

2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **DOWNIEVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT**

Report Date: March 1, 2021

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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse [Downieville Publica Utilita Distracto] a [PO Box 444, Downieville, CA 95936 – 530-289-2774] para asistirlo en español.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface, live stream

Name & general location of source(s): Pauley Creek, 500' +/- upstream of confluence with Downie River

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Current Assessment Report is dated May 2015

Time and place of regularly scheduled Board meetings for public participation:

The Board meets in regular session on the second Thursday of each calendar quarter in the Courthouse at 6 PM.

For more information, contact: Dick Melim at 530-274-3566

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level
AWQR	Annual Water Quality Report
CCR	Consumer Confidence Report
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CT	Contact-Time
CWS	Community Water System
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DLR	Detection Limit for Purposes of Reporting
DWSRF	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
FBRR	Filter Backwash Recycling Rule
GWR	Ground Water Rule
GWUDI	Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water
HAA5	Sum of Five Regulated HAAs, <i>i.e.</i> , Monochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid
HAA6Br	Sum of Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dibromochloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Tribromoacetic Acid
HAA9	Sum of Bromochloroacetic Acid, Bromodichloroacetic Acid, Chlorodibromoacetic Acid, Dibromoacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, Monochloroacetic Acid, Tribromoacetic Acid, and Trichloroacetic Acid
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HMX	Octahydro-1,3,5,7-tetranitro-1,3,5,7-tetrazocine
HSC	Health and Safety Code
IESWTR	Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
LCR	Lead and Copper Rule
LPA	Local Primacy Agency
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average
LT1ESWTR	Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule

LT2ESWTR	Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MDA	Minimum Detectable Activity
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MIBK	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
mrem	millirems
mrem/yr	millirems per year
N/A	Not Applicable
ND	Non-Detected
NDEA	N-Nitrosodiethylamine
NDMA	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
NDPA	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
NL	Notification Level
NTNCWS	Nontransient-noncommunity Water System
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
PDWS	Primary Drinking Water Standard
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid
PFHpA	Perfluoroheptanoic acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
PHG	Public Health Goal
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion
ppt	parts per trillion
PWS	Public Water System
RAA	Running Annual Average
RDX	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1-3-5-triazine
RTCR	Revised Total Coliform Rule
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
Stage 1 D/DBPR	Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule
Stage 2 D/DBPR	Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWTR	Surface Water Treatment Rule
TBA	Tertiary Butyl Alcohol
TCP	1,2,3-Trichloropropane
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TNT	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TT	Treatment Technique
TTHM	Total Trihalomethanes, or Sum of Four Regulated THMs, <i>i.e.</i> , Chloroform, Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, and Bromoform
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

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 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.

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)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (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 <i>E. coli</i> positive	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (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*.

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/28/19	10		None	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of building water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
DHS	06/06/18	8	1.75	None*	15	0.2		
	08/21/18			*1-resample				
Copper (ppm)	08/28/19	10	0.19	None	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of Building plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	09/12/13	2.0	NA	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	09/02/15	91	NA	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/27/20	48	0 - 22 µg/L	80	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.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids)	8/27/20	15	0 - 8.3 µg/L	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
None						
Intentionally Blank						

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
None					

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. [Downieville P.U.D.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.5 NTU</u> in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1 NTU</u> for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>1 NTU</u> at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.23 (04/14/20)
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

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

N/A

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct no Level 1 assessment(s).

During the past year we were required to conduct no Level 2 assessment(s).

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

We found no *E. coli* bacteria in 2020.
