

**GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
AGENDA**

**There will be a regular meeting held by the Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors at the
GSD District Office
919 Redwood DR. Garberville, CA**

Date of Meeting: July 28, 2020

5:00 p.m. – Open Public Session

TELECONFERENCE MEETING

IMPORTANT MEETING PARTICIPATION NOTICE:

Following the Direction of Governor Newsom in stopping the spread of the COVID-19 virus, the Board Meeting referenced in this Agenda will be conducted through teleconference. Members of the public are encouraged to participate. In order to participate, please call the following teleconference phone number: (916) 588-9668 at/prior to the meeting start time. When prompted, please enter 2451 (then press #), the password is 1234 (then press #). You are encouraged to join the conference line prior to the meeting start time in the event of conferencing difficulties.

If you are unable to access the teleconference line, please call the District main line: (707) 923-9566, and the District will make every effort to accommodate you.

Any writings or documents that are public records and are provided to a majority of the governing board regarding an open session item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection in the District Office located at 919 Redwood Dr. during normal business hours.

I. REGULAR MEETING CALLED TO ORDER

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

Rio Anderson____, Linda Brodersen____, Doug Bryan____, Julie Lyon____, Dan Thomas____

III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA - Action to add or delete items from any portion of the agenda or to discuss any consent agenda items must be taken prior to adoption of the agenda.

IV. THE BOARD WILL ENTER CLOSED SESSION AT END OF MEETING IF NEEDED

V. OPEN SESSION

VI. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE

Up to fifteen minutes of this portion of the meeting are reserved for members of the public to address the Board on items not listed on the agenda and within the jurisdiction of the GSD Board. Speakers are limited to 3 minutes. The GSD Board is prohibited by law from taking action on matters discussed that are not on the Agenda, and no adverse conclusions should be drawn if the GSD Board does not respond to public comment at this time.

General Public / Community Groups

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS – Routine report of activities, operations, meetings / conferences held and/or attended by Board members, Staff, and General Manager

Operations Staff-

Office Staff-

Board Members-

Correspondence-

General Manager—Ralph Emerson

Government Code Section 54954.3 provides that the public will have an opportunity to address the Board on any item described on a regular or special meeting either before or during the consideration of that item. The Board reserves the right to limit the time of presentation by individuals and groups

VIII. REGULAR AGENDA ITEMS

A. CONSENT AGENDA

Notice to the Public

All matters listed under Consent Agenda are considered to be routine and all will be enacted by one motion and voice vote. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless the Board of Directors requests items to be removed from the Consent Agenda for separate action. Any items will be considered after the motion to approve the Consent Agenda.

- A.1 Approve Financials Date - pg
- A.2 Approve Regular Meeting Minutes-Date: June 23rd, 2020 pg
- A.3 Operations Safety Report- pg

Motion: Second: Vote:

B. GENERAL BUSINESS – Action items

Notice to the Public

The Board of Directors will allow public comment on agenda items although any person who wishes to speak on an agenda item must submit a request prior to the meeting being called to order. You will be given 5 minutes on each agenda item that you wish to comment and then the Board of Directors will discuss the item amongst themselves with no other public comment.

- B.1 Update on On-Line Banking Options pg.
(discussion-possible action) report from Mary

Motion: Second: Vote:

- B.2 Corona Virus Impact to Operations and Revenue pg.
(discussion--possible action)

Motion: Second: Vote:

- B.3 Clean Water State Revolving Fund Small Community Grant: Notice of Exemption for Bear Canyon Aerial Sewer line Planning Project pg.

(discussion-action requested) resolution 20-012

Garberville Sanitary District

PO Box 211

Garberville, CA. 95542

(707)923-9566

remerson@garbervillesd.org

GENERAL MANAGER REPORT

Date: July 28, 2020

There have been multiple issues this past month where we have worked together to assist in accomplishing tasks and solving problems while staff took vacations and needed help in providing customer service and maintaining safe potable water. This staff is exceptional at helping each other and expanding their duties to provide quality service with professionalism.

The river level is dropping but as we enter the driest part of the year we are optimistic, based on historical data, that we will be able to provide sufficient water for customer demands. Currently we are operating in the range of 25-35 cfs in the river which is not the lowest it has been over the past 50 years but is certainly of concern as we plan for reduction of cfs over remainder of summer. We will be discussing this on the drought contingency plan ordinance item.

In spite of the COVID-19 restrictions, the river level and unexpected equipment or maintenance issues we continue to operate efficiently while planning for upcoming projects we can perform with the backhoe we are purchasing. We are also waiting on the grant status which will allow us to replace two water tanks and re-route the Bear Canyon water transmission line.

Respectfully Submitted:

Ralph Emerson

**GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING
MINUTES**

There will be a regular meeting held by the Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors at the

Redwood Playhouse
286 Sprowel Creek Rd, Garberville
Date of Meeting: June 23rd, 2020

5:00 p.m. – Open Meeting

I. REGULAR MEETING CALLED TO ORDER

5:00 p.m.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

Rio Anderson- Present
Linda Brodersen- Present
Doug Bryan- Present
Julie Lyon- Present
Dan Thomas- Present

III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Motion: Julie Lyon Second: Rio Anderson Vote: 5-0

IV. THE BOARD WILL ENTER CLOSED SESSION AT END OF MEETING

V. OPEN SESSION

VI. COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM THE AUDIENCE

Mark Scown
Kristen Vogal
Alex Halberg

VII. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

Operations Staff- 0

Office Staff- 0

Board Members- 0

Correspondence- 0

General Manager—Ralph Emerson

Nothing additional to add to report.

