

Trinity River Watershed Management Area

635 - Salyer Mutual Water Company, Distribution System and Hydrants

Salyer Mutual Water Company Technical and Scientific Documentation Table		
Technical and Scientific Document Name	Document Description	Relevant page #
Mey Bunte/California Department of Public Health. Staff Engineer Drinking Water Field Operations Branch. February 27, 2013	Details past and present support from CDPH for upgrade of Salyer Mutual Water Company infrastructure	2 pages
Kim Wihelm P.E. Chief/ Technical Programs Branch Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management. Bypass letter for SDWSRF	Letter detailing the areas of concerns that necessitated the California Department of Public Health to bypass the River View Acres application for SDWSRF.	2 pages
Dale D. Newkirk, P.E. Engineering Report for Planning Study and Scope of Work for River View Acres Water Co. February 28, 2011	Engineering report submitted to CDPH by River View Acres Water Co. for planning for groundwater test drilling wells and a surface water treatment plant; part of the 12/7/10 planning application to CDPH for Fall State Fiscal Year 2010-2011 Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF)	17 pages
Salyer Mutual Water Company/Map of Service Area, September 2012	Legal map of service area	1 page
Salyer Mutual Water Company/ Map of Distribution System and System Components, February 27, 2013	Map shows current distribution line, isolation valves, and meters in the service area. Map also shows parts of the system that have been repaired/replaced in the last year. Jan. 2012 to Feb. 2013.	2 pages
Supporting Documents provided digitally via the BMS upload and by CD		
Mohsen Kazemzadeh/Project Manager CPUC. Water Utilities Regulated by the CPUC with Critical Water Quality. Water Supply, Infrastructure or Financial Problems. October 23, 2006	River View Acres, previous owners of Salyer Mutual water system, placement (3 rd place) on the California Public Utilities Commission's list of Critical Water Quality systems.	7 pages
Heidi Carpenter/River View Acres Water Co. June 29, 2011	Letter from daughter of previous owner indicating desire to abandon the water system	1 pages
Tony Wiedemann/California Department of Public Health. Klamath District Engineer Drinking Water Field Operations Branch	Letter inviting customers of the River View Acres Water Company to a community meeting to discuss future options for water service.	1 page



RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director & State Health Officer

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
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EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

February 27, 2013

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Salyer Mutual Water Company, Critical Water supply Service Area, North Coast IRWMP, Implementation Grant, Proposition 84, Round 2, Step 2, Trinity County

As lead engineer in our office for Trinity County public water systems, I have worked closely with Salyer Mutual Water Company and its predecessor, Riverview Acres Water Company, for over 5 years. Salyer Mutual has requested our support in their application to the North Coast IRWMP for funding to upgrade their distribution system. Our office is pleased to voice our support. Not only is this project essential to the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water to the Salyer Mutual community, but because of recent changes the water system now has the capabilities to properly operate and maintain the proposed project.

Salyer Mutual provides water for domestic use to about 60 residences in a critical water supply service area of western Trinity County. Because they serve unfiltered surface water that is inadequately chlorinated, the system is a violation of Federal and State surface water treatment regulations, and has been under a standing boil water order for over 16 years.

Until last year, this water system was owned by a private individual who operated the system under the name "Riverview Acres Water Company". As for-profit utility, it was regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) who placed Riverview Acres on its list of water utilities with "Critical Water Quality, Water Supply, Infrastructure, or Financial Problems." [letter included with the Mutual's application]. Ranking them the 3rd highest priority system (out of 30), the CPUC described Riverview Acres' problems to be:

"Surface water source without filtration. System lacks Technical Managerial and Financial capacity. Owner is recalcitrant and Irresponsive. On State Revolving Fund list – Category C."

As a public water system, Riverview Acres (now Salyer Mutual) is also regulated by the California Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water (CDPH). In addition to the standing boil water order, CDPH had issued Riverview Acres numerous citations and compliance orders for violation of Federal and State safe drinking water regulations, public notification, failure to perform monitoring and reporting, and failure to pay fees. In recent years, the system was not operated by a state certified operator and water outages were frequent. Outages, one summer event lasting 6 days, occurred for a variety of reasons including pipeline breaks, pump failure, power outages (no backup generator), and power shut-down due to nonpayment of the PG&E electric bill. The owner's billing practices were poor; customers reported receiving bills irregularly or not at all, and in some summer months the PG&E electric bill exceeded revenues. The company had no capital improvement plan or fund, and

all repairs were performed by the owner and his family. Maintenance of the system had dropped sharply in recent years as the owner's health declined. The family was unsuccessful in selling the system since it had a myriad of compliance issues, and no true assets. In December 2010, Riverview Acres applied for funding from CDPH to correct their deficiencies, but were bypassed because they did not have documented water rights or the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate the water system [CDPH's bypass letter is included with the Mutual's Round 2 application].

