

Water Update 2024



Grizzly Flats CSD
Water Service Area

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For additional information about your water, or to answer any questions about this report, please contact Kim Gustafson, General Manager at Grizzly Flats CSD (530) 622-9626.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

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

Capital Improvement Projects

Every year, the Grizzly Flats Community Services District implements numerous projects and programs to deliver safe, pure, clean water to your faucet. Here is a summary of some of the projects the District has recently completed or have planned for the near future for the District's water system:

American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Grant

The District received \$2,530,000 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to make some much-needed improvements to our infrastructure.

Clearwell Tank Replacement Project

The District's Tyler and Winding Way tanks were destroyed in the Caldor fire, and the last remaining Clearwell tank (shown below) has been on the brink of failure for several years due to extensive corrosion.



Old Clearwell Tank New Clearwell Tank

We are happy to announce that the construction of a new 200,000-gallon welded steel Clearwell Tank is complete! This tank provides redundancy and much needed water storage for our customers.

Water Treatment Plant Improvement Project

The District utilizes two water treatment plants to filter and treat raw water so that it is safe for customer consumption. The current equipment is close to 40 years old and lost automation (alarms and automatic chemical feed) during a weather-related electrical brownout in December 2022.

Two new Water Treatment Modules are under construction and are scheduled to be delivered in August 2025. The units will be installed separately so that one treatment module remains online to disinfect water while the other is being replaced. The new modules will return automation to the water treatment process and allow staff to monitor the equipment remotely so that they do not need to be onsite 7 days per week.



Existing Water Treatment Modules To Be Replaced

Reservoir Liner Rehabilitation Project

The District received \$155,500 to clean the raw water reservoir liner. The liner has not been cleaned since it was installed in 2012. A contractor was procured to inspect the reservoir and compile a Debris Survey Report in May 2024. Debris removal work is scheduled to take place in Fall 2025, after one of the Water Treatment Modules has been replaced so that the automated unit can address water quality issues if they arise during sediment disturbance.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Eagle Ditch Tree Felling Grant

In 2022, the District was awarded a \$998,250 grant to remove burned trees along the District's raw water diversion line known as Eagle Ditch, so that staff could safely perform repairs and maintenance work as needed.

The hazardous trees were marked, dropped, and moved away from our infrastructure. Once the trees were on the ground, a construction crew was contracted to repair project related damage along our pipeline and to install access ports so that staff can inspect the pipeline with a push camera. The inspections are scheduled to take place in the next few months, as schedules allow. The purpose of these inspections is to identify problem areas such as root intrusion or leaks that may not be surfacing.

Following the pipeline repairs, approximately \$110,000 of grant funding remained. Staff met with the USDA grant administration team and discussed options for vegetation management on the pipeline easement. Options which were discussed included hiring an outside contractor to perform mastication and herbicidal treatment or purchasing equipment that GFCSD staff can use to manage vegetation ourselves. The remaining funding was used to purchase a 2024 Case Compact Loader. Once staff has received certification training for the equipment, we will begin debris removal along the 3-mile-long diversion.



2024 Case Compact Loader



Dead Trees Along Eagle Ditch Pipeline

Distribution System

- Staff repaired eighteen (18) service line leaks and three (3) main leaks.
- Staff repaired three (3) leaks on Eagle Ditch pipeline.



A summary of how the Grizzly Flats Community Services District is meeting or exceeding all EPA and State drinking water health standards

2024



2024 Water Quality Report

Water quality data based on data years through 2024

Water Sources: The water supplied to you by Grizzly Flats CSD includes surface water supplied through Eagle Ditch and is treated at the District's two surface water treatment units and delivered through the District's water distribution system.

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 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 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)**.

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 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; naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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. The State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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. The Grizzly Flats Community Services District 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/lead>. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goal 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.

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.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

Abbreviations

µS/cm: Specific Conductance Units

LI: Langelier Index

mo: Monitored Only

MFL: Million fibers per liter

n/a: Not Applicable

ND: Non Detectable

Ntu: Turbidity Units

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

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

Constituent	Units	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	AVG	Typical Sources	
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Mandatory Health-Related Standards by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.							
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (Note: The following results are reported for the City's Service Area)							
Total Coliform Bacteria	#Tests	>5% or 1	0	0	0%	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform or E. coli			0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
E. coli			0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste	
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS, AND DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	80	n/a	27 - 36	30	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	19 - 30	23	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.42 - 0.98	0.71	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Disinfection By-Product Precursors	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.38 - 0.74	0.59	Various natural and manmade sources	
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Asbestos	MFL	7	7	0 - 9.1	2.2	Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits	
SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS							
Sodium	ppm	0	0	7.2	7.2	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring	
Hardness	ppm	0	0	10.0	10.0	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring	
SECONDARY STANDARDS: Aesthetic Standards Established by State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.							
Corrosivity (Langelier Index @ 60 C)	LI	Non-corrosive	n/a	-1.9 - -1.7	-1.8	Natural or industrial influenced balance	
Odor	Units	3	3	1	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials	
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	1,600	29	29	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influenced	
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	0.92	0.92	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	0.29	0.29	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Calcium	ppm	mo	n/a	2.6	2.6	Naturally present in the environment	
Magnesium	ppm	mo	n/a	0.92	0.92	Naturally present in the environment	
pH	Units	mo	n/a	7.2	7.2	Measurement of acidity (Neutral = 7.0)	
LEAD AND COPPER RULE:							
CONSTITUENT	UNITS	AL	PHG (MCLG)	SAMPLES COLLECTED	90% LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	TYPICAL SOURCES
Lead	ppb	15	0.2	10	4.9	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	10	0.014	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCE:							
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)						Conventional filtration; coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation.	
Turbidity Performance Standards (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						83.9%	
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year						0.329 NTU	
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements						None	

