Certification of Delivery of Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The attached CCR for year 2022 was provided to all customers of the ***Terwer Public Water System, PWS ID No. 090605143.***

NOTE: The CCR may be posted in a newspaper, in a public place, or made available upon request, ***in addition to*** **one of the following: delivery to each water customer or delivery of a notification of availability to each water customer.**

MANDATORY METHODS (choose one)

○ Hand Delivery

○ Mail- Notification of availability will be included on the August 2023 billing statement.

ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL METHODS

○ Newspaper (attach copy)

○ Advertising in News Media (attach copy of announcement)

○ Posting in Public Places (attach a list of locations)

○ Posting the CCR on the Internet at https://www.yuroktribe.org/water-division-reports

○ Delivery to Community Organizations (attach a list)

○ Delivery of multiple copies to apartments, business, and large private employers

○ Other Direct Delivery _____

Certified by:

Name: Kori Ellien

Title: Deputy Executive Director of Community Development

Phone No.: (707) 482-1850

Signature: _____ Date: 08/04/2023

PLEASE ATTACH CCR NOTICE TO THIS CERTIFICATION.

Yurok - Terwer Water System Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water System #090605143

2022

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 1 ground water source.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

Failure to deliver annual Consumer Confidence Report by July 1, 2023.

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.

Yurok Tribe Annual Water Quality Report: Terwer
Public Water System #090605143

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	0.3075	0.11	0.54	2022	No	Drinking water additive used for disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium Units: ppm	2	2	0.016	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium Units: ppb	100	100	2.7	N/A	N/A	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [reported as Nitrogen] Units: ppm	10	10	0.51	N/A	N/A	2022	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	5.7	3.8	5.7	2021	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	2.2	2 sites over Action Level	2020	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead Units: ppb - 90th Percentile	0	15	1	0 sites over Action Level	2020	No	Corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Water Quality Parameters								
Alkalinity Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	91	76	91	2021	No	Dependent upon natural mineral content and pH
Calcium Units: ppm	N/A	N/A	18	15	18	2021	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
pH Units: pH	N/A	N/A	7.34	6.8	7.34	2019	No	Dependent upon natural mineral content and pH
Specific Conductivity Units: umho/cm	N/A	N/A	168.5	166.6	168.5	2019	No	Dependent upon natural mineral content and pH

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.

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
2022	1 Sample 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: Well Casing Has Holes

Date Identified: 12/29/2022 Overall Due Date: 4/28/2023

Deficiency Description: There were two holes drilled in the upper well casing (old well) for a bracket and the holes are now exposed and open for insects or contaminants to enter.

Corrective Action Plan: The brackets should be removed and the holes properly sealed. If brackets are needed, replace so brackets can tighten next to the casing.

Deficiency Title: PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE IS OPEN TO THE ATMOSPHERE

Date Identified: 12/29/2022 Overall Due Date: 4/28/2023

Deficiency Description: The opening on the side of the Pressure Relief Valve at each well is open and has cobwebs in it. The openings allow entry of contaminants.

Corrective Action Plan: Install a threaded 90 and a downpipe covered with a corrosion-resistant insect screen to prevent entry of contaminants.

Deficiency Title: THE VENT IS NOT PROPERLY SCREENED

Date Identified: 12/29/2022 Overall Due Date: 4/28/2023

Deficiency Description: The vent screen is not adequate and allows entry of insects and contaminants. There is evidence of insects and leaf material inside of the vent screen.

Corrective Action Plan: The PWS should install a new vent screen composed of at least 16-24 mesh to prevent the entry of insects and birds into the tank. The new vent screen should fit properly and be made of non-corrodible material. Special vent designs may be necessary to prevent vents from clogging or freezing over. If the operator suspects that the tank vent tends to become clogged or frozen over, the problem should be addressed by an engineer familiar with water tank vent design.

Deficiency Title: The Shoebox Lid Is Not Sealed

Date Identified: 12/29/2022 Overall Due Date: 4/28/2023

Deficiency Description: The seal on the shoebox lid on the McBeth tank is not adequate. There is a gap in the seal large enough to allow entry if insects and contaminants.

Corrective Action Plan: Replace the seal on the flat surface of the lid so it comes into contact with the edge of the raised shoebox. The gasket should provide an airtight seal to prevent the entry of dust and insects into the storage tank. The gasket material should be suitable for contact with potable water (e.g., NSF Standard 61 certified material, food grade).

Deficiency Title: Access Hatch Has Openings

Date Identified: 12/29/2022 Overall Due Date: 4/28/2023

Deficiency Description: The HDPE tank lid, that screws into the top access port, does not seal. The threads have separated from the tank and created a large opening. The opening allows entry of small animals, insects, and contaminants.

Corrective Action Plan: Ensure that there are no openings in the storage tank that would allow for entry of animals, insects, and contaminants. The opening can be sealed, which would limit access to the tank. Another option is to replace the tank. Consult with a professional engineer as needed.

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 Date	Action Comment
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to submit Initial Water Quality parameter results for Lead and Copper Rule.	1/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	12/14/202	Sampled in secend half.
Lead and Copper Rule	Failure to submit Initial, Follow-up, or Routine SOWT	1/1/2022 - 6/30/2022	Reporting monitoring results as required.	Yes	12/14/202	Sampled in secend half.

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
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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Phone: (707) 482-1350 **Fax:** (707) 482-1365