

APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Improvement District No. 1
Water System Number:	5400968

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 20220610 (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: Sarah Bradley	Title: Chief Operator
Signature: <i>Sarah Bradley</i>	Date: 20220609
Phone number: (530)244-1453	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) **Posted in public 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)
- Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- 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 URL: www._____
- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

- Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____
- Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.
- Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).
- Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

--



2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Improvement District No. 1
Report Date: 20220610

Type of water source(s) in use: Ground Water

Name & general location of source(s): Well 01 Wagon-wheel, Well 05 River well, Well 06 Raw

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: None completed by SWRCB or other agency to date.

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

Contact Board President Michael Wall for more information CSDWater@gmail.com

For more information, Sarah Bradley (530) 244-1453
contact: Phone:

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Table with 2 columns defining water quality terms: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS), Secondary MCLs, Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS), Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG), Treatment Technique (TT), Public Health Goal (PHG), Regulatory Action Level (AL), Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL), Variances and Exemptions, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG), ND, ppm, ppb, ppt, ppq, pCi/L.

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 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 by-products 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 USEPA 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, 7, 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.

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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	8-4-2020	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-4-2020	5	4	3	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)	6-14-2021	32.37	64, 4.1, 29	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring



Hardness (ppm)	6-14-2021	161	280, 30, 173	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
----------------	-----------	-----	--------------	------	------	--

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANICS						
Aluminum, ppm	6-14-2021	0	0, 0, 0	1000	0.6	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
Barium, ppb	6-14-2021	0	0, 0, 0	1000	-	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium. Hexavalent, ppb	6-14-2021	0	0, 0, 0	50	-	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (F, Natural Source), ppm	6-14-2021	0.225	0.15, 0, 30	4.0	-	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	6-11-20	2.20	0, 0, 2.20	45	23.0	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perchlorate, ppm	6-11-20	0	0, 0, 0	6.0	1.0	Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland, and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse affects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
HAA5, ppm	9-30-2021	3.1 UG/L		60	-	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM, ppm	9-30-2021	0.6		80	-	By-product of drinking water disinfection



ORGANICS						
Turbidity, NTU	6-14-2021	0.31	0.12, 0.42, 0.40	5	-	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
RADIOLOGICAL						
Gross Alpha MDA95, PCI/L	1-16-20	13.4 PCI/L	-	3.001	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 MDA 95, PCI/L	N/A		-	1.001	-	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 MDA 95, PCI/L	N/A		-	1.001	-	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	6-14-21	133.33	159, 41, 200	-	-	
Chloride, ppm	6-14-21	71.93	180, 1.8, 34	250	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Calcium	6-14-21	48	83, 10, 51	-	-	
Hardness, Total (as CaCO ₃)	6-14-21	161	280, 30, 173	-	-	
Magnesium	6-14-21	9.7	17, 1.10, 11	-	-	
Sulfate, ppm	6-14-21	8.83	14, 2.5, 10	500	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), ppm	6-14-21	313	610, 59, 270	1000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.

Table 6 – detection of UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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 USEPA’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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. Improvement District 1 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Table 8 - sampling results showing TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES				
Treatment Technique (a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)			CDPH approved alternative filtration technology.	
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 _0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.	

	2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>5.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100 %
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	
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.
- * Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

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