On June 29, 2011, the daughter of the owner of Riverview Acres informed CDPH that her father would not longer be able to operate the water system [letter is included with the Mutual's Round 2 application]. CDPH organized a community meeting to discuss options available: acquisition by a district or another private entity, take over by the homeowners through formation of a mutual water company, or, as the very last resort, receivership by the State [CDPH's meeting announcement is included with the Mutual's Round 2 application]. Since there were no other entities interested in the system, the homeowners assembled an acting Board of Directors in August 2011, became incorporated with the California Secretary of State as a non-profit Mutual Water Company in October 2011, and took ownership of the water system in February 2012. Since that time, the Mutual established a tiered water rate structure; repaired, replaced or installed flow meters to fairly bill for usage; started funding a capital improvement plan; standardized billing and collections; required membership of all customers; took action on water theft; organized volunteer work events; hired a certified water treatment and distribution operator for system maintenance and repairs; and obtained tax-exempt status from the IRS. And by hiring an attorney, the Mutual also obtained documented water rights; this was significant because with water rights and the improvements in management and operations, CDPH is now able to provide funding for a surface water treatment system to address the water system's safe drinking water violations.

The Mutual's accomplishments in the last year have been remarkable. Through sheer hardwork, this public water system has gone from being one of the most troubled in northern California to having a clear path towards compliance. This is especially significant since the water system is a critical water supply for this severely disadvantaged community. With a medium household income of \$30,109 or 51% of the statewide 2011 MHI (determined by CDPH in December 2011), this small community has no means of affording infrastructure improvements on their own and is in need of financial assistance.

This North Coast IRWMP distribution system replacement project, together with CDPH's filter plant project, will provide the customers in this service area with what they have not had for decades: reliable and clean drinking water. The North Coast project is essential in the delivery of safe water; reducing main breaks will not only significantly reduce outages but also conditions of backsiphonage when line pressures drop (a health concern since water and septic lines are poorly mapped).

We are excited about the recent improvements to this water system and fully support the Salyer Mutual Water Company Board of Directors' efforts to bring their water system into compliance. We look forward to working with the North Coast IRWMP on these upcoming projects to bring reliable and safe drinking water to this critical water supply service area.

If you have any questions, please contact me at mey.bunte@cdph.ca.gov or (530) 224-3265.



Mey Bunte, P.E.

Staff Engineer

DRINKING WATER

FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH

2011

Dale D. Newkirk, P.E.

ENGINEERING REPORT FOR PLANNING STUDY AND SCOPE OF WORK

Riverview Acres Water System



Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

Riverview Acres (PWS# 5304501) **February 28, 2011**

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1. System Description

RA is located one mile east of Salyer, CA along California highway 299 in Trinity County, California. Figure 1 is a vicinity map showing the location. The primary drinking water source is a gallery located in the Trinity River. The GPS coordinates for the water system are N40°53.583 / W123°33.923. RA is a development with 56 connections which are zoned residential. However, 5 to 10 of those connections supply private agricultural businesses.



Figure 2 RA Water System Layout.

Monitoring records for water quality are limited and have not been received by the CDPH office in Redding, CA for a number of years, as required by the California Surface Water Treatment Regulations. A Compliance Order 01-01-97 (O) 002 was issued in 1997 in this regard. The water system continues issuing Boil Water Advisories for unfiltered surface water to customers every three months in accordance with an inspection report issued in April 2009.

The RA water system has critical needs regarding its unfiltered surface water supply and limited water storage. Table 1 is pictures and summaries of the major water system components.

Table 1 Key Water System Components

Picture



Description

The chlorination shed is located 50 feet above the river gallery in this building.



The chlorination equipment is of standard design and includes a 20 gallon storage tank and positive displacement pump. The system should be equipped with a means of calibrating the pump flow.

Picture



Description

The two storage tanks have a combined storage of roughly 24,000 gallons which is inadequate to meet maximum day demand.

In summary, the RA water system is aging, and is out of compliance with Title 22 California Code of Regulations for drinking water.

2. Problem Statement

The RA water system has numerous concerns related to the health, safety and security of local residents. These issues are listed as follows:

- The water supply does not meet drinking water regulations for surface water.
- The water system is extremely limited for high demand protection and is located in a wooded area.
- The pumping of water from the river does not have emergency power.

3. Preferred Alternative

This alternative proposes to locate a new well at within the RA service area. Key components of this alternative include the following:

- Two 70,000 gallon water storage tanks
- New 200' well and building
- New power service
- Emergency power

Design Criteria

The design criteria for this project are shown in Table 2 along with the assumptions used to size the water system facilities.

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

Table 2 Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Value	Comment
Present residential Connections	56	
Maximum Future Growth	10%	
Average Day Demand during Maximum Month	30 gpm	Based on Burnt Ranch Estates historical usage.
Maximum Day Demand	46 gpm	Based on *Burnt Ranch Estates historical usage.
MDD+10%	50 gpm	Design MDD
Demand Storage	72,000 gallons	50 gpm for 24 hrs
High demand Storage Requirement	60,000 gallons	500 gpm for 2 hrs
TOTAL STORAGE WITH HIGH DEMAND	132,000 gallons	Two tanks.
Minimum Supply Line Requirement	6-inches	AWWA standards
High demand Pump	500 gpm	Variable Speed
Booster Pump Station (<i>membrane plant only</i>)	50 gpm	Constant Speed

*Small unmetered community system within 10 miles of Riverview Acres

This alternative is shown in Figure 3 which shows the new proposed facilities. Comparison with Figure 2 shows the differences between the existing and new facilities.