VIII. REGULAR AGENDA ITEMS

A. CONSENT AGENDA

A.1 Approve Financials Date—April 2020

A.2 Approve Date: May 19th, 2020 Regular Meeting Minutes

A.3 Operations Safety Report

A.4 Approve Transfer of Funds from Humboldt County Treasury Accts to Umpqua

Motion: Dan Thomas

Second: Rio Anderson

Vote: 5-0

B. GENERAL BUSINESS

- B.1 Proposition 218 Public Hearing: Proposed Water and Sewer Rate Adjustments and Changes to the District's Water and Sewer Rate Calculation Methodology – Public Hearing and Possible Action for adoption of new rate structure. Presentation by: Jennie Short
(discussion-possible action) **Resolution 20-007**

The District held the Public Hearing at the Redwood Playhouse due to COVID-19. The Board accepted all written protests and public comment. The Board Chair closed the Public Hearing. The Board clerk tabulated the written protest. The District received four protest letters. The Board Chair asked for a motion to approve the Resolution and amend the Districts water ordinance article 15 and sewer ordinance 83.1. Set forth table 1 amended residential water rates. Table 2 amended commercial and multifamily water rates, and table 3 amended residential and commercial sewer rates. Also, the attachment 1 of this Resolution, and to adopt the wastewater Equivalent Residential Units determination and Consumption Strength Multiplier attachment page 2 of the Resolution.

Motion: Rio Anderson

Second: Doug Bryan

Roll Call Vote: 5-0

Rate update goals:

- 1. Simplify the way in which rates are calculated.**
- 2. Have more consistency between similar customer types.**
- 3. Base the rates upon the cost of the services provided and collect enough to cover CIPs and assets.**

- B.2 Purchase of Used Backhoe from Private Company
(discussion-possible action) loan terms, purchase agreement, **resolution 20-008**

Motion: Julie Lyon

Second: Dan Thomas

Roll Call Vote: 5-0

Linda Brodersen asked for a motion to approve the purchase of the used backhoe. Also, to authorize the Chair of the Board to sign documents necessary and to adopt Resolution 20-008.

- B.3 On-Line Payment Options---Mary Presentation
(discussion-possible action)
Bring back with more detail.

- B.4 DWSRF Planning Application and Notice of Exemption Wallan and Robertson Tank Replacement Project
(discussion-action requested) **Resolution 20-009 and 20-010**

20-009 Motion: Doug Bryan

Second: Julie Lyon

Roll Call Vote: 5-0

20-010 Motion: Doug Bryan

Second: Dan Thomas

Roll Call Vote: 5-0

There is a cost savings by combining the tank projects into one grant application. What is needed to move forward is a revised notice of exemption for cequa. A revised Resolution for authorization to make the application include both project names together.

C. POLICY REVISION / ADOPTION

- C.1 Water Ordinance- Sec. 14.5, Drought Plan and Requirements
(discussion-possible action) 3rd reading (drought flyer at meeting)

Bring back with Board input.

C.2 Employee-Personnel Policy 5.0-5.3.2f
(discussion—possible action) 3rd reading

Motion: Doug Bryan Second: Julie Lyon Vote: 5-0

The District staff will have the option to bank overtime hours if requested.

IX. CLOSED SESSION

- a. Public Employee Performance Evaluation: State Code, Section (54957) (Evaluation of the General Manager, Ralph Emerson) The Board gave a positive evaluation and voted unanimously to extend Mr. Emerson's contract for 5 more years.

Motion: Doug Bryan Second: Julie Lyon Vote: 5-0

X. RETURN TO OPEN SESSION

Report of action taken

XI. ITEMS FOR NEXT BOARD MEETING

1. Rate Proposal Process
 2. Update on backhoe purchase
 3. On-Line payment update
 - 4.
- * **Next Board Meeting is July 28, 2020**

XII. ADJOURNMENT

6:45 p.m.



ATTENDANCE ROSTER

BY:

Safety Meeting

Date of Meeting: 7/20/20 Leader Name: Ralph Emerson

Instructions:

- a. Fill in the date of the meeting and the name of the safety meeting leader.
b. Have all safety meeting participants sign this roster.
c. File this roster and the associated documents as outlined in the Leader Discussion Guide.

