

Chester Public Utility District

*P.O. Box 503
251 Chester Airport Rd.
Chester, California 96020
(530) 258-2171 Fax (530) 258-2064
Office Hours 8:00am-4:30pm*

Public Notice

Chester Public Water District will be flushing the water distribution system from fire hydrants in the Chester area. Flushing will normally occur between the hours of 7:00am and 5:30pm Monday through Friday. We will be flushing the system between 3-1-2022 to 9-31-2022.

Water systems are routinely flushed to remove inert bits of sediment that may be present in the water pipes. Proper flushing methods will reduce the future occurrence of brown water during main repairs or fire hydrant use. Routine flushing of public water systems is recommended by the American Water Works Association and is considered a best management practice.

Be aware of CPUD and Fire personnel trucks with flushing signs in your neighborhood. You may experience low water pressure and water discoloration while the flushing operation is occurring. If your water becomes discolored, do not use hot water, dishwashers, or clothes washers.

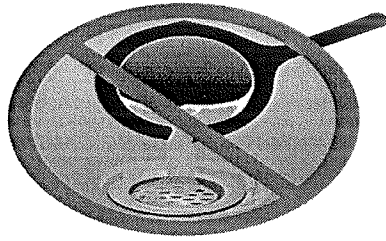
Choose a hose bib (garden hose) that is farthest from your meter (backyard) and run the cold water until the water becomes clear. If it doesn't clear within two to five minutes, STOP flushing. Wait a couple of hours and turn on the cold water hose bib again for two to five minutes. If it hasn't cleared after the second attempt, please call the District.

Thanks,



*Allan Homme
Lead Supervisor
CPUD*

Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program




| | |
|---|---|
| <p>What is this program?</p> | <p>The Fats, Oils and Grease (FOG) Control Program is designed to reduce the number of sewer pipe blockages and related overflows by educating residents about properly disposing of fats, oils and grease.</p> |
| <p>What food items are considered fats, oils and grease?</p> | <p>Fats, oils and grease are natural by-products of the cooking and food preparation process. Common sources include food scraps, meat fats, cooking oils, lard, baked good, salad dressing, sauces, marinades, dairy products, shortening, butter and margarine</p> |
| <p>Why is it important to properly dispose of fats, oils and grease?</p> | <p>Preventing grease-related sewer blockages and overflows benefits your home, your pocketbook and the environment.</p> <p>The build-up of fats, oils and grease in the sewer system eventually results in sewer backups that can overflow onto streets and even into homes, damaging properties and the environment. Approximately 80% of grease-related sewer blockages and overflows occur in residential areas.</p> <p>Sewer system maintenance in neighborhoods that experience sewer blockages due to fats, oils and grease is expensive and can contribute to the amount that customers pay for sewer service.</p> |
| <p>What are the proper methods for disposing of fats, oils and grease in the kitchen?</p> | <p>Proper disposal is easy!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fats, oils and grease should never be poured down the sink. Sink drains and garbage disposals are not designed to properly handle these materials 2. Before washing, scrape and dry wipe pots, pans and dishes with paper towels and dispose of materials in the trash 3. Pour fats, oils and grease after it has cooled into a container, such as an empty glass jar or coffee can. Once the container is full, secure the lid and place it in the trash. For large volumes, contact your local agency for recycling options 4. Use sink strainer to catch food items, then empty the strainer into the trash. |

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)
(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Water System Name: | CHESTER PUBLIC U.D. |
| Water System Number: | CA3210009 |

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 10, 2022 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--|-------|
| Certified By: | Name: | Allan Homme | |
| | Signature: |  | |
| | Title: | Lead Supervisor | |
| | Phone Number: | (530)258-2171 | Date: |

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- Posted the CCR on the internet at <http://chester.specialdistrict.org/>
- Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) Advertised
- the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)
- Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)
- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)

For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: <http://>_____

For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CHESTER PUBLIC U.D.

