Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District
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Hoopa Valley-Wide System Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090605126

2021

The Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District (HVPUD) presents this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to all customers in accordance with 40 CFR 141. HVPUD is committed to providing safe drinking water to this community by having qualified personnel who are certified by the California State Water Resources Control Board to operate, maintain, repair and manage our water treatment plants and the distribution system within the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. This CCR outlines where your drinking water comes from, how it is treated and test result analysis on the quality of Hoopa Valley's Public Water System.

This report is a snapshot of your water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Updates from HVPUD

HVPUD is implementing multiple grants to upgrade our water meters, water storage tanks, upgrade identified waterlines, pump houses and emergency generators for three (3) pumping facilities. As funding is available the district has been fencing tank sites to help prevent vandalism and damage to our water infrastructure.

HVPUD is currently upgrading the Campbell Creek Water Treatment Plant and this is scheduled to be completed by September 2022. This upgrade was funded by the Indian Health Service and U.S.D.A Rural Development.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from 2 surface water sources. Hoopa's drinking water originates from two surface sources: The Trinity River and Campbell Creek. The water from these surface sources are processed through a microfiltration and disinfection system. Water is transported under pressure through a distribution network of buried pipes. Service lines are attached to the main water lines to bring water from the distribution system to your home. Water pressure is provided by pumping water up to storage tanks that store water at higher elevations than the homes they serve. This gravity flow "pushes" water into your home when you open your tap.

Why are there contaminants in my 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 water poses a health risk. More

information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800–426–4791).

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 including:

> 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, which 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, 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
Disinfectants								
Chlorine Units: Chlorine residual, ppm	4	4	1.0994	0.66	1.52	2021	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products								
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Units: ppb	N/A	60	23	10	23	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Units: ppb	N/A	80	37	15	37	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.0058	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Units: ppb	100	100	4.2	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm	10	10	0.11	ND	0.11	2020	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	6.3	4.4	6.3	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion

Contaminants	MCLG	Action Level	Your Water	Range	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Lead and Copper Rule							
Copper Units: ppm - 90th Percentile	1.3	1.3	0.44	0 sites over Action Level	2021	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	2.8	1 sites over Action Level	2021	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Process Limit	Process Value	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
Surface Water Treatment								
Highest % of Turbidity Results Above 0.3 NTU Limit Units: % Reported	Less than 5% Results exceed 0.3 NTU	5	5	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Soil runoff
Maximum Turbidity Reported Units: NTU	No Result Exceeds 1 NTU	1	0.27	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Soil runoff

Special Education Statements

Additional Information for Lead

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. PWS system 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Additional Information for Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. We monitor this as an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Microbiological Testing

We are required to test your water regularly for signs of microbial contamination. Positive test results could lead to follow-up investigations called assessments and potentially the issuance of public health advisories. Assessments could lead to required corrective actions. The information below summarizes the results of those tests.

Calendar Year	Sampling Requirements	Sampling Conducted (months)	Total E. Coli A	Assessment Triggers	Assessment
2021	4 samples due monthly	12 out of 12	0	0	0

Significant Deficiencies

Sanitary deficiencies are defects in a water system's infrastructure, design, operation, maintenance, or management that cause, or may cause interruptions to the "multiple barrier" protection system and adversely affect the system's ability to produce safe and reliable drinking water in adequate quantities.

The following is a listing of significant deficiencies that have yet to be corrected. Your public water system is still working to correct these deficiencies and interim milestones are shown, as applicable.

Deficiency Title: Cable Opening in Roof

Date Identified: 8/8/2017 Overall Due Date: 7/31/2022

Deficiency Description: Redwood tanks have openings in the roof for the target cables. These openings can allow contaminated rain water, insects, dust and other contaminants to enter the tank.

Corrective Action Plan: The target installations are of an out-of-date design and difficult to fully correct. However, NSF-certified gasket material can be used to greatly improve the situation. An appropriately sized (perhaps 3" X 3") square-shaped piece of flat gasket material should be cut and split to its center point. The gasket material should then be placed around the cable and cable opening and glued in place.

In cases where the target is not functional or needed, the opening in the roof should be sealed.

Milestone completed by 3/19/2019

Corrective Action Notes: Funding approved by IHS to replace serval storage tanks

Milestone completed by 10/9/2019

Corrective Action Notes: Geotechnical investigation is needed. Work won't start until next summer at the earliest.

Milestone completed by 10/6/2020

Corrective Action Notes: Geo tech work done. Tanks should be replaced by summer 2022.

