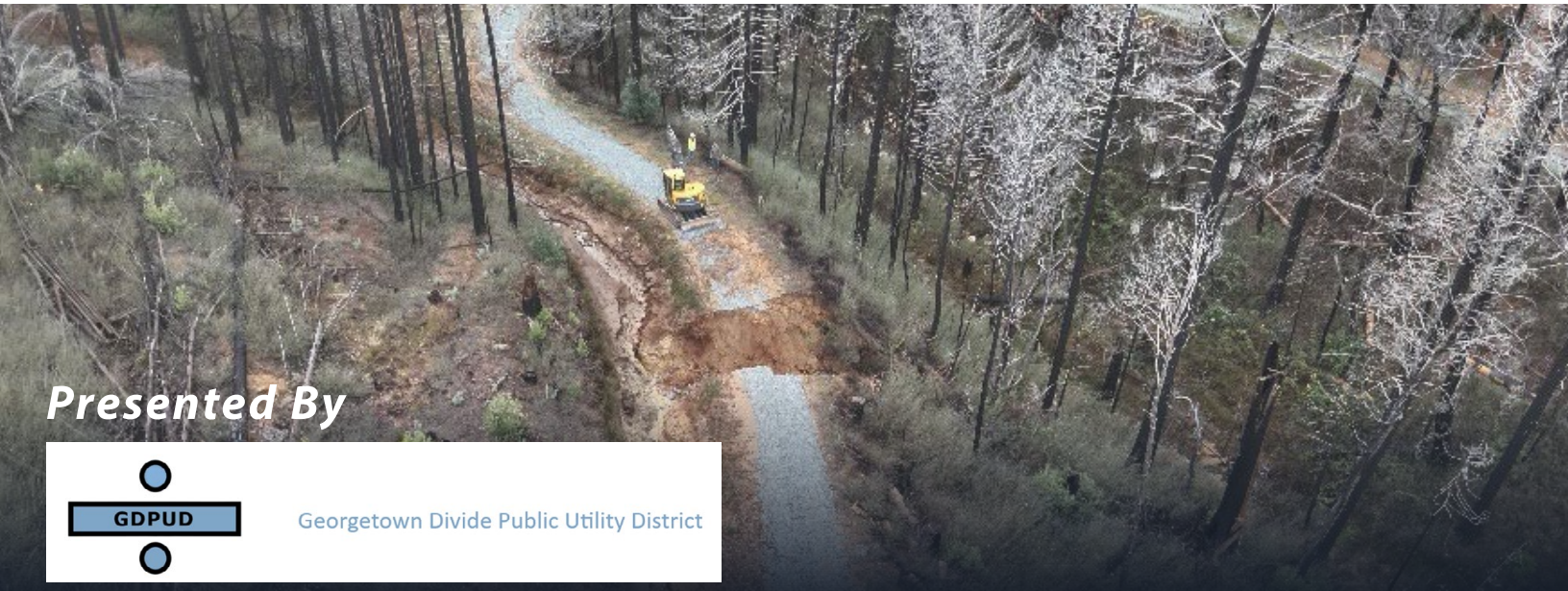
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

GDPUD

Georgetown Divide Public Utility District

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

PWS ID#: CA0910013

Our Commitment

This report contains important information about your drinking water quality. We are pleased to report that in 2025, as in years past, your water met or exceeded all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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.

Your Water Supply

Your surface water source originates in the Sierras within the localized Pilot Creek Watershed that flows into Stumpy Meadows Reservoir and is of extremely high quality. Captured water is 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 plants employ a multibarrier 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 the use of sodium carbonate. Treated water is conveyed to customers through a network of storage tanks and pipes.

Community Participation

The Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Board of Directors meets regularly on the second Tuesday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the district office located at 6425 Main Street in Georgetown and via Zoom.

Your board members are:

- Michael Saunders, Vice President
- Mitch MacDonald, Director
- Mike Thornbrough, Director
- Donna Seaman, President
- Robert Stovall, Treasurer

District office hours are Monday through Friday. 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The office is closed from 12:30 to 1:00 p.m. for lunch.

Zone System Size (stable throughout 2025)

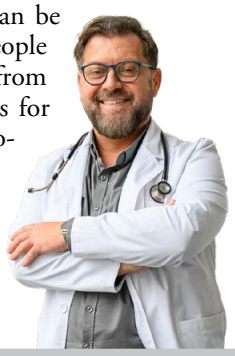
The zone's disposal-system inventory held steady in 2025 at 137 CDS lots, while individual wastewater disposal system lots grew from 903 to 906 — reflecting new systems on lots 490, 689, and 1042, plus a replacement system on lot 1836.

Golden Mussel (Source Water Protection Note)

Water chemistry testing at Stumpy Meadows Reservoir on April 22, 2025, measured calcium at 1.8–1.9 mg/L — below the levels golden mussels require to survive — indicating very low risk of golden mussel establishment in the source water supply.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



Questions?

For additional information on water quality, customers may contact Water Resources Manager Alexis Elliott at (530) 333-4356, ext. 102.