Figure 3 New Groundwater Source

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Cost Estimates

The total capital cost for this alternative is itemized in Table 3. The total present worth annual cost over 20 years is shown in Table 4.

Table 3 New Groundwater Source Alternative Capital Costs

Item	Estimated cost
2 new 70K gallon reservoirs	\$140,000.00
Pre Fabricated Building/security fencing	\$15,000.00
Plumbing, Power Panels, Fixtures	\$15,000.00
New 200' Well fully equipped	\$15,000.00
Emergency Generator	\$10,000.00
PG&E Power Upgrade	\$15,000.00
Subtotal	\$210,000.00
Contingency @ 25%	\$52,500.00
Eng, Admin., Const.Insp. @ 25%	\$52,500.00
Mobilization/Demobilization @ 5%	\$10,500.00
Total	\$376,000.00

Table 4 New Groundwater Source Alternative Annual Costs

Item	Estimated Annual cost
Water Quality Monitoring	\$2,500.00
Power	\$5,000.00
Administration and Permits	\$10,000.00
Chemicals	\$700.00
Parts	\$500.00
Certified Operator	\$15,000.00
Total Annual Cost	\$33,700.00
20 Present Worth Annual Cost @2.1%*	\$546,000.00

*From OMB Circular A-94

Advantages/Disadvantages

The key advantages to this alternative include the following:

- The water system will be compliant with drinking water regulations.
- The O&M cost will be considerably less than a filtration system.
- Less routine O&M and monitoring cost.

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- Lower cost for a certified distribution operator compared to a water distribution and treatment certification.
- Less frequent daily checks of the water system and far less complexity.

The key disadvantages to this alternative include the following:

- A new source of drinking water is required which will require a hydro geologist and exploratory well drilling.
- Based on information provided by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) there are 29 well log records in sections 11-14. Most of them show alluvium less than 20-30 feet deep with hard rock beneath. With a few exceptions, most of the yields are 10 gpm or less. There are a few wells that go deeper into the bedrock and are screened across fractures (100-300 ft) but still are only producing 1-3 gpm. The best yield is in the shallow alluvium. RA could place their well location off the hill and closer to the river or take a chance at intercepting water bearing fractures in the hard rock.

4. Environmental Documentation

A determination of the CEQA documentation is required from the State of California. This alternative has very little environmental impact. The project will require mitigation of construction activities; however since it is built in a location of prior development there should be no need for an EIR. No trees will be removed and no habitat is affected.

5. Drilling of Test Well

This task is required to determine the availability of a new source in the general area that can serve RA. A site has already been identified next to an existing storage reservoir. The task will cover the additional cost of finding a different site location if the existing site proves inadequate.

The task allows for one test well to be drilled at a pre-existing site to 400 feet. Since this is the least cost alternative, it is advisable to attempt to find a new drinking water source.

6. Plans and Specifications

This task allows preparation of all bid documents including plans and specifications for the new improvements. This task includes the following elements:

- a. Final plans and specifications
- b. Bid documents

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- c. Base map development and surveys
- d. Building permits
- e. Engineer’s estimate
- f. Calculations
- g. Vendor warranties and NSF approvals

7. Planning Study Budget

The estimated cost to perform the tasks for the planning study is shown in Table 5 as follows:

Table 5 - Estimated Planning Study Costs

DESCRIPTION PLANNING PROJECT TASKS AND ASSOCIATED BUDGET

Scope of Work	Budget (\$)
<p>Project Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform ongoing project management of planning grant activities including coordination of weekly team meetings. • Project kick-off meeting. 	\$10,000
<p>CEQA/NEPA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review project for CEQA Exemptions. • Prepare required environmental documents. • Prepare CEQA Documents for planned improvements to ensure compliance with CEQA and other State and Federal environmental requirements. 	\$25,000
<p>Construction Application Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare all required information for the TMF assessment. • Prepare SRF construction application for construction readiness. 	\$10,000
<p>Earth and Land Investigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform soils investigation including soil logging. • Geotechnical Report for the site will be prepared to assist with evaluation of feasibility project. • Perform required land surveying • Determine value of any property or easements necessary to pursue a possible construction project. 	\$25,000
<p>Drilling of Test Well(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe purpose of test well(s), indicate number of test well(s) to be drilled, depth of test well(s), water quality sampling, pump testing, etc. • Prepare design for test well. • Ensure Labor Compliance requirements are met for SRF funding. • Obtain necessary construction easements and prepare required 	\$50,000

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Scope of Work	Budget (\$)
<p>easements for construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform Hydrological/Geotechnical investigation• Prepare Hydrogeologist, Drilling Report <p>Plans and Specifications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop plans and specifications for the drilling and construction of the production wells, blending tank, treatment system if required and transmissions line to new well site.• Prepare plans and specifications for a waterline and water system upgrade project and submitted to the CDPH District Engineer for review.• Prepare complete set of bid documents.	<p>\$50,000</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Total</p>	<p>\$170,000</p>

8. Appendix A – Engineering Report

Center for Affordable Technology for Small Water Systems
UC Davis John Muir Institute of the Environment
By Dale D. Newkirk, P.E.

