/A	4/13/23	Erosion of natural deposits; ore mining and processing, product fabrication, and disposal. Often used in photography, electric and electronic equipment, sterling and electroplating, alloy, and solder.
41. Zinc	N	17.000		ppb	5000		N/A	4/13/23	Found naturally in water, most frequently in areas where it is mined; industrial waste, metal plating, and plumbing, also a major component of sludge.
42. Foaming Agents: (Surfactants-MBAS)	N	ND		ppm	.500		N/A	4/18/23	Water Treatment Chemical added, providing available Free Chlorine; required for continuous disinfection of Drinking Water Storage and Distribution Systems.
43. Color	N	3.00		C.U.-Color Units	15	N/A	N/A	4/13/23	Decaying leaves, plants, organic matter, copper, iron, and manganese.
44. Odor	N	ND		TON: Threshold Odor Number	3.000	N/A	N/A	4/18/23	Chlorinated Drinking Water disinfection by-product.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. A Boil Water Notice for the Korbel Drinking Water System was issued as a precautionary measure on 2/25/23, resulting from a pipe break on 2/24/23. After two (2) consecutive rounds of Bacteriological Sampling performed 2/27/23 and 2/28/23, it was determined the Korbel Drinking Water System was Absent of any Bacteriological Contamination. As a result, on 3/1/23, the Boil Water Notice for Korbel was lifted. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. A vulnerability study was done by Simpson in January 28, 2002. A copy of the study can be obtained at the Korbel, CA Office. Our wells are near office buildings, managed forestlands, nursery, surface waters of the Mad River, and a roadway. These wells are 200 feet deep so the vulnerability to outside contaminants is very low.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Prior to Drinking Water Treatment, contaminants may be present in source water, including:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

-**Total Coliform**: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

-**E. coli**: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for E. coli bacteria. E. coli is short for Escherichia coli. E. coli is a type of fecal coliform bacteria commonly found in the intestines of animals and humans. The presence of E. coli in water is a strong indication of recent sewage or animal waste contamination. During rainfalls, snow melts, or other types of precipitation, E. coli may be washed into creeks, rivers, streams, lakes, or ground water. When these waters are used as sources of drinking water and the water is not treated or inadequately treated, E. coli may end up in drinking water. When E. coli bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

-**Nitrates**: As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area, if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

-**Lead**: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers, as well. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of lead exposure are available from the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1 (800) 426-4791.**

### **Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. California Redwood Company/Green Diamond Resource Company 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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>.

Please call our office if you have any questions. CA Redwood/Green Diamond Resource Co. (707)668-4400.

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

Water System Name:	Green Diamond Resource Company- Korbek, CA
Water System Number:	1200715

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/25/24 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Theresa Taylor	Title: Environmental Administrator
Signature: <i>Theresa Taylor</i>	Date: 06/25/24
Phone number: (707) 668-3782	

*To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:*

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www. \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - 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)
  - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (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)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

### **Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification**

*Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.*

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval. Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

*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.*

The 2023 CCR is emailed to a list of all on-site Housing Residents served by the Korbelt Drinking Water System. The 2023 CCR is also posted in the Break Rooms at the Sawmill, as well as the Timberlands Office Building.

*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.*