

Willow Creek C.S.D.



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June 2017

**Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage Paid
Willow Creek Chamber
Permit No. 31**

Your water bill pays for a lot more than simply water. You get sophisticated water treatment, frequent testing and monitoring, and a vast infrastructure that delivers safe, water right to your tap.

Return service requested

District Staff

- Susan O’Gorman, General Manager
- Lynn White, Office Manager
- Bill Zertuche, Chief Operator
- Mike Bell, Operator II
- Rudy Breuning, Resource Specialist
- Ken Gallamore, Recreation Technician



Calendar of Events

- June 10 Youth Fishing Derby & Fire Wise Day At Sky Crest Lake in Burnt Ranch
- June 10 & 11 White water boat racing
- June 18 Fathers Day & Chili Cook Off
- June 22 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting
- July 4 Independence Day
- July 27 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting
- Aug. 24 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting
- Sept. 2 Big Foot Days Parade & Ice Cream Social, with follow up at Veterans Park
- Sept. 4 Labor Day
- Sept. 14-16 WC China Flat’s Hammer In
- Sept. 28 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting
- Oct. 26 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board meeting
- Oct. 31 Halloween
- Nov. 16 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting
- Dec. 21 W.C.C.S.D. Regular Board Meeting



~ 2017 Arbor Day at Veterans Park ~



Willow Creek Community Services District
2016 Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report
Public Water System Number 12-10015
May 2017

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Susan O’Gorman, General Manager, at 530-629-2136 or email willowcreekcsd@gmail.com

The Willow Creek Community Services District (District or WCCSD) owns and operates a public water system that serves domestic water to approximately 936 service connections, with a population of 1,710 people.

The source of supply for your water is from Willow Creek, a tributary of the Trinity River. Your source water is drawn through naturally filtered sand and gravels in the creek streambed. The District also collects surface water during summer demand from a surface water collection system with a special protective intake.

Our water treatment facility was installed in the spring of 2007. This facility is a modern, inline, direct filtration plant. This facility consists of a control center with the latest in technology with controls and monitoring equipment. The three, multi-stage, pressure filters have 720 square feet of surface filter media that produce the highest quality of water. To assist in the filtration process, a synthetic organic polymer is added to the water, prior to the filters, which causes the very small particles to clump together and filter out.

With the installation of our water treatment facility, the District is meeting the Surface Water Treatment Rule. All public systems under the direct influence of surface water shall have a filtration system that will remove Giardia and Cryptosporidium 99.9% of the time. The District meets or exceeds this regulation. The key item in this process is the addition of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) to the water before the filters and again after the filters. We are required by the State to maintain a chlorine residual in the water at all times.

The facility can produce up to three million gallons of water a day at peak production if needed. Normal production in the summer averages 1.2 million gallons per day and in the winter the average is 325,000 gallons of water per day.

The District monitors disinfection and turbidity 24 hours per day with the latest technology. The treatment facility has alarms that will shut down the treatment facility in case of equipment and treatment failures. This alarm system is to protect our customers from potential pathogens that, if not treated properly, may cause humans to become ill.

The District is proud to produce water at the highest of quality to our customers.

2016 Annual Water Usage (million gallons)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
9.8	9.3	10.5	13.9	21.8	29.7	33.8	36.8	27.9	13.6	10.7	10.7

Total water pumped in 2016 was 228.5 million gallons

If you would like to tour of our facility, please contact Susan O’Gorman at 530-629-2136. Our operators would be more than happy to guide you through our treatment process.

Monthly Board Meetings

Monthly Board meetings are on the 4th Thursday of each month at 8:00 a.m
(except for in November and December they are on the 3rd Thursday).

The public is invited and encouraged to attend.

WCCSD Board

- Bruce Nelson - President
- Judy Gower
- Joe O’Hara
- Tyler Holmes
- Ed Duggan

Definitions of some of the terms used in this report:

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is technologically, and economically feasible.

Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MFL: million fibers per liter

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter

ND: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: Total Dissolved Solids

Sources of drinking water (both tap 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

General Information on Drinking Water

All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water Quality Data- Microbiological Water Quality

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State Regulations. Testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required for our District is three per month. In our distribution system, we test once per week. We also take a sample once per month for source water bacteria. The District has met coliform standards within our distribution system.

Lead

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead and Copper Testing Results

Lead and copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. Our water system is required to sample every 3 years. The table below summarizes the most recent sampling for lead and copper.

Test	Year tested	Number of Samples	Samples Required	90 th PPB	Action Level
Lead	2014	10	10	3.2	15
Copper	2014	10	10	520	1300

Chemical sample results showing detected contaminants

The following tables list all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than a year old. These values are expressed in PPM or PPB unless otherwise stated.

Contaminants with Primary MCLs

Chemical Detected	Source of Sample	Year Tested	Level	MCL	Source of Chemical
Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	Distribution	2016	8.9	80 PPB	Organic / Chlorine
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Distribution	2016	15.3	60 PPB	Organic / Chlorine
Nickel	Wells 2 & 4	2012	12	100 PPB	Natural Deposits
Radium 228	Wells 2 & 4	2013	0.424	2 pCi/L	Natural Deposits
Chromium hexavalent (Chromium 6)	Composite Well	2017	2.2	10 PPB	Natural Deposits / Chemical Plants

Contaminants with secondary MCLs

Chemical Detected	Source of Sample	Year Tested	Level	MCL	Source of Chemical
Aluminum	Composite	2012	53	1000 PPB	Natural Deposits
Arsenic	Composite	2017	0.5	7 MFL	Natural Deposits
Asbestos	Wells 2 & 4	2012	2.5	10 PPB	Natural Deposits
Chloride	Wells 2 & 4	2012	2.4	250 PPM	Natural Deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Composite	2012	140	500 PPM	Natural Deposits
Sulfate	Wells 2 & 4	2012	12	250 PPM	Natural Deposits
Iron	Wells 2 & 4	2012	0.035	0.3 PPM	Natural Deposits

Drinking Water Source Assessment

Our most recent water source assessment was completed by the State Water Resource Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, in August 2002.

Watershed Study

Our most recent watershed study was completed by Trinity Valley Consulting Engineers, Inc. May 2014

If you would like to view the complete assessment of our drinking water source, our address is 135 Willow Road in Willow Creek, CA or you may call our office at 530-629-2136 and ask for Susan O'Gorman, General Manager.

Downtown Wastewater Update

Steps Completed

- The wastewater service boundary of the system has been selected. As shown in the image to the right, the wastewater system is only in the downtown area.
- A Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIR) have been completed by GHD Inc. (formerly Winzler & Kelly in Eureka)

Next Steps

- We are currently applying for grant funds to complete Final Design and Construction of the system.
- We hope to get a very large portion, if not 100%, of the project funded by grants from the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Once we hear from the granting agencies, the WCCSD Board will vote to determine if the project should proceed forward. The primary item that will determine this vote is the amount of grant received.
- One of the first steps in the final design will be to finalize the proposed rate structure (see Money matters below).

Approximate Calendar of Events

- Summer 2017 - Hear from granting agencies, Board vote to accept grants, and hire engineers to proceed.
- Fall 2017 - Engineers proceed with final design of project.
- Winter 2017 - Prop 2018 public process on rates
- Spring / Summer 2018 - Go out to bid for construction
- Fall 2018 / Winter 2019 - Construct project
- Spring 2019 - Make final connections to properties

Money matters:

- We are hoping to receive almost all, if not all, funds for the final design and construction of the project from grants. A very small loan may be required if we do not receive 100% in grants.
- The annual budget for the new wastewater system will be paid by collecting monthly sewer rates from the properties that are connected to the system. Those outside of the service boundary and not connected to the system will not receive a bill.
- State law requires that fees collected for services must remain in the department they were collected for. The money that the District receives from sales of water, or in our recreation department, will not be used for the wastewater project.
- Sewer rates will be determined during the final design of the project. Sewer rates will be used to pay for the annual budget of the wastewater department. This will include the operations and maintenance costs associated with maintaining the sewer lines and running the treatment plant, as well as any loan payments (if 100% grants are not received).
- Once the rates are determined, the District will have to complete a Prop 218 process on the rate structure. The land owners within the sewer boundary will be asked if the rates are acceptable. If more than 50% say no, the project will have to be re-assessed and possibly shut down.



