

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District



Domestic Water

Irrigation Service

On-Site Waste Disposal

1946 ~ 2020 Reflecting on the Past. Planning for the Future.

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is pleased to present this **Consumer Confidence Report and Annual Water Quality Report**.

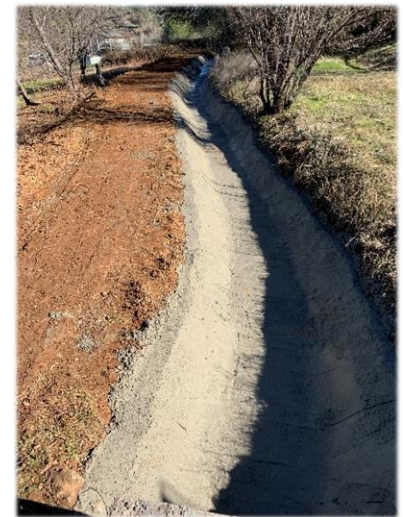
Dear Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD) Customer,

During the 2020 calendar year the District continued to make key upgrades to the District's infrastructure to ensure the delivery of high-quality drinking water to residents of the Georgetown Divide communities. Key projects completed include:



Walton Lake Filter #3

- In December, 2020 treated water filter #3 was rebuilt at the Walton Lake Treatment Plant;
- Spanish Dry Diggins water storage tank was re-coated to ensure the highest water quality is delivered to the District's water customers;
- A total of 2,400 feet of ditch was concrete lined between sections of the Main, Kelsey, and Cherry Acres Ditch;
- Aging roofs were repaired on the District's office and shop building.
- Auburn Lake Trails – Completed a Community Disposal (CDS) System Feasibility Study.
- Gaging stations were installed along the District's water supply system in compliance of SB88. Gages give the District a better ability to manage water supply throughout the year.



Lined Section of Canal



CDS Feasibility Study Investigation Activity



Gaging Station

We hope you find this information valuable and invite your questions or comments on this newsletter or any District related topic. Please contact the office at (530) 333-4356

GDPUD 2020 NEWS BRIEFS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Below are highlights of 2020.

Residential & Commercial Domestic Water Service – The District’s Walton Lake and Sweetwater Treatment Plants produced approximately 590 million gallons of treated drinking water that was delivered to 3,843 residential and commercial customers in 2020.

The District offers a low-income assistance program. Information can be found at: <https://www.gd-pud.org/apply-for-the-low-income-assistance-program>

Irrigation Water – The District supplied nearly 4,055 acre-feet of water between May and September to 383 irrigation customers throughout the District.

Auburn Lake Trails Wastewater Services – During the 2020 reporting period, a total of approximately 1,031 annual and 86 escrow inspections were performed in the Auburn Lake Trails Wastewater Disposal Zone. In order to reduce inflow and infiltration into the Community Disposal System (CDS) three leaking septic tanks were replaced and two manholes were re-coated.



Spanish Dry Diggins Storage Tank

Infrastructure Improvements – Approximately 2,400 lineal feet of conveyance ditch was lined to increase water delivery reliability and reduce water loss within the raw water delivery system.

The Spanish Dry Diggins Water Storage Tank interior and exterior was recoated in 2020. The purpose of the re-coating is to maintain the integrity of the tank and to prevent corrosion and pitting which could lead to failure.

Multiple satellite gaging stations associated with District water rights were installed in accordance with SB88

Operational – The District updated Walton Lake Treatment Plant remote operational controls to enable operations to respond in a timely manner to emergencies.

District staff installed additional monitoring stations throughout the raw water conveyance system to track water usage.

Stumpy Meadows Reservoir spilled from January 1 to June 6 of 2020.



Staff Gage

Fiscal – The District initiated the billing software update.

The District complete a one-time water transfer of 2,000 acre-feet of water to Westlands Water District for a gross revenue of \$700,000.

The District secured a \$500,000 grant from the United States Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grant for 2022 Automated Meter Replacement Project.

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DEAR WATER USER,

This report contains important information about your drinking water quality. We are pleased to report that in 2020 as in years past, your water meets or exceeds all United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. The District vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again, your water system has been in compliance with other water quality standards. Included in these pages are details on where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to state standards. For additional information on water quality, customers may contact Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (the Districts) Water Resources Manager, Adam Brown at (530) 333-4356 ext. 110.

Este informe constiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Favor de comunicarse Georgetown Divide Public Utility District a 6425 Main St., Georgetown, CA (530) 333-4356 para asistirlo en español.

Your Water Supply

Your water source originates in the Sierras within the localized Pilot Creek Watershed that flows into Stumpy Meadows Reservoir and is an extremely high-quality surface water source. Captured water is then transported via a Gold Rush-era canal and pipe system for treatment at the Walton Lake and Sweetwater Treatment Plants. The Walton Lake plant serves the communities of Georgetown, Garden Valley, Kelsey and Greenwood. The Sweetwater plant serves Cool and Pilot Hill. Both treatment plants employ a multi-barrier treatment process to ensure the quality of your drinking water. The treatment process at each plant involves coagulation for the removal of fine particles, filtration using sand and anthracite, disinfection with liquid chlorine and reduction of corrosivity through use of sodium carbonate. Treated water is conveyed to customers through a network of storage tanks and pipes.