Report Date:

May 2022

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 - December 31, 2021.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Information regarding the type of water source in use is not available, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 4 source(s): WELL 01B, WELL 02, WELL 03 and WELL 05

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings currently are not held.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (530)258-2171 and ask for Allan Homme.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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.
- *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 USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. 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 Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------------|
| E. coli | 3 | 1 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste. |

(a) 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 1A - Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021

| Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected) | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | no more than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Fecal coliform and E. coli | 0 | 0 | | | Human and animal fecal waste. |

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

| Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set) | Sample Date | No. of Samples | 90th percentile level detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| Lead (ppb) | 7-2021 | 10 | 0.0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural |
| Copper (mg/L) | 7-2021 | 10 | 0.27 | 0 | 1.3 | .3 | 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 | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|------|------------|--|
| Sodium (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 5 | 4 - 6 | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 53.2 | 42.2 - 68.7 | 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 | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|--|
| Arsenic (ug/L) | (2018 - 2020) | ND | ND - 2 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L) | (2014) | ND | ND - 1.1 | | 0.02 | Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate as N (mg/L) | (2021) | ND | ND - 0.5 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | ND | ND - 0.4 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Table 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|------|------------|---|
| Chloride (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | ND | ND - 1 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Specific Conductance (umhos/cm) | (2018 - 2020) | 135 | 117 - 167 | 1600 | n/a | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 0.6 | 0.5 - 0.6 | 500 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 88 | 70 - 110 | 1000 | n/a | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | (2018 - 2020) | 0.5 | 0.2 - 0.8 | 5 | n/a | Soil runoff |

Table 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|---|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| Boron (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | ND | ND - 0.1 | 1 | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newborn rats. |
| Vanadium (ug/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 4 | 3 - 6 | 50 | Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats. |

Table 7 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Typical Sources of Contaminant |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Calcium (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 11 | 7 - 16 | n/a | n/a |
| Magnesium (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 6 | 6 - 7 | n/a | n/a |
| pH (units) | (2018 - 2020) | 7.2 | 6.8 - 7.7 | n/a | n/a |
| Alkalinity (mg/L) | (2018 - 2020) | 65 | 60 - 80 | n/a | n/a |
| Aggressiveness Index | (2018 - 2020) | 10.4 | 9.8 - 10.8 | n/a | n/a |
| Langelier Index | (2018 - 2020) | -1.4 | -1.9 - -1.0 | 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 USEPA'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.

USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Chester PUD-Drinking Water* 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>.

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 |
| E. Coli | Chester Public Utility District was impacted by an extreme rain event around middle of October 2021. Johnson Creek by Well 2 had flooded a discharge pipe that was located by the Creek. We determined that the likely cause of the contamination was creek water was sucked into the pipe and contaminated the Well. | 10-28-2021 – 11-1-2021 “End of Boil Water Notice to the Public” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chlorinated the distribution system to kill any bacteria in the system. - Chlorinated the Well - Added a 6” check Valve to the discharge pipe. - Added check valve to all piping to the Well. - Replaced 6” gate valve for the discharge pipe. | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. |

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take corrective actions for which we have completed all of these actions.

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information

A source water assessment was been conducted for the WELL 01, WELL 02, and WELL 03, but has not been conducted for WELL05 of the CHESTER PUBLIC U.D. water system.

WELL 01B - The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Automobile - Body shops
- Automobile - Repair shops
- Lumber processing and manufacturing
- Sewer collection systems

WELL 02 - The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Managed Forests
- Wells - Water supply
- Automobile - Gas stations
- Historic gas stations
- Known Contaminant Plumes.

WELL 03 - The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Septic systems - high density [$>1/\text{acre}$]
- Septic systems - low density [$<1/\text{acre}$]
- Wells - Water supply
- Historic waste dumps/landfills
- Wells - monitoring, test holes

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Automobile - Body shops
- Airports - Maintenance/fueling areas
- Automobile - Gas stations
- Metal plating/ finishing/fabricating

WELL 05 - does not have a completed DWSAP on file.

Acquiring Information

For more info you may visit https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/DWSAP.html or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs as indicated on this following link: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf