

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District



Domestic Water

Irrigation Service

On-Site Waste Disposal

1946 ~ 2018 Reflecting on the Past. Planning for the Future.

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is pleased to present this information to our customers, which includes two documents mandated by the California State Water Resource Control Board, the **Consumer Confidence Report/Annual Water Quality Report** and a **State Notification Letter** regarding a Treatment Technique violation at the ALT water plant.

Dear Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (GDPUD) Customer,

The 2018 year stands apart from recent historical years. The GDPUD Board of Directors adopted water rate structure in late 2017 that was implemented in 2018 giving the District the ability to implement and plan for infrastructure and reliability projects. Key projects completed during 2018 include:

- Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Cosumnes, American, Bear and Yuba (CABY) grant funded project to rehabilitate approximately 10,750 feet of raw water ditch system along the Main Ditch and Kelsey Ditch. Project is projected to increase water reliability of approximately 1,500-acre feet per year;
- Walton Tank #2 was re-coated to ensure the highest water quality is delivered to the Districts water customers;
- Continuing construction of the replacement of the Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plant that began in early 2017;
- Following the Oroville Spillway failure new Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) regulations required evaluation of Stumpy Meadows spillway. District staff began minor repairs to maintain spillway integrity.
- A total of 850 feet of irrigation ditch was lined to increase water reliability along the Cherry Acres, Spanish Dry Diggins and Kelsey ditch;
- Interactive Geographic Information System (GIS) was launched detailing various District projects including a fire hydrant locator tool. These tools can be found on the Districts website.



Lined Section of Ditch



Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant Replacement

We hope you find this information valuable and invite your questions or comments on this newsletter or any District related topic.

GDPUD 2018 NEWS BRIEFS & ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Below are highlights of our 2018 accomplishments.

Residential & Commercial Domestic Water Service – The District produced approximately 522 million gallons of treated drinking water that was delivered to 3,820 residential and commercial customers in 2018 between the Walton Lake and Auburn Lake Trails water treatment plants. Construction of Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plant continued through 2018 with expected completion in mid-2019.

The District offers a low-income assistance program.

Irrigation Water – The District supplied nearly 4,300 acre-feet of water to irrigation customers spanning nearly the entire 70-mile ditch conveyance system between May and September.

Auburn Lake Trails Wastewater Services – During the 2018 reporting period a total of 1,221 inspections were performed in the Auburn Lake Trails Wastewater Disposal Zone. In order to reduce inflow and infiltration into the Community Disposal System (CDS) five leaking septic tanks were replaced, coated four manholes and video inspected approximately 2,000 feet.

The Board adopted the State mandated Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) in September 2018.



Walton Lake Storage Tank #2

Infrastructure Improvement – Approximately 11,600 feet of conveyance ditch was lined to increase water delivery reliability and reduction of water loss within key areas.

Walton Lake Storage Tank #2 interior and exterior was recoated in 2018. The purpose of the coating is to maintain the integrity of the tank and to prevent corrosion and pitting which could lead to failure.

Operational – Approximately 244,725 gallons was used to operate and flush all end of line fire hydrants (120) to ensure the highest water quality and proper function for emergency purposes. Hydrants in need of repaired were fixed.

District staff worked on various projects including routine ditch maintenance, water main and service repairs and overall system wide improvements to ensure reliable water delivery for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Stumpy Meadows Reservoir spilled into June between January 6 and June 8, 2018.

Geographic Information System (GIS) story board was launched to detail the capital improvement program. Details can be found on the District's website.



Mark Edson Dam Spillway

Fiscal – Updated water rates were implemented January 1, 2018.

The Fiscal Year 2018/2019 budget included an \$800,000 investment in infrastructure from operating revenue, not including capital improvement plan expenditures. The District adopted a Procurement Policy and a Reserve Policy following best government practices.

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DEAR WATER USER,

This report contains important information about your drinking water quality. We are pleased to report that in 2018 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 not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. 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 contiene 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 which 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 Auburn Lake Trails Water Treatment Plants. The Walton Lake plant serves the communities of Georgetown, Garden Valley, Kelsey and Greenwood. The Auburn Lake Trails plant serves Cool and Pilot Hill. Both plants employ a multi-barrier process to ensure that quality of your drinking water. The treatment process at each plant involves coagulation for the removals of fine particles, filtration using sand and anthracite, disinfection with liquid bleach and reduction of corrosivity through use of sodium carbonate. Treated water is conveyed to customers through a series of 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 select 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 persons such as persons 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 meet regularly on the second Tuesday of each month, at 2:00 p.m. at the Districts office located at 6425 Main Street in Georgetown. Your Board members are:

- Dane Wadle, President;
- David Haplin, Vice President;
- Michael Saunders, Treasurer;
- Dave Souza, Director; and
- Cynthia Garcia, Director.

