# 2023-24 Consumer Confidence Report

**Palmer Creek Community Services District**

**450 N. Fortuna Blvd. Fortuna California**

**System PWS CA 1206004**

**Report Date:** 6/29/2025

**Type of Water Source in Use:** Ground Water, Confined Aquifer

Wells 1 and 2 are located in Drakes Gravel Yard, approx. 1 mile north of Fortuna.

**Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:** Public Water System #1206004 Drinking Water Source Assessment; Source water assessments have been completed for the wells serving Palmer Creek Community Services District. The sources are considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Mining - sand/gravel, Sewer collection systems, Utility stations – maintenance areas.

**Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:**

The Board of directors holds a meeting at 7 pm on the second Thursday of each month, at the district office at 450 N. Fortuna Blvd. For More Information, Contact: Kevin Farmer Phone: 707)725 0544

## About This Report

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 2023 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

***2023 CCR was not completed and therefore this report will include two years of reporting.***

## Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Palmer Creek CSD CA 1206004 PO Box 309 Fortuna Ca 95540 707 725 0544para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 以获得中文的帮助 Palmer Creek CSD CA 1206004 PO Box 309 Fortuna Ca 95540 707 725 0544

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Palmer Creek CSD CA 1206004 PO Box 309 Fortuna Ca 95540 707 725 0544 o tumawag sa para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ tại Palmer Creek CSD CA 1206004 PO Box 309 Fortuna Ca 95540 707 725 0544 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau ntawm Palmer Creek CSD CA 1206004 PO Box 309 Fortuna Ca 95540 707 725 0544rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

## Terms Used in This Report

| **Term** | **Definition** |
| --- | --- |
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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. |
| 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 (U.S. EPA). |
| 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 contaminants. |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| 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. |
| Regulatory Action Level  (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| Treatment Technique  (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique 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 (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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, 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, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1**. **Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Palmer Creek CSD water distribution system tests monthly for coliforms and found zero (0)

detection in 2023-24 calendar years. **0 Total Coliform Bacteria** (Naturally present in the environment) detected and **0 E.coli detected** (Human and animal fecal waste) ***See Table #6***

Table . Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| **Lead and Copper** | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of**  **Contaminant** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead (ppb) | July and  August  2022 | 10 | 0.0025 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Not Applicable | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | July and  August  2022 | 10 | 0.57  22.5252 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not  applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table3 Results for Sodium and Hardness

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Sodium  (ppm) | 07/02/  2019 | 12 | 12-15 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 3-24-20 | 170 | 170-200 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

**Micro grams per liter is the same as parts per million (ug/l =ppm)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent**  **(and**  **reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| TTHM(ppb) | 7/11/2023  10/29/2024 | 73  42 | 30-73 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water  disinfection |
| HAA5 (ppb) | 7/11/2023  10/29/2024 | 12  19 | 10.73-19 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water  disinfection |
| Free Chlorine  (ppm) | 2023-24 | 0.53 | 0.10-1.27 | 4 | 4 | Drinking water disinfectant  Added for treatment |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

( PPM is the same as Mg/l) “Raw “water is direct from the Wells (pre Filter)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)** | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **SMCL** | **PHG (MCLG)** | **Typical Source**  **of**  **Contaminant** |
| Iron ( mg/l) (filtered)  Iron (mg/l)  (pre filter) | 1/17/2025  1/17/2025 | ND  5.91 mg/l | 3.6 to 5.91mg/l |  |  | Leaching from natural deposits and industrial wastes |
| Manganese (mg/l(filtered)  Manganese  (mg/l Pre filter) | 1/17/2025  1/17/2025 | ND  1.11mg/l | 0.77 to 1.11mg/l |  |  | Leaching from natural deposits |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chloride (ppm)  **Raw (pre filter)** | 10/23/2024 | 20 | NA | 250Mg/l |  | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Total Dissolved Solids  **Raw (pre filter)** | 10/23/2024 | 220 mg/l | NA | 1000mg/l |  | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Fluoride  **Raw (pre filter)** | 10/23/2024 | 0.18 | NA | 2.0mg/l |  | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate  **Raw (pre filter)** | 10/23/2024 | 11 | NA | 250mg/l |  | Leaching from natural deposits and activities like mining , industrial discharge, agricultural runoff and wastewater treatment plants |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water.**

Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Note: A positive total coliform test in drinking water indicates the presence of bacteria that may suggest contamination, but not necessarily harmful bacteria. The system had no detection of coliform in 2023or 2024. If coliform was detected resampling would take place upstream, downstream, and original source of a positive coliform result.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Total No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** |  | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| *E. coli*  *Raw well water* | 2023-24  2023-24 | 0 |  | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Total Coliform Bacteria  Raw well water | 2023-24  2023-24 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

### Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

|  |
| --- |
| **None** |

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Palmer Creek CSD 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at*** [***http://www.epa.gov/lead***](http://www.epa.gov/lead)***.***

*Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can cause new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems*

**Required Notice: For Failure to Complete Lead service Line Inventory**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER SERVICE LINES**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

**Palmer Creek CSD failed to complete an initial service line inventory by the deadline as required by U.S. EPA.**

The Palmer Creek Community Services District “PCCSD” was recently required to conduct an inventory of all water service lines, which is the pipe that connects your ***Home*** to the water main. The purpose of the inventory is to identify the material of these service lines and fittings, including the customer-owned side of the water service line. PCCSD should have completed the inventory by October 16, 2024, but it did not. As a result, the pipe that connects your home to the water main was not identified by the deadline and is considered an unknown material. Lead service lines or certain galvanized pipes can potentially place you at risk for exposure to lead. Therefore, your service line material will need to be identified. The District routinely monitors for lead in the distribution system and the most recent water sample results Sampled in July and August of 2022 showed that the 90th percentile of all lead levels measured in the distribution system was below the action level for lead in drinking water is 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L) or 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L).

The most recent water sampleresults do not exceed the action level of 0.015 mg/L for lead.

Background for PCCSD water system. The System as many of you know was installed 1997 and therefore all materials “water mains, service line from meter to the house, meter, and backflow devices are all lead free” used in construction of the water system are free from lead.

***As of this report:***

***The Lead and Copper Rule Revisions initial inventory for Palmer Creek CSD (CA1206004) has been submitted and the inventory has been approved by the Division of Drinking Water’s Lead and Copper Rules Unit. Please Call the office with any concerns.***

**PFAS are know as “Forever Chemicals” can contaminate water sources and can be a serious problem. The districts wells were tested 8/8/2024 and No PFAS were detected.**

**CA1206004\_004\_004, WELLS 01 & 02 COMBINED RAW *- NO PFAS DETECTED***

**PFAS Background**

1. PFAS definition

PFAS, or Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances, are a large group of man-made

substances that do not occur naturally in the environment and are resistant to

heat, water, oil, grease, and stains. Since the 1940s, PFAS have been used in

industry and consumer products, such as non-stick cookware, waterproof

clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, some firefighting foams, and

products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS can be found in a variety of

consumer products and in groundwater.

2. PFAS concerns

Long term exposure to PFAS is potentially harmful to health. A recent review

from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) outlines that

over a long time PFAS may:

- Decrease fertility and birth weight.

- Weaken a body’s ability to fight disease.

- Increase the risk for some cancers, asthma, thyroid disease, and liver

damage.

- Increase cholesterol levels (which can increase the risk for heart attack or

stroke).

Because of the potential health risks of PFAS, the State Water Board requires

monitoring PFAS to protect drinking water quality. Monitoring PFAS in drinking

water ensures that your water remains safe to drink and helps the State Water

Board to protect public health.

3. PFAS found in the environment

PFAS can be found in air, water, and soil in and around manufacturing facilities.

Although these releases have been declining since companies began phasing

out the production and use of several PFAS in the early 2000s, PFAS are very

stable in the environment and are resistant to breaking down. They remain in the

environment and the human body for long periods of time. Some PFAS are

volatile and can be carried long distances through the air, which may lead to

contamination of soil and groundwater far from the source of the PFAS emission.

4. Sources of PFAS The primary sources of PFAS are: fire training/fire response sites, industrial sites

landfills, and wastewater treatment plants/biosolids.

Please call Office with any concerns.