# Hoopa Valley-Wide System
# Annual Water Quality Report

**Public Water System #090605126**

**Calendar Year 2024**

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.

This past year, HVPUD has secured over $4 Million Dollars in funding for infrastructure and planning investments, which includes replacement of the Agency and Soctish Water Storage Tanks. This coming year, we will release the Request for Proposals to replace the Upper Telescope Tank and the Cherry Flat water tanks to improve water quality to those areas within our distribution system. HVPUD has also completed a radio frequency study and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) study to improve radio telemetry and control management to monitor equipment and stats throughout our system.

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.

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.

## 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;
- 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<br>Units: Chlorine residual, ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.0328 | 0.5 | 1.54 | 2024 | 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)<br>Units: ppb | N/A | 60 | 29 | 21 | 29 | 2024 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)<br>Units: ppm | N/A | N/A | 0.7725 | 0.38 | 0.92 | 2024 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)<br>Units: ppb | N/A | 80 | 58 | 26 | 58 | 2024 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminants | MCLG | MCL | Your Water | RANGE (Low/High) | | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium<br>Units: ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.017 | N/A | N/A | 2022 | No | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium<br>Units: ppm | N/A | N/A | 6 | 4.2 | 6 | 2024 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; salt water intrusion |

| Contaminants | MCLG | Action Level | Your Water | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | A.L. Exceeded | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead and Copper Rule** | | | | | | | | |
| Copper<br>Units: ppm - 90th Percentile | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.35 | ND | 0.41<br>0 sites over Action Level | 2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead<br>Units: ppb - 90th Percentile | 0 | 15 | 2.5 | ND | 4<br>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 | Range High | Sample Date | A.L. Exceeded | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Surface Water Treatment** | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum Turbidity Reported<br>Units: NTU | No Result Exceeds 1 NTU | 1 | 0.63 | N/A | N/A | 2024 | No | Soil runoff |

## Special Statements

**Educational Statement for Lead**

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. Hoopa Valley-Wide System 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, 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 in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your water utility. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**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**

In April 2024, EPA announced a final National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for six PFAS compounds. Under the rule, we are required to conduct initial monitoring by 2027 and comply with maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) by 2029. Last year, our water system participated in a voluntary sampling project that evaluated for the presence of twenty-five PFAS compounds, including the six compounds involved in the new rule. No PFAS compounds 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. 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

**Additional Information for Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available.

**Service Line Inventory for Systems with All Non-Lead**

Hoopa Valley-Wide System was required to complete an inventory of service line materials to determine whether any service lines connected to the distribution system are made of lead material. We determined that all service lines at Hoopa Valley-Wide System are made of non-lead materials. The service line inventory is available upon request, please contact us for more information.

**Additional Information on Lead**

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 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: 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.

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 DWTSA funding to replace Telescope Tank in FY2024. Agency Tank replacement in progress.*

**Milestone completed by 10/30/2024**

*Corrective Action Notes: Agency Tank replacement completed. Funding obtained to replace Telescope Tank. Tribe applied for EPA DWTSA funding to replace Upper Shopping Center Tank in FY2025.*

## 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:**

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