District office hours are Monday through Friday.
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer Confidence Report 2018 Calendar Year (Reported in 2019)

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 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, but can also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, septic systems and agricultural application; 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 may have your water tested. No schools requested lead sampling during the reporting period. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and step 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 for which no associated contaminants have been detected in the water supply; historic gas stations, historic mining operations, wastewater treatment systems, forest management activities, recreational use, storm drain and stormwater discharges and illegal dumping. You may request a copy of the complete assessment 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 2018 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

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 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 human health. PHGs are established by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CEPA).

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 Confidence Report
2018 Calendar Year (Reported in 2019)**

Primary Drinking Water Standards – Health Related								
Constituent/ Parameter	Unit	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	Treatment Plant		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Walton Lake	Auburn Lake Trails			
Turbidity and Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards								
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1	NA	0.29 peak 0.050 average	0.20 peak 0.041 average	2018	No	Soil runoff
		TT = 95% of samples <0.3		100%	100%	2018	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	2018	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	2018	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	16.8 LRAA 15.0 to 18.0	32.3 LRAA 22.0 to 41.0		Yes	By product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	16.0 LRAA 7.1 to 11.0	19.2 LRAA 12.0 – 24.0		Yes	By product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.07 average 0.55 to 1.38	1.01 average 0.21 to 1.67		Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Constituents with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard and General Mineral Constituent (Source Water – 2017 Results)								
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND	0.16		Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NS	32	26		Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC)	micromhos	1,600	NS	33	33		Yes	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	500	NS	0.85	0.92		Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	500	NS	0.52	0.52		Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Aggressive Index		NS	NS	9.12 (slightly corrosive)	9.3 (slightly corrosive)		NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water affected by

**Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer Confidence Report
2018 Calendar Year (Reported in 2019)**

								temperature and other factors
Constituents with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard and General Mineral Constituent (Source Water – 2017 Results) - Continued								
Bicarbonate as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	8	12		NA	Naturally occurring in water
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	8	12		NA	Naturally occurring in water
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	1.4	1.9		NA	Naturally occurring in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	1.4	1.4		NA	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	4.7	3.4		NA	Naturally occurring in water, generally from magnesium and calcium
pH (daily treated water in 2018)	units	NS	NS	8.20 average 8.20 to 8.20	8.38 average 8.12 to 8.58		NA	Naturally occurring in water.

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Consumer

PUBLIC NOTICE TO DISTRICT CUSTOMERS

OLDER WATER TREATMENT PROCESS DOES NOT MEET STATE STANDARDS

Dear Customer,

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District takes great pride in the high quality of the water we supply to our customers. In our many years of service, our water has always met or exceeded state and federal public health standards. Even though our water continues to meet all of these standards, one of the methods in our water treatment process has become outdated under today's state standards. This is not surprising in a small, rural community where water treatment plants are older (the Auburn Lake Trails plant was constructed in 1971). It is financially challenging for a district with a small customer base to pay for millions of dollars in water system improvements. Fourteen years ago, on February 9, 2004, the California Department of Public Health, Office of Drinking Water issued an administrative order (No. 01-09-04CO-002) that mandated the district to comply with state regulations regarding the filtration of drinking water. Printed below is the state's public notification message:

NOTIFICATION OF FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH DRINKING WATER TREATMENT STANDARDS

“The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is providing this notice at the direction of the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water to bring to your attention certain matter regarding the treatment of your drinking water supply. The Department establishes standards for the quality of drinking water, including regulations for the quality of water supplies drawn from lakes and streams (i.e., surface water). If such water is inadequately treated, microbiological contaminants in the water may cause disease. Disease-causing organisms, if present, can cause symptoms including diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. (These symptom, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organism in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water.) Since it is not feasible to analyze treated water for all disease-causing organism that may be present, the Department has established enforceable requirements (Surface Water Treatment Regulations) for treating surface water to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. The regulations include specific criteria for filtering and disinfecting surface water to remove or destroy microbiological contaminants. Drinking water that is treated to meet these criteria is considered to be safe. The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Auburn Lake Trails (ALT) water treatment plant use a filtrations technology that is not among those listed in the Surface Water Treatment Regulation. Because the District has not demonstrated to the Department that this treatment plant provides a degree of treatment equivalent to the listed technologies, the plant is not considered to be in compliance with the Department's regulations. The District is currently working toward bringing the ALT water treatment plant into compliance with the regulations by constructing a new treatment plant at the existing ALT site. Construction commenced in early 2017 and it is expected to be completed and operational by mid-2019. The District will keep you informed on a regular basis of progress made. If you have any questions regarding this notification, or our service, please call GDPUD at (530) 333-4356.” In the meantime, you may consider your water safe to drink.