**Date:** 05-07-2021

► **PLEASE DELIVER IMMEDIATELY**

**Total Pages:** 8

**TO** State Water Resources Control Board
Attn: Wei Chang

**FAX** _____ **PHONE** _____

# FAX

**M E S S A G E**

See attached 'CCR' Certification Form
- Completed -

plus copy of: 2020 CCR
for Sierra Highlands CSD
(Bishop, CA)
System # 1400007

**FROM** Diane Finkbeiner, SHCSD
Secretary

**FAX** _____ **PHONE** (760) 873-4302

# FAX

*If transmission fails, please contact sender.*

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# APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

## Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

| | |
|---|---|
| Water System Name: | Sierra Highlands Community Services District |
| Water System Number: | 1400007 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 05-05-2021 (*date*) 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: Diane M. Finkbeiner | Title: Secretary |
| Signature: Diane M. Finkbeiner | Date: 05-07-2021 |
| Phone number: (760) 873-4302 | blank |

*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)

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: ***Sierra Highlands Community Services District***

Report Date: *04-01-2021*

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: *Groundwater*

Name and General Location of Source(s): *Three wells (Bishop, CA: #003 Carol Lane / #002 South Barlow Lane / #005 North Barlow Lane*

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: *A source water assessment of these sources was completed in September of 2002. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with any detected contaminants: sewer collection services and animal activities.*

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: *Board Meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the 3rd Monday of every odd-numbered month. Owing to COVID-19 restrictions on group meetings, the Board conducted all meetings from March 2020 throughout the year via ZOOM.*

For More Information, Contact: *Fred Finkbeiner, General Manager* Phone Number: *(760) 920-0680*

## 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 to December 31, 2020 and may include earlier monitoring data.

## 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 [**Sierra Highlands CSD**] a [Phone: (*760) 920-0680*] para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 這份報告含有關於您的飲用水的重要訊息。請用以下地址和電話聯繫 [**Sierra Highlands CSD**] 以獲得中文的幫助: [*P.O. Box 782, Bishop, CA*] [Phone: *(760) 920-0680*].

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [**Sierra Highlands CSD** / *P.O. Box 782, Bishop, CA*] o tumawag sa [Phone: *(760) 920-0680*] 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 [**Sierra Highlands CSD**] tại [ *(760) 920-0680]* 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 [**Sierra Highlands CSD**] ntawm [Phone: *(760) 920-0680* ] rau 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. |
| **Standards Primary Drinking Water (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 million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| **ppt** | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| **ppq** | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| **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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample *(a)* | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (State Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive | None | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (b) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| 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) | 07-20-20 | 13 | N/D | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 07-20-20 | 13 | 0.147 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (ppm) | 04-28-20 | 6.2 | 6.2 – 6.2 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 04-28-20 | 58 | 58 – 58 | 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**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate | 04-28-20 | .59 | .59 - .59 | 10 | 10 | Runoff & leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks & sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

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

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 04-28-20 | N/D | N/D | 500 | N/A | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater. |
| Specific Conductance | 04-28-20 | 150 | 150 – 150 | 1600 | None | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence. |
| Iron (ppm) | 04-28-20 | N/D | N/D | .3 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Manganese (ppm) | 04-28-20 | N/D | N/D | .05 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits. |
| Sulfate | 04-28-20 | 7.4 | 7.4 – 7.4 | 500 | N/A | Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes. |
| Turbidity | 04-28-20 | 0.20 | 0.20 – 0.20 | 5 | N/A | Turbidity has no health effects. High levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms … including |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | bacteria, viruses, & parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. |
| | | | | | | |

## Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | | | | | |

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 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 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. **Sierra Highlands 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.