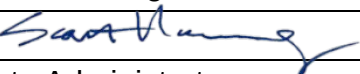


**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State  
Water Board's website at  
[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Water System Name:   | North Lakeport CSA No. 21 |
| Water System Number: | 1710021                   |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 6, 2022 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.

|                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Certified by:                                                                                |
| Name: Scott Hornung                                                                          |
| Signature:  |
| Title: Deputy Administrator                                                                  |
| Phone number: (707) 263-0119                                                                 |
| Date: July 14, 2022                                                                          |

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

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: Delivered via USPS
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet on June 30, 2022 at [http://www.lakecountycalifornia.gov/overnment/Directory/Special\\_Districts/About\\_Us/consumer.htm](http://www.lakecountycalifornia.gov/overnment/Directory/Special_Districts/About_Us/consumer.htm)
  - ☐ 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)
  - ☐ 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 address: **[INSERT INTERNET ADDRESS]**
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: North Lakeport CSA-21

Report Date: June 29, 2022

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Clear Lake, intake screen located 900 feet off shore.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Drinking Water Assessment, January 2003; The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants in the water supply: Lake recreation and Agriculture drainage. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities NOT associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Managed forests.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Lake County Board of Supervisors regular meeting at 9:00 a.m. on the first four Tuesdays of each month, 255 N. Forbes Street, Lakeport, CA 95453.

For More Information, Contact: Scott Hornung, Deputy Administrator, Phone: (707) 263-0119.

### 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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Non-English Language - Spanish

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse North Lakeport CSA-21 a 55 Worley Drive, Lakeport, Ca 95453 para asistirlo en español.

### 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 <i>E. coli</i> 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).                                                                                                |

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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>               | (In the year)<br>0        | 0                          | (a) | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)**

| Microbiological Contaminants      | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL                           | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria           | (In a month)<br>0         | 0                          | 1 positive monthly sample (a) | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> | (in the year)<br>0        | 0                          | 0                             | None | Human and animal fecal waste         |

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

**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 | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL  | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                                 |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb)      | 8-11-2021<br>8-18-2021 | 10                       | 5.4                                        | 0                      | 15  | 0.2 | 0                                       | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)    | 8-11-2021<br>8-18-2021 | 10                       | 0.14                                       | 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)                                  | 07-02-19    | 10             | N/A                 | None | None       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring                                                       |
| Hardness (ppm)                                | 07-02-2019  | 126            | N/A                 | 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                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Arsenic (µg/L)                                | 07-21-2021  | 8.9            | N/A                 | 10         | 0.004              | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (mg/L)                               | 7-21-21     | 0.21           | N/A                 | 2.0        | 1                  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that                                           |

|                                                |                                                      |       |                      |    |     |                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|----|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                |                                                      |       |                      |    |     | promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| <b>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)</b>    | 10-27-2021<br>07-21-2021<br>04-05-2021<br>01-19-2021 | 66.6  | 35.17- <b>98.72*</b> | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                |
| <b>HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)</b> | 10-27-2021<br>07-21-2021<br>04-05-2021<br>01-19-2021 | 50.18 | 26- <b>81.9*</b>     | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection                                |

**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                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Iron (µg/L)                                   | 07-02-2019  | 110            | N/A                 | 300  | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes           |
| <b>Manganese (µg/L)</b>                       | 07-02-2019  | <b>58*</b>     | N/A                 | 50   | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits                              |
| Turbidity (NTU)                               | 07-02-2019  | 1.6            | N/A                 | 5    | N/A        | Soil runoff                                                 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)                 | 07-02-2019  | 160            | N/A                 | 1000 | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm)                  | 07-02-2019  | 260            | N/A                 | 1600 | N/A        | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (mg/L)                               | 07-02-2019  | 5.8            | N/A                 | 500  | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Sulfate (mg/L)                                | 07-02-2019  | 5.2            | N/A                 | 500  | N/A        | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| N/A                                           | N/A         | N/A            | N/A                 | N/A                | 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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. [Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2021. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective July 1, 2021.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

**Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| Violation                               | Explanation                                          | Duration      | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)    | Poor lake quality due to low lake levels and drought | Two instances | Increase use of Ozone              | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |
| HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L) | Poor lake quality due to low lake levels and drought | Two instances | Increase use of Ozone              | Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in                                                                                                                                                      |

|                        |                                                      |                 |                       |                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                        |                                                      |                 |                       | excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.                                                   |
| Odor Secondary DWS MCL | Poor lake quality due to low lake levels and drought | Three instances | Increase use of Ozone | Regulated contaminants with secondary MCLs have no mandatory health effects language, as they are set on the basis of aesthetics. |

### For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

|                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)                      | [Enter Treatment Technique]                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process) | <p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to 0.2 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.</p> |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.                   | 99.6%                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year                                                  | 0.54                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements                                      | 0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

### Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| N/A       | N/A         | N/A      | N/A                                | N/A                     |

### Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

## Source Water Protection and Water Conservation Tips for Consumers

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use U.S. EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste – Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water". Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers – a 5 minutes shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They are inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaking toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <https://www.epa.gov/watersense> for more information.