

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Herlong Public Utility District

Report Date: June 19, 2020

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, 2019 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Herlong Public Utility District a 530-827-3150 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Herlong Public Utility District 以获得中文的帮助
530-827-3150

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Herlong Public Utility District o tumawag sa 530-827-3150 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Herlong Public Utility District tại 530-827-3150 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Herlong Public Utility District ntawm 530-827-3150 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1 and Well #2 located west of Herlong on District owned property

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The California State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) has not completed a Drinking Water Source Assessment of our sources

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 5:30pm on the 2nd Tuesday of each Month at the District office, 447-855 Plumas Street, Herlong, CA 96113

For more information, contact: Sandy A. Seifert-Raffelson Phone: (530) 827-3150

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

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) 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)	11/4/16	10	0.002	0	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	11/4/16	10	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6-15-2015 6-16-2011	70.5 Average	62-79	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8-21-2017 6-16-2014	90.5 Average	87-94	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen, N) (ppm)	4-8-2019	0.245 Average	0.17-0.32	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	9-10-2018	52.5 Average	51-54	1,000	2,000	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pC/L)	4-8-2019	10.22 Average	9.54-10.9	15	(0)	Erosion from natural deposits
Radium 228 (pC/L)	5-7-2018	0.0095 Average	ND-0.13	5	0.019	Erosion from natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (color units)	6-16-2011 9-10-2018	2.5 Average	ND-5	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	7-14-2014 9-10-2018	14 Average	ND-28	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	6-16-2011 9-10-2018	4.5 Average	ND-9.0	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6-16-2011 9-10-2018	305 Average	300-310	1,000	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	6-16-2011 6-16-2014	490 Average	470-510	1,600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	6-16-2011 9-10-2018	21 Average	19-23	500	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	6-16-2011 9-10-2018	41.5 Average	41-42	500	None	Runoff / Leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Bromide (ppb)	2018	0.77	0.69-0.83	N/A	N/A
HAA5 (ppb)	2018	0.065	0.04-0.09	N/A	N/A
HAA6Br (ppb)	2018	0.11	0.18-0.04	N/A	N/A
HAA9 (ppb)	2018	0.15	0.07-0.22	N/A	N/A

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. Herlong Public Utility 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 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Lead & Copper Rule Failure to Monitor with Citation	See Attachment A	One Scheduled Sampling Event	Another round of sampling will occur during August 2020	See Attachment A
Disinfection By-Product Rule Failure to Monitor with no Citation	See Attachment B	One Scheduled Sampling Event	Another round of sampling will occur during August of 2020	See Attachment B

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	Feb, Apr, July, Nov	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Attachment A

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Herlong Public Utility District Water System

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards and, therefore was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor the District's drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We failed to perform the required monitoring for lead and copper in the distribution system during 2019.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- We are required to collect a set of at least ten samples from the distribution system at least once every three years for lead and copper monitoring and failed to do so in 2019. We have been directed by the State Water Board to resume lead and copper monitoring by no later than September 2020.
- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

- We have completed three rounds of monitoring for lead and copper in the distribution system between 2009 and 2016, with no exceedances of the lead and copper action levels. Since the initial results were below the action levels, we were allowed to reduce monitoring to one set of ten tap water samples every three years. We failed to conduct the required monitoring for lead and copper in the distribution system between June and September 2019.
- We plan to collect a set of ten tap water samples for lead and copper monitoring during the summer of 2020 and every three years thereafter.

For more information, please contact Sandy A. Seifert-Raffelson at 530-827-3150.

This notice is being sent to you by the Herlong Public Utility District

State Water System ID#: 1805007

Date: June 19, 2020

Attachment B

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
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Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Herlong Public Utility District Water System

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards and, therefore was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor the District's drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We failed to perform the required monitoring for disinfection by-products in the distribution system during 2019.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- We are required to collect a sample from the distribution system every three years for disinfection by-product monitoring and failed to do so in 2019. It is important to note that all previous monitoring for disinfection by-products indicated that these contaminants could not be detected even though the laboratory test can detect disinfection by-products at a concentration of 1 part per billion. We will resume regular monitoring for disinfection by-products during the summer of 2020.
- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

- We have completed two rounds of monitoring for disinfection by-products in the distribution system. No disinfection by-products could be detected in those samples. However, we failed to conduct the required monitoring for disinfection by-products in the distribution system in 2019.
- We plan to collect a set of tap water samples for disinfection by-products monitoring during the summer of 2020 and return to regularly scheduled monitoring.

For more information, please contact Sandy A. Seifert-Raffelson at 530-827-3150.

This notice is being sent to you by the Herlong Public Utility District

State Water System ID#: 1805007

Date: June 19, 2020