

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: Lewiston Community Services District (Lewiston CSD)

Report Date: 03/14/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water, Wells.

Name and General Location of Source(s):

- Surface Water Source: Trinity River, one half mile upstream from Lewiston Turnpike Road Bridge.
- Groundwater Source: Well No. 4 on Trinity Dam Boulevard. Wells No.2 and No. 6 on Donner Street.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Assessment Date-May 2003. Surface water is most vulnerable to historic mining operations.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: First Tuesday of the month, 7 P.M., 130 Texas Ave, Lewiston, California.

For More Information, Contact: Nicole Harris at (530) 244-0202.

### 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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

### 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.

Term	Definition
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 salt and metals, that can naturally occur 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 naturally occur or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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 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>	Year 2024 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 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	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/23/2022 To 08/30/2022	10	2.69	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/23/2022 To 08/30/2022	10	.393	0	1.3	0.3	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)	2016	10	2-12	None	None	Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2016	140	44-190	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**

<b>Chemical or Constituent (And reporting units)</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
Arsenic (ug/L)	11/30/2022	2.47		10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	11/30/2022	0.0092		1	2	Discharges of oil wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	11/30/2022	0.00249		AL=1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (mg/L)	11/30/2022	0.13		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth;
HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (mg/L)	4/4/2023 5/24/2023 8/17/2023 12/19/2023	15	5-22	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nickel (ug/L)	11/30/2022	1.06		100	12	Erosion of natural deposits;

						discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	8/7/2024	0.18	<0.1-0.33	10 (as N)	N/A	N/A
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ug/L)	8/20/2024	33	33	80	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
Chloride (mg/L)	11/30/2022	2.17		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO <sub>4</sub> (mg/L)	11/30/2022	5.10		500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	11/30/2022	198		1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc	11/30/2022	0.0022		5.0		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
No Detections to Report					

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. Lewiston 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. [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>.

**Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*:**

<sup>a</sup> All water systems are required to comply with the state Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). Water systems are also required to comply with the federal LCR, and its revisions and corrections. The 2007 Short-term Revisions of the LCR included mandatory language requirements that have not yet been adopted by the State Water Board.

**State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):**

✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: When a water system exceeds a TT trigger specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.7(b) and (c) and then fails to conduct the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.8.

✓ Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: For a seasonal system, failure to complete the requirements in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.9. Under the State RTCR, a seasonal system means a non-community water system (i.e., nontransient-noncommunity water system or a transient-noncommunity water system) that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating session.

**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
No Violations to Report				

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 8. 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

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**

<b>Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample:</b> Not Applicable
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<b>Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies:</b> Not Applicable
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**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
No Violations to Report				

**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)	Direct Filtration System
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	80.6%



Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	1.00 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	3

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 in compliance with filtration requirements.

### Summary Information for Violation of Surface Water TT

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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Turbidity Performance Standards	High river turbidity after rain event	4 days in February 2024	Adjusted SCADA to reduce filter run time when high turbidity is detected.	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
Turbidity Performance Standards	High river turbidity after rain event	4 days in March 2024	Shut down filter plant during high raw water turbidity levels	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated

				headaches.
Turbidity Performance Standards	Turbidity alarms were accidentally disabled	6 days in May 2024	Turbidity alarms reenabled and operators were trained to check alarm status	Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption:** Not Applicable