

2024 Consumer Confidence Report
Klamath Community Services District
(CA0800548)
www.klamathcsd.org

Water System Name: Klamath Community Services District **Report date:** March 16th, 2025

Types of water sources in use: Ground water wells, Green Diamond Well and Highway 101 wells.

Name and general locations of sources: Green Diamond Well in the Hoppaw Creek Basin (primary well currently in use). Highway 101 wells (West of Hwy 101) are not in use. Therefore, any tests conducted on these wells will not be included in this report.

Drinking Water Source Assessments Information: Completed on the 101 wells in November of 2001. Green Diamond Wells completed in May of 2001. Copies of these assessments are available from the California Division of Drinking Water, (530) 224-4800.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 6pm at 111 Klamath Mill Road in Klamath California, with the exception of December, when the meeting is held on the **second Monday**.

All business related activities are conducted out of the KCSD office at 111 Klamath Mill Rd, Klamath CA during normal business hours.

Date and time of meetings are posted at the local post office 72 hours prior to the board meeting.

To contact the KCSD during normal business hours call (707) 482-0723 or Email klamathcsd@gmail.com
For after hours emergencies contact: Margaret Caldwell (707) 460-3335.

If no answer, please leave a detailed message stating why you are calling, and a callback number.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results for the period of January 1st - December 31st, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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

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 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter or (mg/L), **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter or (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter or (ng/L), **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter or (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, that 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, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that 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, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	No. of Detections during reporting year	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF NITRATES							
Contaminant	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	Level Detected		AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate	5/22/24	1	.94 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	0 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 3– SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Inorganic Contaminants	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead	8/28/24	5	0.0035 ppb	0 90th percentile	0 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	8/28/24	5	0.0021 ppb	0 90th percentile	.013 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Note: In addition to the above listed chemicals, we have tested for many other contaminants, all of which were either not detected at all or were in amounts well below Action Levels or Maximum Contaminant Levels.

Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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. Klamath Community Services District 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. USEPA/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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional General Information on 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Although KCSD is not currently under any state mandated water conservation measures it is important to conserve water whenever possible, especially during power outages.

Signed Margaret Caldwell

Date 4/5/2025

Margaret Caldwell
KCSD President