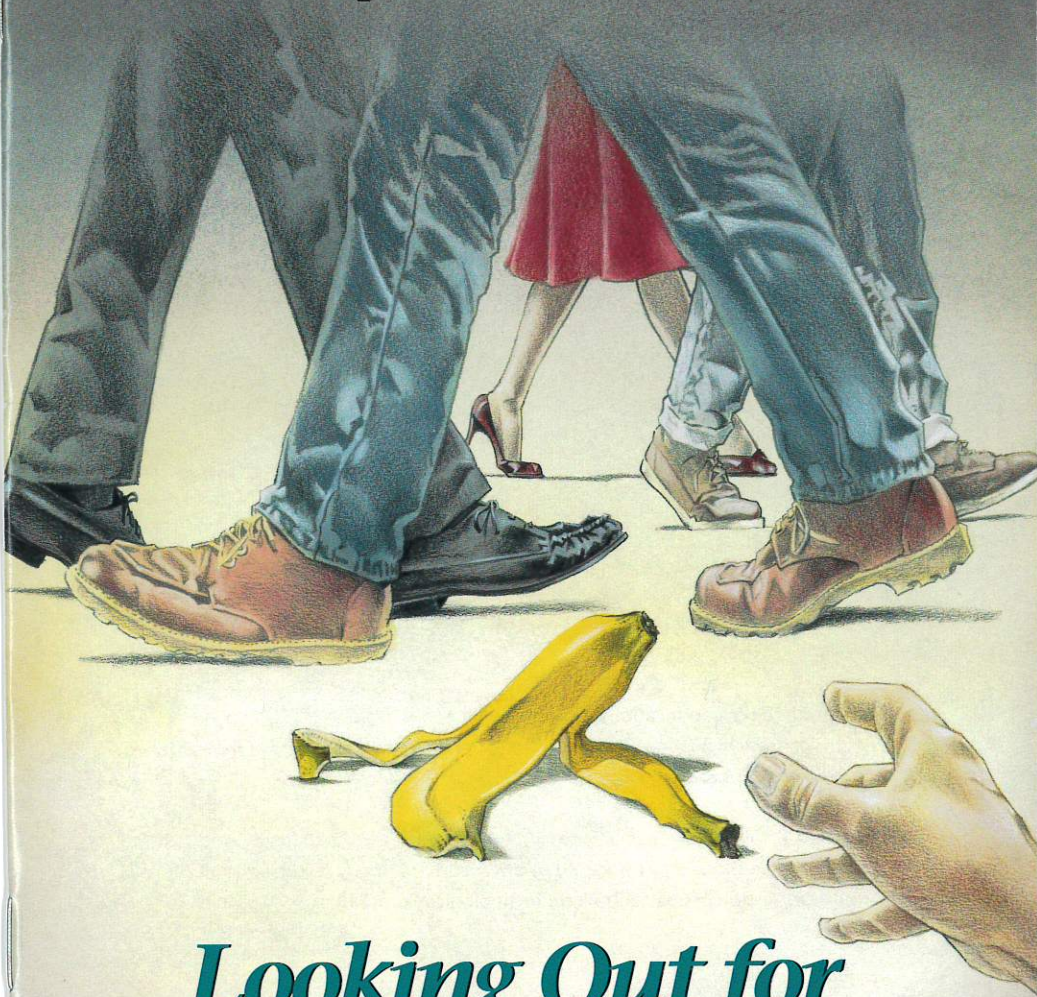
Name (print)

Name (signature)

Table with 2 columns: Name (print) and Name (signature). Rows 1-4 contain handwritten entries: Ralph Emerson, Brian Miller, Mary Nieto, Dan Arreguin and their signatures.

Attachments: 1. Leader Discussion Guide 2. Safety Meeting Booklet

Pro-Active Safety Attitudes



*Looking Out for
Number One*



Garberville Sanitary District
PO Box 211
919 Redwood Dr.
Garberville, CA. 95542
Office(707)923-9566 Fax(707)923-3130

The impact of COVID-19 has not affected us dramatically with operations but we have experienced a significant loss of revenue because of Governor Newsom's executive order, which prohibits public agencies from discontinuing service or charging late fees for non-payment.

We estimate a loss of \$23,000 over the past 6 months, with some habitual late payment customers being defiant and unresponsive about paying their service charges because of the Governor's Executive Order. This is becoming a large problem because the fees owed are not waived and the customer's debt continues to increase which will make it difficult to catch up once we start applying late fees again.

Throughout California, all water districts are experiencing the same problem, while some estimates through CSDA show that over 450 districts will be unable to meet their financial obligations by July 2021 if this executive order is not lifted.

Many advocacy groups are fighting the Governor to lift this order now and to include Special Districts in lost revenue grant and funding programs. The current reimbursement program from the Governor does not include Special Districts because the State feels we can raise rates to our customers which is inaccurate.

We will continue operating, while encouraging customers to pay their service charges now so that they will not continue adding to their past due debt which will be a burden that they may not be able to recover easily.

The office remains closed while customers pay by credit card, mail or through the drop box outside the office door. This has created a couple customer interaction problems but for the most part works fairly well. Upon talking with Mary, we feel this customer service practice can work indefinitely but once we decide to open the office again, we will most likely install a plexi-glass counter shield which will protect Mary and the customers who enter the building whether masked or not. This protective shield will most likely stay in place regardless of the COVID-19 restrictions.

Implementation of Executive Order N-42-20: Guidelines and Best Practices for Water and Wastewater Systems

APRIL 30, 2020

On April 2, 2020, the Governor issued Executive Order (EO) N-42-20, which prohibits water systems from discontinuing residential water service and water service to small businesses in a critical infrastructure sector. The EO also has the following directive in provision 5:

The State Water Resources Control Board shall identify best practices, guidelines, or both to be implemented during the COVID-19 emergency (i) to address non-payment or reduce payments, (ii) to promote and to ensure continuity of service by water systems and wastewater systems, and (iii) to provide measures such as the sharing of supplies, equipment and staffing to relieve water systems under financial distress.

The State Water Board has developed the following guidelines and best practices for water systems to implement during the COVID-19 emergency. While these guidelines may be used by both public and private water systems to guide their actions through this emergency, they do not override any directive, decision, or tariff rule issued and approved by the California Public Utilities Commission that pertain to water systems under their jurisdiction. This document may be updated and modified as conditions evolve.

