



HVPUD
HOOPA VALLEY PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 656 HOOPA, CALIFORNIA, 95546-0656
PHONE (530) 625-4543 FAX (530) 625-4112

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Hoopa, CA 95546
PERMIT NO. 2

BOX HOLDER
HOOPA, CA 95546

HOOPA VALLEY PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT

296 LOOP ROAD, P.O. BOX 656

Hoopa, CA 95546

(530) 625-4543 Office # (530) 625-4112 Fax #



Hoopa Valley-Wide System Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090605126 2023

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.

The Hoopa Valley Public Utilities District (HVPUD) is dedicated to ensuring the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to our community. We recognize the critical importance of clean water to the health and well-being of our residents, and we are fully committed to maintaining the highest standards of water quality as mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Our ongoing efforts include rigorous testing and monitoring of our water supply to meet and exceed all federal drinking water standards. We employ state-of-the-art technology and adhere to best practices in water treatment to safeguard against any contaminants.

In addition to our commitment to water quality, HVPUD is proactively investing in the infrastructure that supports our water system.

This past year, HVPUD has secured over \$5 Million Dollars' in funding for infrastructure and planning investments, which includes upgrades to the Campbell Creek Water Treatment Plant and Sedimentation Basin, replacement of the Agency and Socktish redwood tanks to steel bolted tanks and we are currently working on the replacement and upgrade of four (4) more tanks in the coming years.

HVPUD is honored to serve the Hoopa Valley community and is dedicated to continuous improvement in all aspects of our water service. Thank you for your trust and support as we strive to provide the highest quality drinking water.

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, the Trinity River and Campbell Creek.

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		Sample Date	MRDL Exceeded	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants								

Chlorine	4	4	1.0631	0.51	1.51	2023	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection
Units: Chlorine residual, ppm								

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
--------------	------	-----	------------	---------------------	--	-------------	-----------	----------------

Disinfection By-Products

Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N/A	60	13	9.7	13	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Units: ppb								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80	19	10	19	2023	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Units: ppb								
Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium	2	2	0.017	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Units: ppm								
Chromium	100	100	4.2	N/A	N/A	2019	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Units: ppb								
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen]	10	10	0.2	ND	0.2	2023	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Units: ppm								
Sodium	N/A	N/A	6.2	5.1	6.2	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion
Units: ppm								

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	0.35	0 sites over Action Level	2023	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	2.5	0 sites over Action Level	2023	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	Process Limit	Process Value	Your Water	Range Low	High	Sample Date	A.L. Exceeded	Typical Source
--------------	---------------	---------------	------------	-----------	------	-------------	---------------	----------------

Surface Water Treatment

Maximum Turbidity Reported Units: NTU	No Result Exceeds 1 NTU	1	0.35	N/A	N/A	2023	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.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Last year, your water system participated in a voluntary sampling project that evaluated for the presence of twenty-five PFAS compounds. No PFAS constituents were detected in your drinking water.

PFAS are a group of thousands of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS have been found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products and as an ingredient in firefighting foam. Current scientific research has shown links between exposure to some PFAS chemicals and adverse health outcomes. Drinking water may be impacted in communities where these chemicals have contaminated the water supply. EPA finalized a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation in April 2024 that includes 6 PFAS. Community and non-transient public water systems will have until April 2027 to complete initial monitoring and April 2029 for MCL compliance. You can find more information about EPA’s actions to address PFAS in drinking water and links to informational resources here: www.epa.gov/pfas

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 Positive	Assessment Triggers	Assessments Conducted
2023	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: No Backup power for the Pumping Facilities

Date Identified: Overall Due Date: 1/1/2023

Deficiency Description: None of the pumping facilities have backup power supplies. The sequential pumping of the water to the Bald Hills Extension Upper Tank Site is needed to maintain water supply to several pressure zones within the distribution system. The cumulative water storage in the Bald Hills Extension is approximately 150,000 gallons, which is not an excessive volume given the constant rotating power outages and potential for major distribution system leaks resulting in system pressure losses.

Corrective Action Plan: Install standby power with automatic power transfers at each pumping facility or assess if a portable generator can be shared between facilities. USEPA Region 9 has provided funding for generators and IHS has offered help in sizing and acquisition of the generators. The PWS's Emergency Action Plan and Procedures (ERP) indicates the HVPUD has several portable generators available for the small pumping facilities and one large portable generator for the Community Road (Shop Ctr) Booster Station. A contingency plan needs to be incorporated into the ERP on how to provide power to the Bald Hill facilities during extended power outages until automatic backup power can be installed.

Milestone completed by 5/4/2021

Corrective Action Notes: A contract for generators has been issued with a vendor, but generators securing them is delayed, delivery expected in October 2021.

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

Date Identified: Overall Due Date: 3/31/2023

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>

The following are some sources for the NSF certified gasket material: <http://www.allstategasket.com/info-gasket-material-NSF-61.asp>

<http://sur-sealinc.com/gasket-material/nsf-61-certified/?sort=alphaasc&page=2> <https://www.gasketsupply.com/shop/urethane-85a-sheet/> <https://www.equalseal.com/product-p/t1082san.htm>

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.

Milestone completed by 5/16/2024

Corrective Action Notes: Tribe applied for EPA DWTS funding to replace Telescope Tank in FY2024. Agency Tank replacement in progress.

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	
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.		
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	
Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.		
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.		
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, 296 Loop Road, PO Box 656, Hoopa, California 95546

Phone: (530) 625-4543

Fax: (530) 625-4112