

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

2021

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: Eastern Regional Landfill

Water System Number: 3105779

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/29/2022 (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.

Certified by: Name: Phil Barker
Signature: [Signature]
Title: SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER / CPO
Phone Number: (530) 886-4935 Date: 6-29-2022

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: CCR WAS DELIVERED IN PERSON to: TART Dispatch, BUS SHED BREAKROOM, TTSD BREAKROOM, TTSD Dispatch, + Z Residence.
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at 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) SEE ABOVE.
 - ☐ 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: www.
- ☐ For privately-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) <u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) <u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) <u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	(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 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	99 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2020	5	ND	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	2020	5	201.54	0	1300	0.3	0	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2009	6.3	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2009	71	N/A	N/A	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 (reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	0.86	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	2020	11.01	1000	2000	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N (ppm)	2021	ND	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	2020	1.0	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (µg/L)	2020	<0.5	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
1,3-Dichloropropene (ng/L)	2020	<0.5	500	200	Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on croplands

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	2009	3	15	15	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2016	0.63	500	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (ppm)	2009	100	1000	N/A	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2009	0.24	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Hardness (ppm)	2009	71	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether [MTBE] (µg/L)	2020	<15	5		Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories

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).



Cranmer Engineering, Inc.
Integrated Engineering Services

May 27, 2022

CCR Client

Re: Accompanying Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

1. Please read the report carefully and let us know if you feel something needs to be changed, such as system information, incorrect results, wording of violation statements, etc. Much of the report is language that is mandated by State guidelines and cannot be changed.
2. Copy the document as necessary and distribute to the water user per one of the methods listed in the certification form.
3. **IMPORTANT:** Fill out the Certification Form and send it along with a copy of the CCR to your health department regulator. We do not send a copy directly to them because they need your certification that you actually distributed the reports to your water consumers.
4. Thank you for choosing CEI for your analysis and CCR needs.

Sincerely,

CRANMER ENGINEERING, INC.

Integrating people, land and water.

1188 East Main Street, Grass Valley, CA 95945
Phone: (530) 273-7284 | Fax: (530) 273-9507 | www.cranmerengineeringinc.com



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