Best Practices for Water Systems to Address Non-Payment or Reduced Payments

- **Communication and Outreach**
 - Inform all customers about the prohibition on shutoffs, re-connection options and timeline, and bill payment options, and which options apply specifically to residential and critical infrastructure small business customers.¹

¹ See <https://www.sba.gov/page/coronavirus-covid-19-small-business-guidance-loan-resources>. Also, see <https://covid19.ca.gov/img/EssentialCriticalInfrastructureWorkers.pdf> for a list of critical infrastructure workers in California. If you are unsure about whether a business customer meets the definition, please contact that customer to inquire about their functions and services.

- Communication materials should be provided in the languages spoken within the service area.²
- Use applicable communication methods, including:
 - Email and phone calls
 - Bill inserts
 - Website
 - Traditional and social media
 - Doorhangers
 - Communications from local elected and public health officials
- Respond promptly to shutoff and re-connection reports filed through <https://watershut-off.covid19.ca.gov/>
- Report on the status of specific customer protections at https://swb-orpp-conservation.shinyapps.io/Shutoffs_Lookup/

- **Restoration of Service**
 - Identify all residential and small business critical infrastructure business accounts currently shut off and develop and make public a timeline for restoring service to all those accounts.
 - Assume residences where service was discontinued are occupied unless vacancy has been otherwise verified.
 - Under EO N-42-20, water systems are legally obligated to restore service to occupied residences where service was discontinued for nonpayment since March 4, 2020.
 - Consider waiving re-connection fees.
 - Water systems that elect not to waive re-connection fees must comply with the fee limits established by the [Water Shutoff Protection Act](#).
 - Water systems that elect not to waive re-connection fees should consider offering payment plans for the fee instead of requiring a full payment at the time of re-connection.
 - When restoring water to buildings, work with owners to follow appropriate guidelines for flushing and testing prior to habitation and usage.
 - Guidance is available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/covid-19.html

- **Payment Options**
 - Offer residential, critical infrastructure small business customers, and other non-residential customers experiencing severe financial hardship the ability to make partial payments for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency.

² Water suppliers should follow the requirements of the Water Shutoff Protection Act for determining which languages to use for customer communications.

- Develop payment plans for delinquent bills.
 - Payment plans should be tailored to the level of outstanding debt and the customer's ability to pay.
 - Payment plans should allow for repayment over at least 12 months for customers with significant debt and reduced income.
 - Consider waiving late payment fees.
- Water systems must comply with the requirements of the Water Shutoff Protection Act for low-income households. The State Water Board has a [Frequently Asked Questions](#) document about the Water Shutoff Protection Act available on its website.
- **Additional Best Practices**
 - Track the following:
 - Total dollar amount of nonpayment by month (or by billing period)
 - Number of residential customers making partial payments
 - Number of residential customers granted alternate payment plans
 - Number of residential customers making no payments
 - Number of critical infrastructure small business customers making partial or no payments
 - Use reserve funds as needed to cover revenue losses.
 - Identify and implement methods to expand and augment existing rate assistance programs, including:
 - Broader eligibility criteria
 - Higher benefit levels
 - Enhanced budgetary resources

Best Practices to Promote and Ensure Continuity of Service by Water and Wastewater Systems

- **Continue Monitoring and Testing**
 - Any water system that anticipates not being able to complete all required monitoring and testing should notify their Division of Drinking Water District Office immediately.
 - Water systems should routinely check with their testing laboratory to assure continued service. In the event of service disruption visit the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) [ELAP COVID-19 website](#) to find labs that are open and accepting monitoring samples.
 - ELAP staff are available to support water systems and labs with questions or concerns.
 - Water systems should maintain cross-connection control programs with some modifications.

- Guidance is available at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/covid-19.html
- **Delayed Activities**
 - In order to allow water systems to focus their workforce on service provision, the following reporting and regulatory requirements have been delayed or may be performed later in the regulatory period.
 - [Extension](#) of the Electronic Annual Report submission deadline
 - Extended PFAS testing order delayed
 - Lead and copper sampling may be performed towards end of regulatory period.
- **Stay Informed and Utilize Resources**
 - Water systems should monitor information from state and federal health officials, including the California Department of Public Health, and the Centers for Disease Control.
 - Water and wastewater systems should also identify resources available through California Water/Wastewater Response Network (<http://calwarn.org>), the Office of Emergency Services, and the US Environmental Protection Agency
- **Communicate with Customers**
 - Wastewater systems should continue to communicate the need for people to only flush toilet paper
 - The State Water Board issued a [news advisory](#) that can be used as a resource
 - Water systems that meet drinking water standards should continue to communicate that tap water is safe to drink
 - Wastewater systems should continue to communicate that treatment processes remove COVID-19 from sewage.

Measures Such as Sharing Supplies, Equipment and Staffing to Relieve Water Systems Under Financial Distress

- Small water systems may be eligible for operator assistance through the State Water Board's technical assistance program. Systems in need of operator assistance should contact their Division of Drinking Water District Office.
- Water and wastewater systems should work through their local Emergency Operation Center and CalWARN to share operators, supplies, and equipment where needed.

A Note on Financial Assistance:

The State Water Board, in coordination with the Office of Emergency Services, is evaluating options for supporting small water systems experiencing severe financial distress to support continued operations. If financial resources are made available, the State Water Board will promptly communicate with water and wastewater systems.