Water Quality Rules Explained

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of contaminants in the 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 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791. The California notification levels are available on the Department's website.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinking_water/NotificationLevels.html

Some People are More Vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers, USEPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Board of Directors

The Board of Directors meets regularly on the second Tuesday of each month, at 2:00 p.m. at the Districts office located at 6425 Main Street in Georgetown; however, due to COVID-19 boards meetings have been held via Zoom. Meetings will resume at the District office once the COVID-19 situation has passed. Your Board members are:

- Michael Saunders, President;
- Mitch MacDonald, Vice President;
- Mike Thornbrough, Treasurer;
- Donna Seaman, Director; and
- Gerry Stewart, Director.

District office hours are Monday through Friday.
8:00 am to 4:30 pm. Closed 12:30 pm to 1:00 pm (Lunch)

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer Confidence Report 2020 Calendar Year (Reported in 2021)

Natural Minerals Can Enter Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs and canals. As water travels over the surface of the land, 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 which may come from 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, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides which can 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, but can also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, septic systems and agricultural applications; and
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas mining and mining activities.

About Contaminants

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 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 consumption. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can have your water tested. In accordance with AB746, the District submitted for lead analysis, 24 drinking water samples from the five Black Oak Mine Unified School District school sites. Lead was not detected in any samples analyzed. 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 <https://www.epa.gov/lead>.

WATERSHED HEALTH

Water Source Assessment

Source water protection is the primary barrier for providing safe drinking water. A contaminant that does not enter the water source does not need to be removed. An assessment of the District's drinking water source was completed in December 2018. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities; historic gas stations, historic mining operations, wastewater treatment systems, forest management activities, recreational use, storm drain and stormwater discharges and illegal dumping. No contaminants have been detected associated with the drinking water supply. You may request a copy of the complete watershed survey or a summary at the District office or

by contacting Ali Rezvani, the State Board Stationary Engineer at (916) 449-5681.

Understanding the Consumer Confidence Report

The tables presented in this report list all of the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** during the 2020 calendar year, unless otherwise noted. The State allows the District 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. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a human health risk.

Definitions

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. PHGs are established by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA).

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 MCLs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MECLs 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).

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs and treatment techniques for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measurement of water clarity.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit

NS: No Standard

NA: Not Applicable

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer

PUBLIC NOTICE TO DISTRICT CUSTOMERS

| Primary Drinking Water Standards – Health Related | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Constituent/ Parameter | Unit | MCL | PHG or (MCLG) | Treatment Plant | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
| | | | | Walton Lake | Sweetwater | | | |
| Turbidity and Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity | NTU | TT = 1 | NA | 0.27 peak 0.047 average | 0.523 peak 0.072 average | 2020 | No | Soil runoff |
| | | TT = 95% of samples <0.3 | | 100% | 100% | 2020 | No | |
| <i>Turbidity has no health effects, but is a measurement of the clarity of the water or the level of suspended matter in the water. Monitoring of turbidity provides GDPUD an indication of filtration performance. High turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. In reporting turbidity, the highest single measurement and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits are specified.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule – Weekly Sample Analysis) | Absent/ Present | One positive monthly sample. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2020 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Fecal Coliform and E. Coli (Revised Total Coliform Rule – Weekly Sample Analysis) | Absent/ Present | A routine and repeat sample test positive for total coliform and one of the samples also fecal and E. Coli positive. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2020 | No | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Cryptosporidium (Long-Term 2 Enhanced Water Treatment Rule) | Oocysts/L | 10 | 0 | <0.1 to 0.1 0.011 average | <0.1 to <0.1 <0.1 average | 2019 | No | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| <i>Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors | | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethane) | ppb | 80 | NA | 18.1 LRAA 7.9 to 29.0 | 33.8 LRAA 20.0 to 53.0 | 2020 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | 60 | NA | 9.7 LRAA 4.9 to 20.80 | 20.0 LRAA 10.5 – 51.6 | 2020 | No | By product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | ppm | MRDL = 4.0 | MRDLG = 4 | 0.83 average 0.59 to 1.02 | 0.71 average 0.68 to 1.28 | 2020 | No | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment |

**Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer Confidence Report
2020 Calendar Year (Reported in 2021)**

| Constituents with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard and General Mineral Constituent | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|----|------------------------------|------------------------------|------|----|--|
| Iron | ppb | 300 | NS | ND | 0.16 | 2020 | No | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | ppm | 1,000 | NS | 21 | 29 | 2020 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (EC) | micromhos | 1,600 | NS | 28 | 34 | 2020 | No | Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride | ppm | 250 | NS | 0.70 | 0.91 | 2020 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate | ppm | 250 | NS | ND | ND | 2020 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |
| Aggressive Index | | NS | NS | 9.5 (slightly corrosive) | 9.67 (slightly corrosive) | 2018 | NA | Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water affected by temperature and other factors |
| Bicarbonate as Calcium Carbonate | ppm | NS | NS | 14 | 13 | 2020 | NA | Naturally occurring in water |
| Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate | ppm | NS | NS | 14 | 13 | 2020 | NA | Naturally occurring in water |
| Calcium | ppm | NS | NS | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2020 | NA | Naturally occurring in water |
| Sodium | ppm | NS | NS | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2020 | NA | Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Total Hardness | ppm | NS | NS | 7.9 | 9.3 | 2020 | NA | Naturally occurring in water, generally from magnesium and calcium |
| pH (daily treated water in 2020) | units | NS | NS | 8.20 average 8.20 to 8.20 | 8.36 average 7.07 to 9.57 | 2020 | NA | Naturally occurring in water. |