Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Lassen County Waterworks District No. 1
Water System Number:	CA1810003

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on **01/13/2026** to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Kody Smith	Title: General Manager
Signature: Kody Smith Digitally signed by Kody Smith Date: 2026.01.13 11:12:06 -08'00'	Date: 01/13/2026
Phone number: (530) 278-6476	

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☒ CCR distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used): **Notice And URL Printed On Bill**

☐ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: **lcwd1.org/water-quality-report**
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

Lassen County Water Works District No. 1
2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lassen County Water Works District No. 1 a 530-278-6476 para asistirlo en español.

Water System Information

Water System Name: Lassen County Water Works District No. 1

Report Date: February 1, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 1 (Near our Storage Tank) and Well 2 (Near Clara Bieber Memorial Park.)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The Division of Drinking Water conducted source assessments for Well 1 and Well 2 in April 2002. The sources are considered vulnerable to such activities as sewer collection systems, wastewater treatment plants, agricultural activities, historic gas stations, other petroleum storage facilities, and leaking underground fuel tanks.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Board meetings are held at the Water District office at 5:00 PM on the second Tuesday of each month.

For More Information, Contact: General Manager Kody Smith at 530-278-6476.

About This Report

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 to December 31, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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).
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.

Term	Definition
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.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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 (µg/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)

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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 byproducts 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.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water 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.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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 Water Board allows us to monitor 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive; or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample; or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	07/19/2022	5	0	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	07/19/2022	5	0.111	0	0-0.222	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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. Lassen County Water Works District No. 1 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Lassen County Waterworks District No. 1 at 530-278-6476. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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

Monitoring Requirements for Lead and Copper not met for 2025

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did not complete the required testing for lead and copper in our distribution system during summer 2025 by the deadline of September 30, 2025.

What Should You Do?
There is nothing you need to do currently.

What Happened? What Was Done?
Once every 3 years we are required to collect a set of 5 lead and copper samples from various homes in the Lassen County Water Works District No. 1 drinking water system. The last set was collected in 2022, and they met the drinking water standards. During the summer of 2025, we failed to ensure the next round of 5 samples were collected. Because we did not collect the required samples, we do not know if the water being served to our customers still meets the standards for lead and copper. We will collect 5 samples during the summer of 2026 to verify the water being served still meets the standards.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Table 3. 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
Sodium (ppm)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 30 Well 2: 29	29-30	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 99.3 Well 2: 101	99.3-101	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/L)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 3 Well 2: ND	ND-3	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (mg/L)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 0.2 Well 2: 0.2	0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	06/09/2025	Well 1: ND Well 2: 1	ND-1	5 (Combined Radium)	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution System – Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	08/13/2020	ND	ND	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ug/L)	08/13/2020	ND	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (mg/L)	Monitored Weekly	--	0.08-0.51	[4] (as Cl2)	[4] (as Cl2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Lassen County Waterworks District did not sample the distribution system for disinfection by-products during August or September 2025 in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 64534.2. Samples will be collected during August 2026.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L	05/10/2018	Well 1: 10 Well 2: 10	10	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Color Units)	05/21/2024	Well 1:2000 Well 2: 14	**14-2000***	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	03/16/2025	Well 1: 1460 Well 2: 290	**290-1460***	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ug/L)	03/16/2025	Well 1: 510 Well 2: 340	**340-510***	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 364 Well 2: 341	341-364	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 19.3 Well 2: 1.7	1.7-19.3	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (mg/L)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 220 Well 2: 190	190-220	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity(Turbidity Units)	05/21/2024	Well 1: 5.5 Well 2: 2.6	**2.6-5.5***	5	N/A	Soil Runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	05/10/2018	Well 1: 0.18 Well 2: 0.09	0.09-0.18	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*Iron and Manganese were found at levels that exceed the secondary MCLs of 300 and 50 µg/L, respectively. Secondary MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, turbidity, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron and manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants
None to Report.

Table 7. Violation of Monitoring Reporting Requirement
See above.

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
E. coli	0 (In the year)	Quarterly Monitoring of Wells	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT
None to Report

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption
None to Report

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements
None to Report

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 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).