1. General

The purpose of this Preliminary Engineering Report is to secure funding assistance for critical water facility improvements at Riverview Acres Water System (RA) located in Northern California. This report is prepared in accordance with Bulletin 1780-2 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service which is also consistent with formatting required under the SRF program for the State of California. This allows flexibility to apply for SRF program, the Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities for grant funding, or both. The report was prepared by a registered California Civil Engineer with 35 years of experience who works with the Center for Affordable Technology for Small Water Systems at University of California, Davis. RA is a small community water system # 5304501 serving 56 residential connections that is currently out of compliance with the California Drinking Water Regulations administered by the California Department of Public Health office located in Redding, CA.

The Preliminary Engineering Report alternatives and evaluations were performed in consideration of potential environmental issues which may be a factor in the alternatives analysis for the proposed project. Available environmental documentation was reviewed as appropriate and covered in section 2b of this report.

2. Project Planning Area

a. Location

RA is located one mile east of Salyer, CA along California highway 299 in Trinity County, California. Figure 2-1 is a vicinity map showing the location. The primary drinking water source is a gallery located in the Trinity River. The GPS coordinates for the water system are N40⁰53.583 / W123⁰33.923. RA is a development with 56 connections which are zoned residential. However, 5 to 10 of those connections

b. Environmental Resources Present

Existing environmental documentation available on-line indicate that Trinity County is a region of many environmental resources including both rare plants and animals. Recent interest is also indicated in development of fisheries along the Trinity River which is adjacent to the RA water system. A field survey performed on January 24, 2011 indicated that all upgrades or improvements necessary for this project are on disturbed or already developed locations. For example, the potential well and storage site for water facilities is located at the same locations of existing facilities. In the interests of cost and also the timeline for the project, there is no need or interest in developing natural lands located at this location. Since new facilities are virtually a replacement of existing systems there should also not be a growth inducing impact. It is expected that the project will be under a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration to be determined by the State of California environmental review for grant funded projects.

c. Growth Areas and Population Trends

RA water system is located in Trinity County which has had a very stable population since the mid 1980's. The last census in year 2000 showed a negative 0.31 percent growth. The largest community close to RA is the community of Willow Creek which has a population of 2,500. Figure 2-3 shows the U.S. Census Bureau statistics for Trinity County.

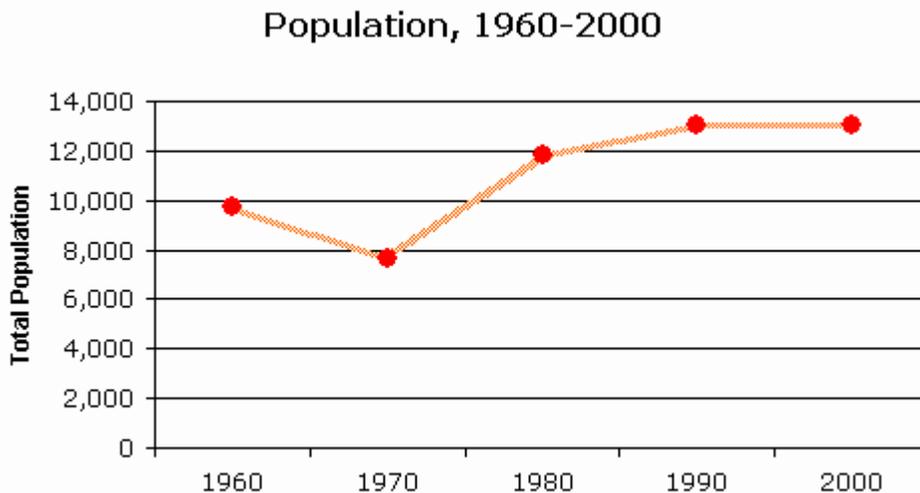


Figure 2-3 Trinity County Population Growth
(U.S. Census Bureau)

According to the CDPH 2011 annual inspection report, the RA water system serves 85 people. This estimate appears low for the 56 connections reported by the water system since the national average is 3.3 people per household.