Project Description

- The area to be served by the new wastewater sewer system is only the downtown area (see image above).
- The collection system will be gravity sewer lines with 2 small pump stations. The project will include working with land owners to remove their existing septic tanks and install new sewer lines to the main street lines.
- The treatment plant will be a recirculating gravel filter (similar to system in the community of Weott). It will have a very large septic tank which settles out the solids, and the water is then pumped (recirculated) through gravel beds (2 beds, 40 feet by 40 feet, approximately 4 feet in depth). Micro-organisms will grow in the gravel and essentially clean and treat the water.
- After being treated, the water will be disposed into a large leach field. The water will not be dumped into the river.
- The whole treatment process is very similar to what happens in a standard home septic system with the addition of the gravel beds to clean the water to state standards.

Questions ?

If you have any questions regarding this project, please feel free to contact the General Manager, Susan O’Gorman.

Greetings!

Many of you know already know me, but I thought I would take this opportunity to introduce myself.

My name is Susan O’Gorman and I am the new General Manager of the Willow Creek CSD. I started in October, taking over the position previously held by Lonnie Danel. I am honored to hold this position. The previous managers, Lonnie Danel, Steve Paine and Marc Rowley as well as the District staff and Board members have worked hard and created a smoothly run, well maintained, and financially strong water and park systems. I will strive to keep it that way.

I was born and raised in Willow Creek. My parents own Trinity River Farm on Highway 96. I have spent the last 10 years plus as an engineer, primarily at GHD in Eureka (formerly Winzler & Kelly). While I was there I worked on civil and structural engineering projects, ranging from bridge foundations, fish passage projects, to house and commercial building design. While I enjoyed the work, I was very happy to see this job opportunity arise. My husband, Jordan Caya, and I recently had our first child, Caroline, and are excited to raise her in Willow Creek, with the help of grandparents and friends.

Part of the General Manager’s responsibility at the WCCSD is operating the water treat-

ment plant. This is new to me, and I have taken classes to learn the processes. Luckily, there is a lot of overlap with my engineering skills. I have passed the T2 water treatment certification and am working towards getting a T3 license, which is the highest level of licensing required for our treatment plant.

The other main element of the General Manager’s position is running the Parks and Recreation department. I have been here a little over 6 months now and have learned the extensive amount of work our crew puts into keeping our parks clean and maintained.

I would like to welcome anyone to give me a call or stop by the District Office if they would like to ask questions or discuss District operations.

Sincerely,

Susan O’Gorman



New Bussell water tank
Completed June 2016



Leak repair in our system.

WCCSD Board of Directors

Board Chair: Bruce Nelson

Director: Judy Gower

Director: Joe O’Hara

Director: Tyler Holmes

Director: Ed Duggan

BE A DRIP DETECTIVE

Check all your faucets, toilets, and appliances for water leaks and fix them. A leaky faucet that fills an 8 oz. container in less than 30 minutes could waste as much as 1225 gallons of water each year. **DEATH TO THE DRIP!**



This winter’s storms brought down many trees in Creekside Park.



Water Fact: A Human can last longer without food than water. Depending on a variety of factors, you can survive from 3 to 6 weeks without food, but only 2 to 10 days with out water.



Payment Options

Cash , Checks, Money Orders, Visa, MasterCard, and Auto Payment

Lose something in the park? Sometimes lost items are turned into our office. Please check with us if you have lost something at 530-629-2136

