APPENDIX F: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

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)

Water System Name:	Groveland CSD
Water System Number:	5510009

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July1, 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: Greg Dunn
Signature:
Title: CPO
Phone number: 209.628.9172
Date: 6/16/22

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: _____

☒"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.gcsd.org
- ☐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: _____

☐*For investor-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c)

Revised January 2022

GCSD

Groveland Community Services District

2021 Water Quality Report

Groveland Community Services District
18966 Ferretti Road
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Groveland, California, 95321

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Visit our web site at: www.gcsd.org

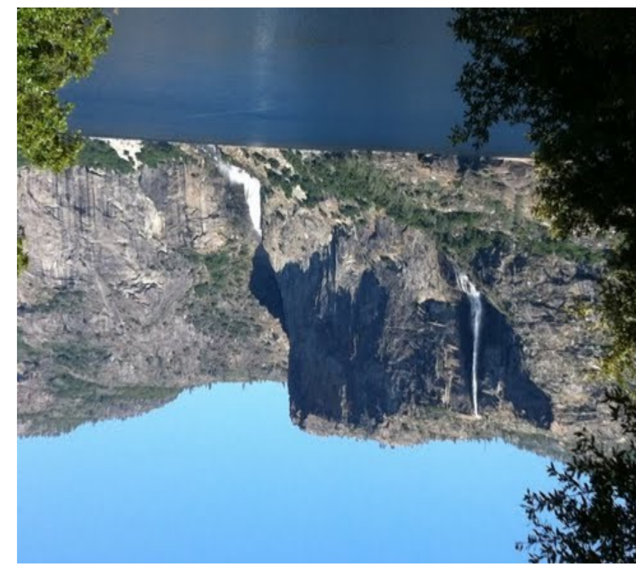
The Pall Trailer is known as the Alternative Water Supply (AWS) treatment plant. The AWS was installed in 2008. It is capable of producing 600 gallons per minute of treated water drawn from Pine Mountain Lake. During a tunnel outage, or emergency situation, the AWS treatment plant is capable of providing a safe drinking water supply to all GCSD customers.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend our regularly scheduled Board meetings held on the second Tuesday of each month, beginning at 10:00 a.m. in the Groveland Community Services District's boardroom, at 18966 Ferretti Road, Groveland, California. GCSD's Board meetings are an excellent way to learn about water and wastewater issues that directly affect you and everyone in the Groveland, Big Oak Flat, and Pine Mountain Lake areas. Your participation is appreciated. Current information is available on our web site www.gcsd.org.

Where Your Water Comes From

GCSD obtains the majority of its water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission's (SFPUC) Hetch Hetchy Reservoir supply by pumping from a deep conveyance tunnel southeast of town, known as the Mountain Tunnel. The water originates in Yosemite National Park as snow melt from a large pristine watershed in the High Sierra. With controlled human contact and granite-type geology, the mineral content of this water is lower than most



bottled water, and the bacterial counts approach zero. Because of the high quality of our source water, the District obtained a Filtration Avoidance permit (no filtration process required) on April 22, 1998, and during 2007 and 2008 began using disinfection-by-chloramination and ultraviolet disinfection to kill any pathogens, including *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*, that may be present in its surface water supply.

Water Conservation Tips

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. Get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day and up to 7,300 gallons a year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an undetectable toilet leak. Fix it and you could save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.
- Replace shower heads with new, low flow models. They are inexpensive and by replacing just one, the average family can save 2,900 gallons per year. By using less hot water, you'll also save on your energy bill.

District Toilet and Showerhead Rebates

The District currently offers rebates to its customers who replace high flow toilets and shower heads with new low flow ones. Water customers can receive a $50 rebate per new low flow toilet and customers on Sewer and Water can receive $100 per toilet, with a maximum of two (2) rebates per household.

Water and Sewer customers can also receive a $20 rebate for installing a new 1.5 gallons per minute or less showerhead, with a maximum of two (2) per household.

Sampling Results

The District routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. The results contained in this report are for the monitoring period of January 1, 2021, through December 31, 2021.

This report contains results from laboratory testing, excluding contaminants that were not detected, or that were detected at a level below the state's detection level for the purposes of reporting (DLR). This information has been compiled in the tables on the back of this pamphlet to show what these contaminants were.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA, and the State Water Resources Control 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 proved the same protection for public health.

The chart lists 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 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.

Terms Used In This Report

Action Level (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. EPA.