3. Existing Facilities

a. Location

The RA water system is a river gallery subject to direct influence of surface water and has no filtration other than 18 inches of cover. The system includes two 20,000 gallon storage tanks, chlorination, and distribution. Water distribution is by three zones on a hillside with 320 foot elevation between the river and the storage at the upper zone. The zones are indicated in Figure 3-1 which is a layout of the water system for RA. There is currently a limited high demand protection system. The water system demand is estimated at 46 gpm for maximum day demand, 56 service connections, and some agriculture (approximately 10 acres). The water main from the river to the tanks is 4-inch PVC. Distribution piping is 2-inch or less.



Figure 3-1 RA Water System Layout.

Monitoring records for water quality are limited and have not been received by the CDPH office in Redding, CA for a number of years, as required by the California Surface Water Treatment Regulations. A Compliance Order 01-01-97 (O) 002 was issued in 1997 in this regard. The water system continues issuing Boil Water

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

Advisories for unfiltered surface water to customers every three months in accordance with an inspection report issued in April 2009.

b. History

The water system has been in numerous violations of drinking water regulations and has aging infrastructure. Local residents are unable to pay for upgrades given their low income level. By far the greatest concern for the community is the long term unfiltered surface water supply resulting in on-going boil water advisories.

c. Condition of Facilities

The RA water system has critical needs regarding its unfiltered surface water supply and limited water storage. Table 3-1 are pictures and summaries of the major water system components.

Table 3-1 Key Water System Components

Picture	Description
	The chlorination shed is located 50 feet above the river gallery in this building.

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

Picture



Description

The chlorination equipment is of standard design and includes a 20 gallon storage tank and positive displacement pump. The system should be equipped with a means of calibrating the pump flow.



The two storage tanks have a combined storage of roughly 24,000 gallons which is inadequate to meet maximum day demand.

In summary, the RA water system is aging, and is out of compliance with Title 22 California Code of Regulations for drinking water.

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

d. Financial Status of any Existing Facilities

A universal pre-application was submitted for funding to the CDPH in 2008. In December 2010, RA Water System also submitted an application for Tier 2 SRF planning funds. The income level meets the requirements of a disadvantaged community water system. More detail is provided in the full application for funding.

4. Need for Project

a. Health, Sanitation, and Security

The RA water system has numerous concerns related to the health, safety and security of local residents. These issues are listed as follows:

- The water supply does not meet drinking water regulations for surface water.
- The water system is extremely limited for high demand protection and is located in a wooded area.
- The pumping of water from the river does not have emergency power.

b. System O&M

The RA Water System is in poor condition and operation and maintenance is at an extremely low level. As the facility is it is currently operated, or if a new groundwater source is developed, a D1 distribution operator is required. If filtration is provided, in addition to a D1 operator, a T2 treatment operator would be required.

c. Growth

The potential for population growth is believed to be minimal at this site. Existing water rates need to be raised, and revenues found to operate the water system. It is important to attempt to maintain the water system as a ground water supply to limit the annual operation and maintenance cost. The water system is without residential meters which will be important to manage water use and billings.

5. Alternatives Considered

The following alternatives were taken into consideration during this engineering review:

- A. Consolidation** with another water agency or system.
- B. No project** – optimizing the current water system facilities.
- C. Centrally managed small cluster or individual facilities.**

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- D. Developing a **new groundwater source** in lieu of a surface water supply.
- E. **Treatment of the existing water supply** with a centralized water treatment plant designed for surface water treatment.

Alternative A is not possible since no other water systems are within 2 miles of the RA water system. Alternative B is not possible since implementation would result in continued health, safety, and security concerns. Alternative C is not possible since the CDPH will not allow point of use (POU) treatment in this instance and do not considered downsizing the existing system into clusters to avoid the drinking water regulations. Both alternative D and E are the only practical alternatives for further consideration in this analysis. These two alternatives are re-named as alternative 1 and 2 in subsequent sections of this report. The following two sections of this report develop the two viable alternatives for further consideration under the alternatives analysis.

6. Alternative 1 - New Groundwater Source

The goal of this alternative is to remove the need for surface water treatment and adequate storage and water distribution.

a. Description

This alternative proposes to locate a new well at within the RA service area. Key components of this alternative include the following:

- Two 70,000 gallon water storage tanks
- New 200' well and building
- New power service
- Emergency power

b. Design Criteria

The design criteria for this project are shown in Table 6-1 along with the assumptions used to size the water system facilities.

Table 6-1 Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Value	Comment
Present residential Connections	56	
Maximum Future Growth	10%	
Average Day Demand during Maximum Month	30 gpm	Based on Burnt Ranch Estates historical usage.
Maximum Day Demand	46 gpm	Based on *Burnt Ranch

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

Design Criteria	Value	Comment
		Estates historical usage.
MDD+10%	50 gpm	Design MDD
Demand Storage	72,000 gallons	50 gpm for 24 hrs
High demand Storage Requirement	60,000 gallons	500 gpm for 2 hrs
TOTAL STORAGE WITH HIGH DEMAND	132,000 gallons	Two tanks.
Minimum Supply Line Requirement	6-inches	AWWA standards
High demand Pump	500 gpm	Variable Speed
Booster Pump Station (<i>membrane plant only</i>)	50 gpm	Constant Speed

*Small unmetered community system within 10 miles of Riverview Acres

c. Map

This alternative is shown in Figure 6-1 which shows the new proposed facilities. Comparison with Figure 3-1 shows the differences between the existing and new facilities.