Deficiency Title: Substandard Hatch

Date Identified: 8/8/2017 Overall Due Date: 7/31/2022

Deficiency Description: Redwood and HDPE tanks have manhole access openings that are poorly designed and difficult to maintain. These openings and hatch covers allow dust, insects, spiders and other contaminants to enter the tank. Without exception, inside the hatches, one will find spider webs, spiders, dust, debris and insects. Unless the tank is regularly overflowed, these items will be floating on the surface of the water too.

Corrective Action Plan: As recommended in Deficiency #1, the redwood tanks should have new manhole access openings and hinged, overlapping, gasketed and locked covers fabricated.

Better and more complete sealing should be provided for the HDPE tank hatches. Methods of accomplishing this with gasket material and/or duct tape were discussed with Arnold Davis at the time of the sanitary survey.

Milestone completed by 10/6/2020

Corrective Action Notes: Redwood tank replacement due summer 2022

Deficiency Title: Telescope Tank (25,000-gallons), Upper Community Rd (Shop Ctr) Tank, and N Agency Tank

Date Identified: Overall Due Date: 10/7/2022

Deficiency Description: These tanks have several potential openings for contaminants to enter the water supply: holes in the redwood; lack of seal between the roof and shell (wall); unsealed and overlapping covers on the roof hatch; unscreened, shrouded and covered vents, etc. The roofs on several of these tanks could not be accessed during the survey due to safety concerns. These tanks are targeted for replacement, but replacement is not immediate. (See Photos 24 and 25, 30 and 31, and 36-38.)

Corrective Action Plan: Safely and thoroughly inspect the tanks. Any direct openings to the tank's interior need to be plugged or, at the very least, screened, and shrouded. The repairs can be temporary due to the future replacement of the tanks but need to be completed to prevent immediate routes of contamination.

The following recommendations can be used in making the needed repairs:

Holes: Redwood plugs, or another suitable material, could be used to fill the holes, or surface patches could be used.

Roof Access Hatches: To protect stored water from contamination, a solid, watertight, overlapping, and lockable hatch cover needs to be installed. The hatch cover needs to be gasketed. The gasket should provide an airtight seal to prevent the entry of dust and insects into the storage tank. The gasket material should have an NSF Standard 61 certification for contact with potable water. For more information on the NSF Standard 61 certification, please consult the following website: http://www.nsf.org/services/by-industry/water-wastewater/municipal-water-treatment/nsf-ansi-standard-61

Soffit Screens and Openings Between the Tank Shell (Wall) and Roof: The soffit vents need to be screened with fine-mesh screening to prevent insects from entering the tank. The openings between the tank shell and the roof structure need to be sealed. The openings could be caulked, stuffed with stainless steel wool, or screened with fine-mesh screening.

Vent Screen: The vents should be equipped with a cover that shrouds the screen to prevent air-borne contaminants from entering the tank. The vent screen should fit properly, be made of non-corrodible material and be of fine enough mesh to prohibit the entry of insects and birds (16-24 mesh).

Milestone completed by 5/28/2021

Corrective Action Notes: Screening is placed over holes of the 3 redwood tanks.

Deficiency Title: No Backup power for the Pumping Facilities

Date Identified: Overall Due Date: 12/1/2022

Deficiency Description: None of the pumping facilities have backup power supplies.

Corrective Action Plan: Hoopa Valley Public Utility District has received a grant from USEPA to purchase generators. We plan to have generators operatable by September 30, 2022.

Public Notice for Monitoring/Reporting and Other Violations

We are required to monitor your 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. During the period covered by this report, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for the contaminants listed below, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Violations which have not been returned to compliance will be repeated annually. The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for or other violations during the report period.

Contaminant Name	Type of Violation	Begin/End Date	Steps Taken to Correct the Violation	Return to Compliance	Return Action Date Comment
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen]	Major monitoring/reporting violation for routine chemical monitoring.	1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021	Reporting monitoring results as required.		

What should I do, as a consumer?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done by the utility?
We will work with our regulatory official to conduct all required contaminant monitoring as directed.

Definitions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or microgram per liter (ug/L)
positive samples	the number of positive samples taken that year
% positive samples/month	% of samples taken monthly that were positive
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. A measure of the clarity of water.
ND	Not detected
N/A	Not applicable
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 allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile	Statistical value used to determine if Action Level is exceeded. Determined by calculating the value at which 90% of the samples tested were below that value.

How can I get involved?

Please feel free to contact the number provided below for more information or for a translated copy of the report if you need it in another language.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information please contact:

Linnea Jackson, General Manager, PO Box 656, Hoopa, California 95546

Phone: (530) 625-4543 x 12 **Fax:** (530) 625-4112