

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Heather Glen CSD Report Date: July 2022

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

Name & general location of source(s): Boardman Canal

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Contact PCWA at 530-823-4850

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Schedule varies, contact District for next meeting date. Meetings are held at the Applegate Community Center located at 18014 Applegate Road, Applegate CA 95703

For more information, contact: Gerry LaBudde Phone: (530)-637-4441

Annual Water Quality Report Requirements. California water retailers must meet standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State Water Resource Control Board. The Department enforces drinking water standards within the State. Under State and Federal laws, we are required to send you an annual report on our water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of water. Your drinking water consistently meets and exceeds State and Federal standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. For more information about your water please call Gerry LaBudde at 530/637-4441.

Spanish Speaking Customers. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water Supply Source. Sierra snowmelt run-off from the Yuba and Bear River water sheds flows though Lake Spaulding, and the Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Drum Forebay. Water is conveyed from Drum Forebay through Placer County Water Agency's Boardman Canal to the water treatment plant. PCWA has completed and updated a Sanitary Survey and Source Water Assessment of the Yuba-Bear River watershed (2021). To review the Sanitary Survey and Watershed Assessment, please contact PCWA at 530-823-4850.

About 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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Environmental Influences on 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, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water **BEFORE WE TREAT IT** include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.

Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or are the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications and septic systems.

Ensuring Safety. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and the Department prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to the Department's regulations. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Note to At-Risk Water Users. 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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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.

The tables below 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.

2020 Water Quality Data. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2021.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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.

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 (USEPA).

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.

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.

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.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission 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 pictogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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.

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs (samples collected in 2021 unless noted)

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (1 routine sample collected every month) | (In a month) 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> (1 routine sample collected every month) | (In the year) 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 |

Regulated Contaminants with Primary MCLs (samples collected in 2020 unless noted)

| Parameters/Constituents | Units | State MCL | MCLG (or PHG) | Range | Detected Level | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | 80 | n/a | 45.5-86.9 | 71.68(a) | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination 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. |
| Total HAA5 | ppb | 60 | n/a | 14-260.74 | 101.66(a) | “ “ Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |

(a) Based on highest Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) in 2021.

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs (samples collected in 2021 unless noted)

| Parameters/Constituents | Units | State SMCL | MCLG (or PHG) | Range | Detected Level | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------|----------------|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 1000 | None | --- | 24 | Runoff/leaching from natural sources |
| Specific Conductance (2020) | micro-mhos | 1600 | None | --- | 68.5 | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Chloride (2020) | ppm | 500 | None | --- | 6.4 | Runoff/leaching from natural sources |
| Sulfate as SO ₄ (2020) | ppm | 500 | None | --- | 1.3 | Runoff/leaching from natural sources |
| Color (2020) | Color Units | 15 | 15 | --- | ND | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Aluminum | ppb | 1000 | None | --- | 192.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes |

Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources- Conventional Filtration

| Contaminant | MCL | PHG | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|------------------------------|-----|--|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| Turbidity | TT(a) = 1 NTU | N/A | 0.016-0.103 | 2021 | No | Soil runoff |
| | TT = 95% of samples ≤0.3 NTU | | | | | |
| 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 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. | | | |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standards | | | 100% | | | |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | | | 0.103 | | | |
| 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 that are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Additional Constituents Analyzed (samples collected in 2021 unless noted)

| Parameters/Constituents | Units | State MCL | MCLG (or PHG) | Range | Detected Level | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--|
| Total Hardness (2020) | ppm | n/a | none | --- | 12.7 | Naturally present |
| Total Alkalinity | ppm | n/a | none | 13.7-21.3 | 21.3 | Naturally present |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | n/a | none | 1.8-3.5 | 3.5 | Naturally present |
| pH (2020) | pH units | n/a | none | --- | 7.97 | n/a |
| Aggressive Index (2017) | NU | n/a | none | --- | 10.33 | Elemental balance caused by temperature and other factors. |
| Sodium (2020) | ppm | none | none | --- | 7.06 | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Calcium (2020) | ppm | none | None | --- | 3.86 | Naturally occurring organic materials. |
| Iron (2020) | ppb | 300 | None | --- | 116 | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Magnesium (2020) | ppm | none | None | --- | 0.748 | |

Lead and Copper (Most Recent Samples 2021)

| Parameters/Constituents | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. Sites exceeding AL | AL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 5 | 1.48 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 5 | .010 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

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. Heather Glen 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. 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/safewater/lead>.