Guidelines for Communicating with the State Water Board

- Water systems should provide information and updates on their COVID-19 responses at: https://swb-orpp-conservation.shinyapps.io/Shutoffs_Lookup/
- Water systems that anticipate critical shortages of personnel, supplies, or revenues should contact their Division of Drinking Water District Office: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/documents/ddwem/DDWdistrictofficesmap.pdf
- Water systems that have questions or concerns about responsibilities to customers, including responding to reports filed at: <https://watershutoff.covid19.ca.gov/> should send an email to: ORPP-WaterConservation@waterboards.ca.gov



GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 211 • GARBERVILLE, CA 95542 • (707) 923-9566

RESOLUTION NO. 20-012

RESOLUTION OF THE GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT BOARD OF DIRECTORS FINDING THE **BEAR CANYON AERIAL SEWERLINE PROJECT** PLANNING PHASE EXEMPT FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) AND ADOPTING A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors (“Board”) reviewed and considered the planning phase components of the Bear Canyon Aerial Sewerline Project (“Project”); and

WHEREAS, the Board has determined that commencing the planning phase of the project to further study the possible components of a future construction project to reconstruct or reroute the failing aerial sewerline; and

WHEREAS, CEQA requires the Board, as a lead agency under CEQA, to consider the potential environmental effects of any project approved by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board’s approval of the Application for Clean Water State Revolving Funds might be considered a “project” under CEQA and the Board must therefore determine what level of CEQA review is appropriate; and

WHEREAS, CEQA Guidelines section 15306 categorically exempts from CEQA any project that is for the purpose of Information Collection; and

WHEREAS, CEQA Guidelines section 15262 statutorily exempts from CEQA any projects that consist of Feasibility and Planning Studies; and

WHEREAS, categorical exemptions shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances (CEQA Guidelines, § 15300.2 (c)); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the planning phase of the Project is to further evaluate the possible construction project and determine the details and impacts of said project; and

WHEREAS, the Board has reviewed the attached Notice of Exemption.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors:

1. The foregoing recitals are hereby adopted as true and correct.
2. The Board has reviewed and analyzed applicable law and determined that the Project is Class 6 categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 Cal.Code Regs. Article 19, Section 15306; and statutorily exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 Cal.Code Regs. Article 18, Section 15262.

3. The categorical exemptions applicable to the Planning Phase of the Project are not subject to any applicable exception, including the “unusual circumstances” exception.
4. In light of the foregoing, the Board adopts the Notice of Exemption, attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and finds that the Project is exempt from CEQA review.
5. The General Manager is hereby directed to file the Notice of Exemption as attached for the Planning Phase of the Project with the County Clerk of Humboldt County and the Office of Planning and Research in conformance with the procedures provided for the filing of such notices in CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines.
6. No activities other than the feasibility studies/assessments will be completed/conducted without further CEQA evaluation and compliance.

Passed and adopted by the Garberville Sanitary District’s Board of Directors on July 28, 2020 during a regular business meeting, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors _____
 NOES: Directors _____
 EXCUSED: Directors _____

 Chair of the Board of Directors

ATTEST:

 Ralph Emerson
 Clerk of Board of Directors



GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

P.O. BOX 211 • GARBERVILLE, CA 95542 • (707) 923-9566

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

TO: Humboldt County Clerk
825 5th Street, 5th Floor
Eureka, CA 95501

Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

PROJECT TITLE: Bear Canyon Aerial Sewerline Project - Planning Phase

PROJECT LOCATION: CITY: GARBERVILLE COUNTY: HUMBOLDT
Pressurized Sewer Transmission Line over Bear Canyon between Christopher Lane and Meredith Drive. APNs: 223-183-005 thru 008 and 223-191-021 thru 022.
Lat 40.10418 Long -123.781

DESCRIPTION OF NATURE, PURPOSE, AND BENEFICIARIES OF PROJECT:
The project consists of the planning phase for a project to reconstruct or reroute the existing aerial sewerline over Bear Canyon between Christopher Lane and Meredith Drive. The beneficiaries are the community of Garberville.

NAME OF PUBLIC AGENCY APPROVING PROJECT: Garberville Sanitary District

NAME OF PERSON OR AGENCY CARRYING OUT PROJECT: Garberville Sanitary District

Exempt Status:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
<input type="checkbox"/>	Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Categorical Exemption. Class 6, Information Collection (CCR, title 14, Article 19, Section 15306)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Statutory Exemption. Feasibility and Planning Studies (CCR, Title 14, Article 18, Section 15262)

Reason why this project is exempt:
The work in the planning stage will be for feasibility and planning studies and may include geotechnical borings that are categorically exempt under Class 6.

Lead Agency Contact Person: Jennie Short Phone Number: (707)223-4567

If filed by applicant:
1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? Yes No

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Title: Chair of the Board
Linda Brodersen

OPERATIONAL DEMANDS

During this past month we have experienced multiple operational demands which have affected staff assignments and responsibilities, including the requirement of overtime.

1. A tree fell across roof of the Arthur Road water transmission pump building.

(outcome) A limb punctured the roof and although the operators like having a sky light, we will be removing tree this week.