Figure 6-1 New Groundwater Source Alternative

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

d. Environmental Impacts

This alternative has very little environmental impact. The project will require mitigation of construction activities; however since it is built in a location of prior development there should be no need for an EIR. No trees will be removed and no habitat is affected.

e. Land Requirements

The new groundwater facility will require approximately 0.25 acres of land.

f. Construction Problems

All sites are readily accessible by a contractor with ample room for staging areas. There are no foreseeable construction problems related to this project.

g. Cost Estimates

The total capital cost for this alternative are itemized in Table 6-2. The total present worth annual cost over 20 years is shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2 New Groundwater Source Alternative Capital Costs

Item	Estimated cost
2 new 70K gallon reservoirs	\$140,000.00
Pre Fabricated Building/security fencing	\$15,000.00
Plumbing, Power Panels, Fixtures	\$15,000.00
New 200' Well fully equipped	\$15,000.00
Emergency Generator	\$10,000.00
PG&E Power Upgrade	\$15,000.00
Subtotal	\$210,000.00
Labor Compliance @ 5%	\$10,500.00
Contingency @ 25%	\$52,500.00
Eng, Admin., Const.Insp. @ 25%	\$52,500.00
Well Study	\$50,000.00
Mobilization/Demobilization @ 5%	\$10,500.00
Total	\$386,000.00

Table 6-3 New Groundwater Source Alternative Annual Costs

Item	Estimated Annual cost
Water Quality Monitoring	\$2,500.00
Power	\$5,000.00
Administration and Permits	\$10,000.00
Chemicals	\$700.00
Parts	\$500.00
Certified Operator	\$15,000.00
Total Annual Cost	\$33,700.00
20 Present Worth Annual Cost @2.1%*	\$546,000.00

*From OMB Circular A-94

h. Advantages/Disadvantages

The key advantages to this alternative include the following:

- The water system will be compliant with drinking water regulations.
- The O&M cost will be considerably less than a filtration system.
- Less routine O&M and monitoring cost.
- Lower cost for a certified distribution operator compared to a water distribution and treatment certification.
- Less frequent daily checks of the water system and far less complexity.

The key disadvantages to this alternative include the following:

- A new source of drinking water is required which will require a hydro geologist and exploratory well drilling.
- Based on information provided by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) there are 29 well log records in sections 11-14. Most of them show alluvium less than 20-30 feet deep with hard rock beneath. With a few exceptions, most of the yields are 10 gpm or less. There are a few wells that go deeper into the bedrock and are screened across fractures (100-300 ft) but still are only producing 1-3 gpm. The best yield is in the shallow alluvium. RA could place their well location off the hill and closer to the river or take a chance at intercepting water bearing fractures in the hard rock.

7. Alternative 2 – New Surface Water Treatment Plant

a. Description

The concept for this alternative would be to build a new membrane filtration plant at the site of the chlorination building. Key components of this alternative include the following:

- Two 70,000 gallon water storage tanks
- New 50 gpm membrane filtration plant
- New power service
- New booster pump station
- High demand pump
- Emergency power

The treatment technology selected for this site is based on the success of similar installations funded under the SRF program. A good example is the installation at Trinity Village, Salyer, CA where outstanding performance is achieved with less operator interface than pressure sand filters or other technologies which are higher O&M cost.

b. Design Criteria

The design criteria for this project are shown in Table 7-1 along with the assumptions used to size the water system facilities.

Table 7-1 Design Criteria

Design Criteria	Value	Comment
Present residential Connections	56	
Maximum Future Growth	10%	
Average Day Demand during Maximum Month	30 gpm	Based on Burnt Ranch Estates historical usage.
Maximum Day Demand	46 gpm	Based on *Burnt Ranch Estates historical usage. .
MDD+10%	50 gpm	Design MDD
Demand Storage	72,000 gallons	50 gpm for 24 hrs
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TOTAL STORAGE WITH HIGH DEMAND	132,000 gallons	Two tanks.
Minimum Supply Line Requirement	6-inches	AWWA standards
High demand Pump	500 gpm	Variable Speed
Booster Pump Station (<i>membrane plant only</i>)	50 gpm	Constant Speed

*Small unmetered community system within 10 miles of Riverview Acres

c. Map

This alternative is shown in Figure 7-1 which shows the new proposed facilities. Comparison with Figure 3-1 shows the differences between the existing and new facilities.

Figure 7-1 New Treatment Facility



d. Environmental Impacts

This alternative has very little environmental impact. The project will require mitigation of construction activities; however since it is built in a location of prior development there should be no need for an EIR. No trees will be removed and no habitat is affected.

e. Land Requirements

The new treatment and storage facility will require approximately 0.25 acres of land.

