

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Weaverville CSD

Report Date: May 3, 2022

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, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber Favor de comunicarse Weaverville CSD a 716 Main St. Weaverville, CA 96093 para asistirlo en español.

Type of water sources in use: Three surface water sources

Name & location of sources: East Weaver & West Weaver Creeks in Weaverville; Trinity River in Douglas City

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Source water assessments were performed on all three water sources in January 2003. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities although no contaminants were detected: *East Weaver Creek – surface water source, no contaminants detected.*

West Weaver Creek – Recent mining operation – historic, no contaminants detected.

Trinity River – Automobile - Gas stations, no contaminants detected

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, 364 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 101, Redding CA 96002, by calling (530)-224-3265.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (530) 623-5051. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board Meetings. They are typically held on the last Wednesday of every month at 5:15 P.M. in the District office, 716 Main Street, Weaverville. Meeting schedule and information can be found on our website as well at www.weavervillecsd.com.

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 (U.S. EPA).

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: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

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)	(In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year)	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

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)	8/2020	20	Non Detect	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/2020	20	.103	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**TABLE 3 – SODIUM AND HARDNESS SAMPLING RESULTS
SOURCE (RAW) WATER SAMPLES**

Chemical or Constituent	East Weaver 2014	West Weaver 2014	Trinity River 2009	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2.05	2.69	4.00	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	21	57	60	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (FINISHED) WATER SAMPLES**

Chemical or Constituent Unless otherwise noted, samples collected in 2017	East Weaver	West Weaver	Trinity River	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) [Running Annual Avg.]	7.4	13.1	N/A	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [Running Annual Avg.]	9.4	22	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Highest single Turbidity measurement for entire year measured every 4 hrs.(NTU)	.28	.24	.19	0.3 NTU (95% of samples)	N/A	Soil runoff, Snow melt
Residual Chlorine (ppm)	0.69-1.30			4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Gross alpha pci/L 2015	0.34	0.45	0.29	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

**TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD
SOURCE (RAW) WATER SAMPLES**

Chemical or Constituent	East Weaver	West Weaver	Trinity River	MCL	Recommended MCL	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>Sample collected:</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2018</i>			
Chloride (ppm)	0.42	0.6	4.9	500	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	ND	ND	ND	1.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	50	126	1.39	1,600	900	Substances form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	1.03	4.0	3.7	500	250	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	31	75	81	1,000	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
PH	7.0-7.8	7.0-7.99	6.5-7.5	6.5- 8.5	6.5-8.5	Natural Waters

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. Weaverville 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 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>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

- (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.

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
<i>Treatment Technique</i> ^(a) (Type of filtration technology used)	East Weaver Plant: direct filtration West Weaver Plant: direct filtration Trinity River Plant: alternative filtration (Roberts Pacer II filters)
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<u>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</u> Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. Not exceed 1 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard 0.3 NTU	East Weaver Plant: 100% West Weaver Plant: 100% Trinity River Plant: 100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.24 NTU in the East Weaver Plant
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	None.