2. Wallen Road water transmission pump motor stopped working which left us without an alternating backup pump.

(outcome) Pulled the motor off , called Owsley Electric and Rogers Machinery. The decision was made to take the motor to Industrial Electric and have them rebuild the motor or to replace with a new motor. Part of the problem is that the existing motor is old, so unless the windings can be replaced, we will have to buy a new motor that requires being able to attach to existing pump. Rogers Machinery is working on this problem and will let us know what they find after opening up the motor case.

3. Generator-Electricity problems at the raw water pumps which produce the water for treatment and distribution to customers.

(outcome) PG&E was notified and determined we had sufficient voltage. Owsley Electric was called late Friday night to come from Fortuna and solve the problem because we are unable to provide water for our customers without these pumps operating. Quentin Owsley came on site and was able to make a temporary repair to our transfer switch between generator and PG&E electricity, which allowed us to have adequate power for operations.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-42-20

WHEREAS on March 4, 2020, I proclaimed a state of emergency to exist in California as a result of the threat of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS it is the established policy of the State under Water Code section 106.3 that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes; and

WHEREAS to limit the spread of COVID-19 it is crucial that Californians wash their hands regularly and thoroughly; and

WHEREAS many Californians are experiencing or will experience substantial losses of income as a result of business closures, the loss of work hours or wages, or layoffs related to COVID-19, which may hinder their ability to make payments for water service and subject them to water shutoffs due to non-payment; and

WHEREAS many small businesses that provide services essential to the health and well-being of Californians have experienced substantial reductions in income, which may hinder their ability to make payments for water service and subject them to water shutoffs due to non-payment; and

WHEREAS the California Public Utilities Commission has directed private water utilities under its jurisdiction to implement customer service protections, including a moratorium on service disconnections, during the COVID-19 emergency; and

WHEREAS more than 100 public and private water systems have voluntarily agreed to halt disconnections as well; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with the various statutes and regulations concerning water shutoffs specified in this order would prevent, hinder, or delay appropriate actions to prevent and mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and the statutes of the State of California, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8570, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1) The authority of urban and community water systems, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (d), to discontinue residential service, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment under Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910, is suspended.
- 2) Water systems not subject to the requirements of Health and Safety Code sections 116908 and 116910 shall not discontinue residential

service, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116902, subdivision (c), for non-payment.

- 3) Water systems shall restore any residential service to occupied residences that has been discontinued for nonpayment since March 4, 2020.
- 4) Water systems shall not discontinue service to any business in the critical infrastructure sectors designated by the State Public Health Officer as critical to protect the health and well-being of all Californians that qualifies as a small business under 13 C.F.R. § 121.201 of the Small Business Administration's regulations.
- 5) The State Water Resources Control Board shall identify best practices, guidelines, or both to be implemented during the COVID-19 emergency (i) to address non-payment or reduced payments, (ii) to promote and to ensure continuity of service by water systems and wastewater systems, and (iii) to provide measures such as the sharing of supplies, equipment and staffing to relieve water systems under financial distress.

Nothing in this Order eliminates the obligation of water customers to pay for water service, prevents a water system from charging a customer for such service, or reduces the amount a customer already may owe to a water system.

Nothing in this Order modifies the obligations of urban and community waters systems to comply with provisions of the Water Shutoff Protection Act not specifically addressed by this Order or other applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 2nd day of April 2020.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

ALEX PADILLA
Secretary of State



State of California

HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE

Section 116470

116470. (a) As a condition of its operating permit, every public water system shall annually prepare a consumer confidence report and mail or deliver a copy of that report to each customer, other than an occupant, as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code, of a recreational vehicle park. A public water system in a recreational vehicle park with occupants as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code shall prominently display on a bulletin board at the entrance to or in the office of the park, and make available upon request, a copy of the report. The report shall include all of the following information:

- (1) The source of the water purveyed by the public water system.
 - (2) A brief and plainly worded definition of the terms "maximum contaminant level," "primary drinking water standard," and "public health goal."
 - (3) If any regulated contaminant is detected in public drinking water supplied by the system during the past year, the report shall include all of the following information:
 - (A) The level of the contaminant found in the drinking water, and the corresponding public health goal and primary drinking water standard for that contaminant.
 - (B) Any violations of the primary drinking water standard that have occurred as a result of the presence of the contaminant in the drinking water and a brief and plainly worded statement of health concerns that resulted in the regulation of that contaminant.
 - (C) The public water system's address and phone number to enable customers to obtain further information concerning contaminants and potential health effects.
 - (4) Information on the levels of unregulated contaminants, if any, for which monitoring is required pursuant to state or federal law or regulation.
 - (5) Disclosure of any variances or exemptions from primary drinking water standards granted to the system and the basis therefor.
- (b) On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:
- (1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.
 - (2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.

(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.

(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.

(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.

(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.

(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.

(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.

(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.

(g) This section is intended to provide an alternative form for the federally required consumer confidence report as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 300g-3(c).

(Repealed and added by Stats. 1996, Ch. 755, Sec. 12. Effective January 1, 1997.)

GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

2018 Consumer Confidence Report June 1, 2018

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2018.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Water for the Garberville Sanitary District originates from one surface water source at an infiltration gallery in the South Fork of the Eel River, near Garberville, and one ground water source known as the Tobin Well, in Garberville.

We are pleased to report that our water meets all state and federal requirements.

The Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM. Public participation is encouraged.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact The Garberville Sanitary District at:
(707) 923-9566

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 drinking water.