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

f. Construction Problems

All sites are readily accessible by a contractor with ample room for staging areas. There are no foreseeable construction problems related to this project.

g. Cost Estimates

The total capital cost for this alternative are itemized in Table 7-2. The total 20 year present worth cost for O&M is shown in Table 7-3.

Table 7-2 New Water Treatment Facility Alternative Capital Cost

Item	Estimated cost
2 new 70K gallon reservoirs	\$140,000.00
Pre Fabricated Building/security fencing	\$35,000.00
Plumbing, Power Panels, Fixtures	\$15,000.00
Install new booster pump	\$10,000.00
New Membrane Filtration Plant	\$65,000.00
Emergency Generator	\$20,000.00
High demand Pump	\$5,000.00
PG&E Power Upgrade	\$15,000.00
Subtotal	\$305,000.00
Labor Compliance @ 5%	\$15,250.00
Contingency @ 25%	\$76,250.00
Eng, Admin., Const.Insp. @ 25%	\$76,250.00
Mobilization/Demobilization @ 5%	\$15,250.00
Total	\$488,000.00

Table 7-3 New Water Treatment Facility Alternative Annual Cost

Item	Estimated Annual cost
Water Quality Monitoring	\$3,000.00
Power	\$7,500.00
Administration and Permits	\$10,000.00
Chemicals	\$1,500.00
Membrane Replacement	\$1,100.00
Certified Operator	\$20,000.00
Total Annual Cost	\$43,100.00
20 Present Worth Annual Cost @ 2.1%*	\$698,000.00

*From OMB Circular A-94

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

h. Advantages/Disadvantages

The key advantages to this alternative include the following:

- The water system will be compliant with drinking water regulations.
- A source of drinking water already exists and installation of a source well is not required.

The key disadvantages to this alternative include the following:

- The O&M cost will be considerably more for a water treatment system.
- Higher cost for a certified treatment and distribution operator compared to just a distribution certification.
- More frequent daily checks of the water system and more complexity.

8. Selection of an Alternative

The total present value cost for the two alternatives is shown as follows:

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Capital Cost</u>	<u>Annual O&M</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alternative 1 – New Well Source	\$386,000	\$546,000	\$932,000
Alternative 2 – New Treatment	\$488,000	\$698,000	\$1,186,000

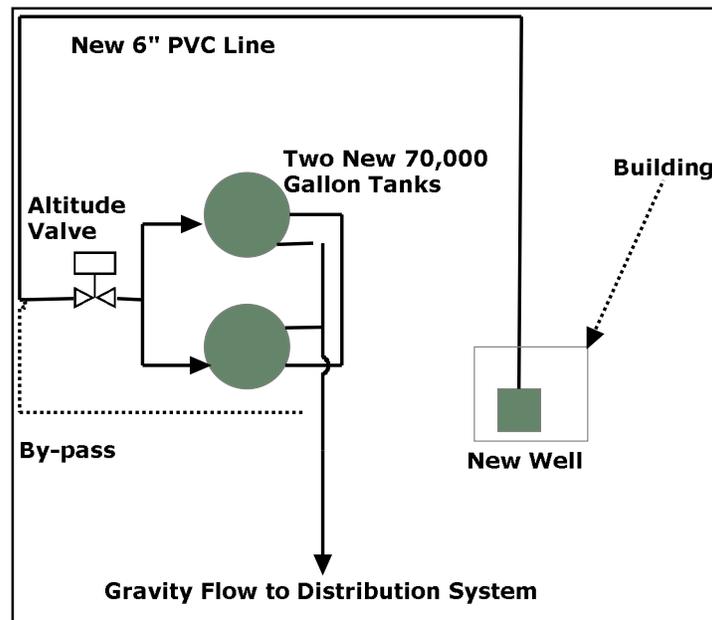
As can be seen from this cost analysis, the overall cost of Alternative 1 is lower by roughly \$250,000. Review of the advantages and disadvantages sections of the alternative evaluation indicates a higher preference for the well option. In conclusion, the new well alternative 1 option is selected for the proposed project.