Substances That Could Be in Water

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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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).

Infrastructure & Capital Improvements (relevant to source/distribution reliability)

- **Source supply:** Stumpy Meadows Reservoir filled to capacity February 7, 2025.
- **Canal/raw-water conveyance:** Completed pump station rehabilitations (Reservoir, Irish Lane, Black Ridge) and canal lining (Main Ditch and Pilot Hill emergency sections plus the WaterSMART grant project); repaired a canal failure in the Mosquito Fire burn scar (200 hours, a proactive post-wildfire source-water protection effort) and completed Upper Canal storm cleanup (96 hours).
- **Irrigation:** Season ran May 15–October 15, 2025, serving 370 connections and delivering 3,803 acre-feet.
- **Treatment & distribution upgrades:** Completed the AMI project (900 connections) and installed seven of eight master meters; replaced the SCADA computer at the STP and added automated filter backwash and chemical flow pacing at the WTP.
- **Capital projects:** Ongoing $8.837M USDA Rural Development-funded installation of 7,910 linear feet of pipe; Walton Lake dredging under FEMA/CalOES review.

Auburn Lake Trails - Zone

In the ALT zone, flows peaked in January 2025 at 95,296 gpd alongside heavy rainfall and bottomed out at 13,760 gpd in August, while inspections peaked at 91 in May. Three sanitary sewer overflows occurred during the year — two in February (the 4th and 14th, with surface water samples taken on the 14th) and one on December 22nd — with No-Spill Certifications filed for the other months, for a spill-free record in 10 of 12 months. All overflows were reported electronically to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board via CIWQS as required.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Georgetown Divide Public Utility District is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Water Resources Manager Alexis Elliott at (530) 333-4356, ext. 102. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Please contact us at (530) 333-4356, ext. 102, for access to the inventory or for more information about any lead sampling that has been done.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS – HEALTH RELATED

Turbidity and Microbiological Primary Drinking Water Standards

CONSTITUENT / PARAMETER	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	WALTON LAKE (TREATMENT PLANT)	SWEETWATER (TREATMENT PLANT)	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Turbidity	NTU	TT = 1	NA	0.072 peak 0.034 average	0.060 peak 0.060 average	2025	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples <0.3 NTU)	NTU	TT = 95% of samples <0.3		100%	100%	2025	No	

NOTE: 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 with an indication of filtration performance. High turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

Total Coliform Bacteria (Total Coliform Rule – Weekly Sample Analysis)	Absent/ Present	One positive monthly sample.	0	A	A	2025	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	A	A	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: 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.

Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors

TTHMs (Total Trihalomethane)	ppb	80	NA	27.4 LRAA (7.9 to 54.0)	29.7 LRAA (11.0 to 54.0)	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	NA	23.8 LRAA (8.6 to 49.5)	16.6 LRAA (10.2 to 28.7)	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	MRDL = 4.0	MRDLG = 4	1.16 average (0.37 to 2.54)	1.32 average (0.60 to 2.08)	2025	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Source Water Assessment

Source water protection is the primary barrier to unsafe 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, and we are currently working on an updated version. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities: historical gas stations, historical 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 Austin Peterson, State Board stationary engineer, at (916) 449-5681.

CONSTITUENTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD AND GENERAL MINERAL CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENT / PARAMETER	UNIT	MCL	PHG OR (MCLG)	WALTON LAKE (TREATMENT PLANT)	SWEETWATER (TREATMENT PLANT)	SAMPLE DATE	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Iron	ppb	300	NS	ND	ND	2023	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1,000	NS	19	21	2023	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC)	micromhos	1,600	NS	28	34	2023	No	Substances that form ions in water; seawater influence
Chloride	ppm	250	NS	0.83	0.91	2023	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate	ppm	250	NS	ND	ND	2023	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Aggressive Index		NS	NS	8.35 (slightly corrosive)	8.75 (slightly corrosive)	2024	NA	Natural or industrially influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water
Bicarbonate as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	12	16	2024	NA	Naturally occurring in water
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	ppm	NS	NS	ND	ND	2024	NA	Naturally occurring in water
Calcium	ppm	NS	NS	2.0	4.2	2024	NA	Naturally occurring in water
Sodium	ppm	NS	NS	1.9	1.7	2023	NA	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Hardness	ppm	NS	NS	8.2	9.3	2023	NA	Naturally occurring in water, generally from magnesium and calcium
pH (daily treated water in 2025)	units	NS	NS	8.25 average (6.60 to 9.40)	8.23 average (6.83 to 10.10)	2025	NA	Naturally occurring in water.

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	ND	ND-ND	0/21	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	ND	ND-ND	0/21	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

LRAA (Locational Running Annual Average): The average of a contaminant's sample results at a specific monitoring location, calculated using the four most recent consecutive quarters of data; it is used in drinking water reporting to evaluate compliance with limits for disinfection byproducts such as total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5).

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): The standard unit for measuring turbidity—the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles, by detecting how much light is scattered by those particles, with lower values indicating clearer water.

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

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

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