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

Ppb/µg (parts per billion) : One part of substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

Ppm/mg (parts per million): One part of substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed and MCL or not comply with a treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million of milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion of micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Ppq: pars per quadrillion or pictogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

2021 WATER QUALITY DATA

Groveland Community Services District, Groveland, California

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Substance or Parameter	Unit	MCL/MRDL	(MCLG)	Range	Average	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
CLARITY						
Turbidity—Raw Source Water	NTU	5	NS	0.14-0.91	0.2	Primarily related to soil runoff (erosion) which is made up of suspended matter that interferes with light
Turbidity—Finished Water	NTU	5	NS	0.13-0.97	0.3	Primarily related to soil runoff (erosion) which is made up of suspended matter that interferes with light
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Total Coliform —Raw Water	#	(a)	0	<2-170	13.2	Naturally present in the environment from decomposition of organic matter; may be an indication of fecal waste
Fecal Coliform—Raw Water	#	(b)	0	<2-17	2.2	Related to human and animal waste
DISINFECTION BY PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS						
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	µg/L	80	NS	14.1-15.9	14.7	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced TTHMs to below MCL's
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	µg/L	60	NS	19.9-35.8	27.3	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection using chlorine; upgrades to the treatment process have reduced HAAs to below MCL's
Chlorine ◄	mg/L	4.0 (as Cl2)	4.0	1.3-3.1	2.7	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloramines (Distribution System)♦	mg/L	4.0 (as Cl2)	4.0	1.4-3.0	2.5	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
INORGANIC CHEMICALS				90th Percentile		
Copper▼ (August 2020)	mg/L	1.3	0.17	ND-.076	0.02	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and leaching from wood preservatives
Lead▼ (August 2020)	mg/L	15	2	ND	ND	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural rock/soil deposits, and discharges from industrial manufacturers

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Substance or Parameter						Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Color	unit	15	NS	3-4	3.5	From naturally occurring organic materials such as leaves, pine needles, and wood
Odor	TON	3	NS	0-3	1.5	From naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	900	NS	16-98.2	57.1	From naturally occurring dissolved solids that form ions in water, an indication of the dissolved mineral content of water
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	500	NS	10-67	38.5	From runoff and leaching from natural deposits (soil and rocks)
Sulfate	mg/L	250	NS	0-6	3	From runoff and leaching from natural deposits (soil and rocks)

OTHER

Substance or Parameter						Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NS	NS	8.2-32.1	24.3	From natural sources and dissolved minerals
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	NS	NS	0-24.9	12.5	From naturally occurring dissolved substances (Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, Sr^{2+}, Fe^{2+}, Mn^{2+}) that come in contact with water
Chloride	mg/L	250	NS	ND-5.1	2.6	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Sodium	unit	NS	NS	ND-3.74	1.9	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Calcium	mg/L	NS	NS	ND-5.84	2.9	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals
Ph (Distribution System)	unit	NS	NS	6.6-10.2	8.8	Affected by alkaline sources, atmospheric CO_2, organic matter, and acidity from mineral sources—distilled water has a 7.0 pH
Potassium	mg/L	NS	NS	ND-2.09	1.0	From naturally occurring and dissolved mineral
Magnesium	mg/L	NS	NS	ND-2.5	1.3	From naturally occurring and dissolved mineral
Iron	mg/L	0.3	NS	ND-..07	0.04	From naturally occurring and dissolved mineral
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	NS	ND-0.03	0.02	From naturally occurring and dissolved minerals

The tables above list all of the drinking water substances and parameters that were detected in 2021.

MCLs for Total and Fecal Coliform
(a) - For 40 samples/month: No more than 5.0% of monthly samples may be positive; for <40 samples/month; no more than 1 positive sample
(b) - A routine sample and repeat samples are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive
Results for total and fecal coliform are for raw water sources; they do not represent the drinking water concentrations of these substances

Water Hardness Classification (Note: GCSD's water is soft)
0—75 mg/L = Soft
75—150 mg/L = Moderately hard
150—300 mg/L = Hard
>300 mg/L = Very hard

* Results for TTHM and HAA samples are averaged over four quarters. Results indicate levels well below the MCL for 2021. Some people who use water containing TTHMs 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. Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

◄Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

♦ Some people who use water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

▼20 samples were collected by the GCSD during August 2020 (the minimum required). No samples were positive for lead. 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. GCSD 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 are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it 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/safewater/lead.

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 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 advise 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 or other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791); in addition more information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the same. If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Note: During 2021 we failed to pull nitrate samples at the Second Garrotte shaft location and therefore cannot be sure of nitrate quality during that time. However, after completion of the Second Garrotte Clearwell Rehabilitation Project in March 2022, we pulled nitrate samples with the result being Non-Detect.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For questions regarding this report, please contact the District's Chief Plant Operator Greg Dunn at 209-962-7161 Ext. 16.