

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Reporting Year 2025 (January 1 – December 31, 2025)

Lake Shastina Community Services District / Public Water System No.: CA4710013

Introduction

Lake Shastina CSD has prepared this annual water quality report to inform you about the quality of the drinking water and services we delivered to you during 2025. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This water system serves a population of approximately 2,401 through approximately 1,274 service connections.

For more information / Para más información

If you have questions about this report or your drinking water, please contact Rick Thompson, General Manager at (530) 938-3281

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para asistencia en español, llame al (360) 938-3281.

We encourage public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. The Board of Directors meets at 1PM on the third Wednesday of each month at 16320 Everhart Dr, Weed CA 96094

Where your water comes from

Your water is supplied from groundwater drawn from the District's active wells: Wells 03, 04, and 09. Well 03 is the primary well in winter; Wells 03 and 04 serve as the main wells in summer, with Well 09 used in summer to supplement supply.

Source water assessment

An assessment of the drinking water source(s) for Lake Shastina CSD/WD was completed in September 2002. The source(s) were found to have no major concerns from nearby potentially contaminating activities.

Understanding the water quality data

The tables below list the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for each constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State 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.

Definitions of 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 (U.S. EPA).
- **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 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 health at the MCL levels.
- **ND:** Not detectable at testing limit.
- **ppb / $\mu\text{g/L}$:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.
- **ppm / mg/L :** parts per million, or milligrams per liter.

Detected contaminants

Table 1. Microbiological contaminants

| Contaminant | MCL/TT | MCLG | Highest No. Positive | Range | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (TT) RTCR | 0 | 0 | 0 of 48 samples | No | Naturally present in the environment |

During 2025, no sample collected from the distribution system was positive for total coliform bacteria or E. coli.

Table 2. Inorganic / chemical contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | PHG | Level Detected (range) | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Source |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| Hexavalent Chromium, Cr-6 (µg/L) | 10 | 0.02 | 0.18 (0.075–0.18) | 2025 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as N) (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.34 (0.29–0.34) | 2025 | No | Runoff/leaching from fertilizer; septic systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0.004 | 2.21 (ND–2.21) | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass/electronics production wastes |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2.0 | 1 | 0.33 (0.16–0.33) | 2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Perchlorate (ppb) | 6 | 1 | 0.75 (0.034–0.75) | 2023 | No | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, |

| Contaminant (units) | MCL | PHG | Level Detected (range) | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Source |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Combined Radium-226 + Radium-228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0.019 (Ra-228); 0.05 (Ra-226) | 1.20 (ND-1.20) | 2025 | No | explosives, flares, and matches, and may occur naturally in some areas Erosion of natural deposits |

Information on hexavalent chromium (chromium-6)

Lake Shastina CSD/WD detected very low levels of hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) in its drinking water sources during 2025. The highest level detected was 0.18 µg/L, which is below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 µg/L. Hexavalent chromium is a naturally occurring metal found in rocks, soil, and groundwater. The public health goal (PHG) for hexavalent chromium is 0.02 µg/L. A PHG is not a regulatory limit but a level set by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment at which no known or expected health risk would occur. The detected levels in our water are well below the enforceable MCL of 10 µg/L. The water provided by Lake Shastina CSD/WD meets all state and federal drinking water standards for hexavalent chromium.

Lead and copper at the tap

| Contaminant (units) | AL | PHG | 90th Percentile | Sites >** AL** | Typical Source |
|---------------------|------|-----|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Lead (µg/L) | 15 | 0.2 | 1.68 | 0 of 10 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (µg/L) | 1300 | 300 | 593 | 0 of 10 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits |

Violations and additional information

Based on the monitoring data available, during 2025 the water delivered by Lake Shastina CSD/WD met all primary drinking water standards (MCLs). No contaminant was detected above its maximum contaminant level.

Important information about your drinking water

Drinking water sources (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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and that can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA 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. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 U.S. EPA'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. U.S. EPA/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 in drinking water

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. Lake Shastina CSD/WD 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Questions?

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Please contact Rick Thompson, General Manager, at (530) 938-3281 with any questions.

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