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

Variations and Exceptions: Department 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 (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (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*, 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 that are byproducts 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, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	.19	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	27 18		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	9.9 19		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	9.2 19		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	110 120		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	0 0		1	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	0 .12		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radium 228 (pCi/L) Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	ND .2		2	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	2017	23		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	2017	11		60	H/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2018 2018	0 1.2		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units) Tobin Well	2016	3.7		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	6.2 15		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Foaming Agents Tobin Well	2016	.05		500	N/A	
Iron (ppb) Tobin Well	2016	140		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	1.3 50		50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) Eel River Tobin well	2013 2016	10 20		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	ND .12		5	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromhos) Eel River Tobin Well	2017 2016	210 340		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	140 190		1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

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).

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).

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. The Garberville Sanitary 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>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards * (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.078
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT

2019 Consumer Confidence Report June 12, 2020

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2019.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Water for the Garberville Sanitary District originates from one surface water source at an infiltration gallery in the South Fork of the Eel River, near Garberville, and one ground water source known as the Tobin Well, in Garberville.

We are pleased to report that our water meets all state and federal requirements.

The Garberville Sanitary District Board of Directors meets on the 4th Tuesday of each month at 5:00 PM. Public participation is encouraged.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact The Garberville Sanitary District at:
(707) 923-9566

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 drinking water.

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

Variations and Exceptions: Department 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 (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (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*, 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 that are byproducts 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, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	2	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	10	.19	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Calcium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	27 18		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	9.9 19		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	9.2 19		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm) - Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	110 120		none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>PRIMARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	0 0		1	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) – Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	0 .12		2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radium 228 (pCi/L) Eel River Tobin Well	2016 2016	ND .2		2	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	2019	11		80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	2019	16		60	H/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2019 2019	0 1.2		45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units) Tobin Well	2016	15		15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Chloride (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	6.2 15		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Foaming Agents Tobin Well	2016	.05		500	N/A	
Iron (ppb) Tobin Well	2016	140		300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	1.3 50		50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm) Eel River Tobin well	2013 2016	10 20		500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	ND .12		5	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (micromhos) Eel River Tobin Well	2019 2016	240 340		1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) Eel River Tobin Well	2013 2016	140 190		1000	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits

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).

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).

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. The Garberville Sanitary 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>.

For Systems Providing Surface Water As A Source Of Drinking Water:

(Refer to page 1, "Type of Water Source" to see if your source of water is surface water or groundwater)

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards * (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 - Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Shall not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.091
The number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

** Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Sec 14.5 Drought Contingency Plan.

During drought conditions as identified by the State of California, Humboldt County or Garberville Sanitary District, the Drought Contingency Plan will go into effect immediately.

This plan will be implemented by Garberville Sanitary District and the public will be made aware of this plan through the media and customer outreach.

1. A third rate tier may be implemented for excessive water usage

1. Customers will be required to conserve water including but not limited to gallons per day water usage and if they don't comply, may be fined for gallons of water used above the maximum allowed.

2. 1st phase—All customers voluntarily reduce water consumption. No agricultural irrigation. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 15cfs.

3. 2nd phase---Stop all outdoor watering except for animals, vegetables or fruit. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 12cfs.

4. 3rd phase---Outdoor watering will only be allowed on specific days, designated by GSD. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 9cfs.

5. 4th phase---Water for personal health and safety only with no outside watering. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 7cfs

6. Continual updates to customers will educate and inform of conditions

7. Ongoing: develop alternative water sources including, wells, springs, shared water with neighboring water districts including water hauling.

8. Ongoing: gray water education for irrigation

9. Ongoing: educate customers on personal water storage opportunities and conservation measures

10. Ongoing: leak monitoring and repairs

11. Ongoing: build additional water storage tanks or ponds

12. Identify all diversions from the river or GSD distribution system and report to law enforcement.

Ongoing: Participate in all drought planning forums to share ideas and planning strategies while developing partnerships on collaborative water projects and funding opportunities

RESOLUTION 20-011
THIS RESOLUTION AUTHORIZES THE GARBERVILLE SANITARY
DISTRICT TO CHANGE THE DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN
WATER ORDINANCE, SEC14.5

A. WHEREAS, It has been determined that the Garberville Sanitary District will change Water Ordinance Sec. 14.5, Drought Contingency Plan,

B. WHEREAS, Resolution 20-011 will allow the Board to make appropriate changes to this Ordinance and give clear direction to customers and staff, what steps will be taken in the event of a declared drought.

C. WHEREAS, This Resolution explains that a drought emergency can be declared by the Governor, the County Supervisors or Garberville Sanitary District and that compliance with the drought contingency plan will be enforced if a drought emergency exists.

D WHEREAS, The adaption of Resolution 20-011 will take effect immediately and will be available for the public on the GSD website and is available at the GSD office.

E. WHEREAS, The new Water Ordinance, Sec. 14.5, Drought Contingency Plan will replace the current drought contingency ordinance and will explain in detail the various phases of this plan along with the cubic feet per second (cfs) which initiates each phase of this ordinance.

WATER ORDINANCE, SECTION 14.5

Sec 14.5 Drought Contingency Plan.

During drought conditions as identified by the State of California, Humboldt County or Garberville Sanitary District, the Drought Contingency Plan will go into effect immediately.

This plan will be implemented by Garberville Sanitary District and the public will be made aware of this plan through the media and customer outreach.

