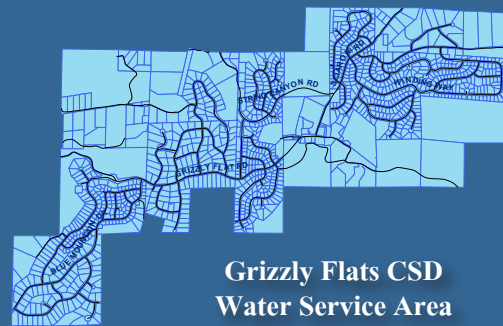


Water Update 2025



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. A new Clearwell Tank was installed in 2024 under this grant.

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 old equipment was close to 40 years old and lost automation (alarms and automatic chemical feed) during a weather-related electrical brownout in December 2022.



Old Water Treatment Units



Removal of Old Water Treatment Units



New Water Treatment Units



Installation of New Water Treatment Units

FY 2024-2025 Independent Audit & Single Audit

Independent Audit

Under California Government Code § 26909, special districts must have an annual independent audit of their accounts and records. The audit must be conducted by a certified public accountant (CPA) or public accountant, conform to state Minimum Audit Requirements and Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, and be filed within 12 months of the fiscal year-end.

Finding: The auditor's report on the financial statements of Grizzly Flats Community Services District is unqualified*. The financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Grizzly Flats Community Services District as of June 30, 2025, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Single Audit

A Single Audit is a rigorous, organization-wide financial and compliance audit required for any non-federal entity (like nonprofits, local governments, or tribes) that expends \$1,000,000 or more in federal awards during its fiscal year.

Finding: The auditor's report on the financial statements of Grizzly Flats Community Services District is unqualified*.

An **unqualified opinion (also called a "clean opinion") is the highest-level audit report an auditor can issue. It verifies that a company's financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, and comply with standard accounting frameworks like GAAP.*

Distribution System

Installed three new valves and a blow-off at the top of Old Mine Road to prevent dewatering of our distribution system during catastrophic leaks as this area is the lowest point of our distribution system.

- » Staff repaired eighteen (18) service line leaks and three (3) main leaks.
- » Staff repaired fourteen (14) leaks on Eagle Ditch pipeline. Most leaks were located where clean-outs were installed to allow access for push-rod camera inspections.



Accumulated Sediment and Tree Debris in the Reservoir



Debris Removal and Liner Inspection

Reservoir Liner Rehabilitation Project

In June 2024, a dive team performed an underwater survey to identify the amount and types of debris located on the HDPE liner within our raw water reservoir. In November 2025, a dive team completed the debris removal project and officially cleaned the reservoir liner for the first time since its installation in 2012.

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



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)

2025 Water Quality Report

Water quality data based on data years through 2025

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	19 - 47	33	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	n/a	18 - 35	27	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	4	4	0.33 - 1.15	0.65	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-Product Precursors	ppm	n/a	n/a	0.50 - 0.74	0.66	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	1.5	1.52	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness	ppm	0	0	7.0	7.0	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	-2.6	-2.6	Natural or industrial influenced balance
Odor	Units	3	3	8 *	8 *	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µS/cm	1,600	1,600	24	24	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influenced
Chloride	ppm	500	n/a	0.87	0.87	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	ppm	500	n/a	0.25	0.25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	mo	n/a	1.6	1.6	Naturally present in the environment
Magnesium	ppm	mo	n/a	0.75	0.75	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	2.5	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	0.3	10	0.007	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		83.0%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year		0.244 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements		None

Notes:

* Odor test results is subjective and exceeded the threshold of 3 Units of odor by the lab. The district tries to maintain a chlorine residual leaving the water treatment plant around 1.0 - 1.5 ppm. Due to the lower water usage in the district due to the Caldor Fire and low demands in parts of the water system, you may notice a difference from before the fire. The water in the system may stay in water system longer than it had prior to the fire due to lower usage and circulation. The District has been flushing the water system more frequently based on complaints of odor. Please contact the District if you notice odors or higher levels chlorine in your water.