Customers will be required to conserve water including but not limited to gallons per day water usage and if they don't comply, may be fined for gallons of water used above the maximum allowed.

1. 1st phase—All customers voluntarily reduce water consumption. No agricultural irrigation. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 15cfs.

2. 2nd phase---Stop all outdoor watering except for animals, vegetables or fruit. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 12cfs.
3. 3rd phase---Outdoor watering will only be allowed on specific days, designated by GSD. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 9cfs.
4. 4th phase---Water for personal health and safety only with no outside watering. Takes effect when the S. Fork Eel River reaches 7cfs
5. Continual updates to customers will educate and inform of conditions
6. Ongoing: develop alternative water sources including, wells, springs, shared water with neighboring water districts including water hauling.
7. Ongoing: gray water education for irrigation
8. Ongoing: educate customers on personal water storage opportunities and conservation measures
9. Ongoing: leak monitoring and repairs
10. Ongoing: build additional water storage tanks or ponds
11. Identify all diversions from the river or GSD distribution system and Report to law enforcement.

Ongoing: Participate in all drought planning forums to share ideas and planning strategies while developing partnerships on collaborative water projects and funding opportunities

NOW, THEREFORE LET IT BE KNOWN THAT, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GARBERVILLE SANITARY DISTRICT APPROVE CHANGING THE WATER ORDINANCE, SEC. 14.5 DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN.

RESOLUTION 20-011 WAS PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS 28th DAY OF JULY 2020 BY THE FOLLOWING ROLL CALL VOTE:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

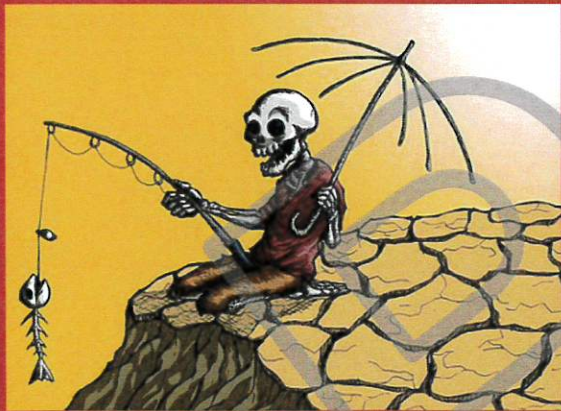
Linda Brodersen, Board President

ATTEST:

Ralph Emerson, General Manager



**WE ARE IN A
DROUGHT**



**Please Conserve
Water**



**Think before using
water because
waste is life
threatening**

**Drips lead to gallons of water waste
and higher bills**

**Please Check Our
Website For Ways To
Conserve Water**

<https://garbervillesd.specialdistrict.org/>

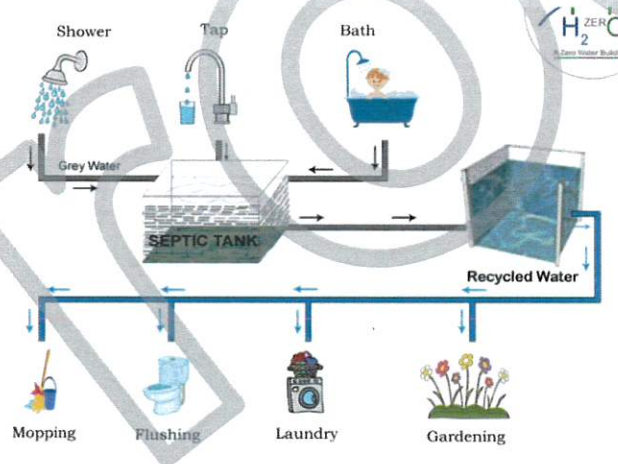
**Garberville Sanitary District
919 Redwood Drive
Garberville Sanitary District
(707)923-9566
admin@garbervillesd.org**



This plan will be implemented and enforced by Garberville Sanitary District and the public will be made aware of this plan through customer outreach by the media, phone call, letter and the GSD website.

Customers will be required to conserve water including but not limited to gallons per day water usage and if they don't comply, may be fined for gallons of water used above the maximum allowed.

Your water usage
today will determine
your water availability
tomorrow.
**CONSERVE WATER
NOW**



DROUGHT REQUIREMENTS

(1st phase)---All customers voluntarily reduce water consumption. No agricultural watering. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 10cfs

(2nd phase)--- Stop all outdoor watering except for animals, vegetables or fruit. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 7cfs

(3rd phase)--- Water use on specific days, designated by GSD. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 5cfs.

(4th phase)---Water for personal health and safety only with no allowance for outside watering. Takes effect when S. Fork Eel River reaches 4cfs

**NON-COMPLIANCE MAY
RESULT IN ENFORCEMENT
ACTIONS WHICH INCLUDE
FINES**

BOARD MEMBER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

There have been many changes to governance procedures during the past year because of COVID-19, Governor Newsom's executive orders and the interaction between the public, employees and Board Members, which is why I bring this topic to you.

Board Members are integral in maintaining cohesive relations between employees, customers and community, while overseeing the affairs of the District in a fiscally responsible manner.

This responsibility is important because of the ongoing education required, the complexities of public governance, with the various restrictions of securing revenue and spending public funds.

For this reason, I have included material that we can discuss and help with the required ongoing education to be an effective and knowledgeable public Board Member.

Information provided for discussion as handout at meeting