9. Proposed Project

a. Project Design

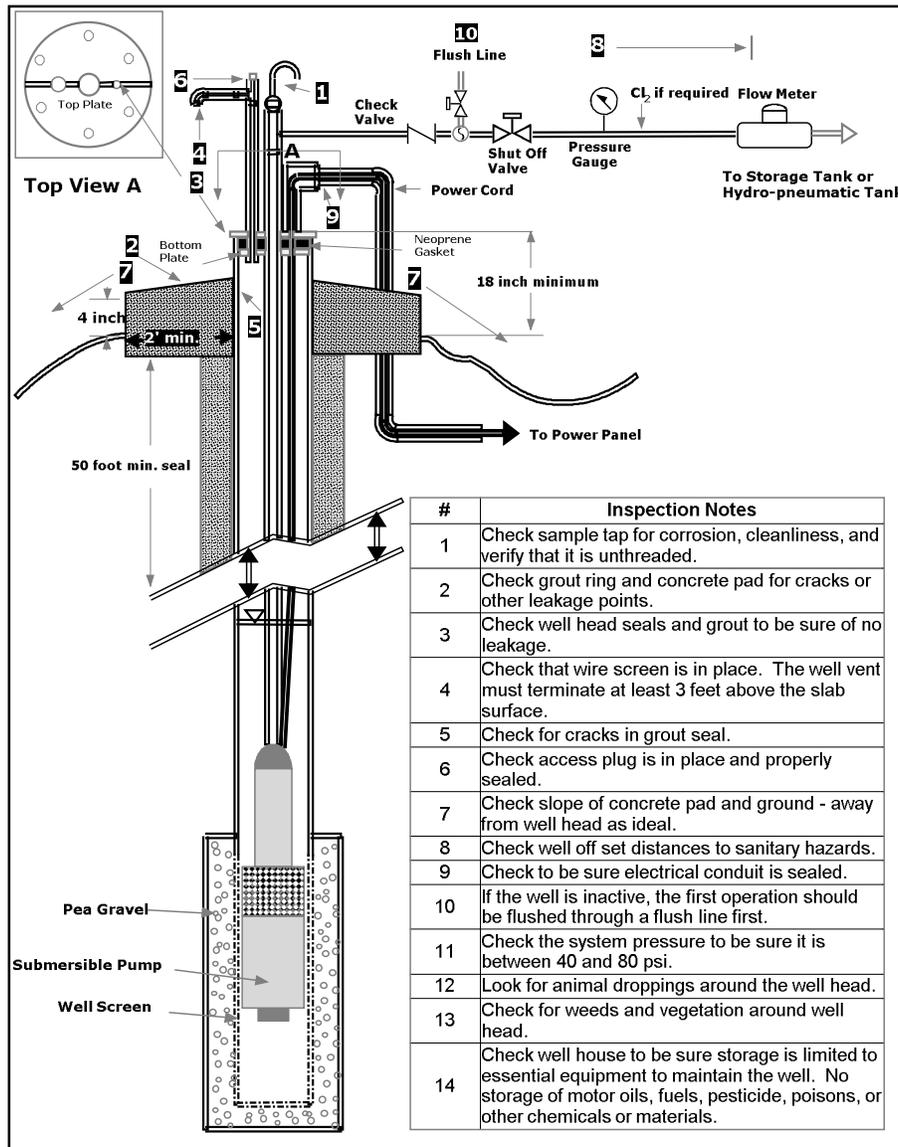
A more detailed site layout was prepared for the new well alternative and is shown in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1 Well and Storage System Design



All below grade piping is C-900 and above grade is coated steel with restrained joints. The reservoirs will be anchored for seismic activity with flexible couplings at the tank tie in points. The production capacity of the well should be 50 gpm for maximum day demand. The facility will be bordered by a chain link security fence with razor wire. Gate entry will be alarmed with an audible alarm system and red flashing light. Night time lighting will be provided for facility entry and inspection during non-daylight hours. The lighting will have an automatic on and off switch sensitive to ambient lighting. The well design will be to a depth necessary to find water. Figure 9-2 shows a schematic of the proposed well design.

Figure 9-2 Vertical Domestic Water Well Design



b. Total Project Cost Estimate

The total project cost for the proposed project is \$386,000 from Table 6-2. This cost can be broken down to \$256,000 for construction including a 10% contingency. The soft cost for this project is \$130,000 for a total cost of \$386,000.

Engineering Report For Planning Study and Scope of Work

c. Annual Operating Budget

The proposed budget for RA water system is shown in Table 9-1 for the purposes of this project.

Table 9-1 Proposed RA Budget

Basic Loan Information:

Today's Date	Feb 11,2011
First Payment Due	Jan 1, 2012
Interest Rate	2.57%

Payment Information:

Length of Loan, Years	20
Payments Per Year	2
Total Payments	40
Calculated Payment	\$12,403

Summary Information:

Principal	\$386,000
Interest Paid	\$110,117
Total Paid (P & I)	\$496,117

Customer Cost:

Number of Customers	56
Cost Per Month	\$36.91
Total Average Monthly Cost*	\$93.00

*Includes annual operations and maintenance cost

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

The alternative to find a new well location and new source of water is the best option for RA water system. As part of the budget, a placeholder of \$50,000 is provided to perform a hydro geological review and test wells to find a new source of adequate supply meeting the drinking water regulations. In order to expedite this project, it is recommended that funding for this study should be provided as a first phase to the project. If for some reason a new source of water is not possible, then the treatment alternative may be the only course of action on the long term.



State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
California Department of Public Health



RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director & State Health Officer

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

Heidi Carpenter-Harris
 Manager
 Riverview Acres Water System
 P.O. Box 32
 Salyer, CA 95563

Dear Ms. Carpenter-Harris:

**SAFE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PLANNING APPLICATION
 BYPASS FOR RIVERVIEW ACRES WATER SYSTEM, PROJECT NO. 5304501-003P**

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) received on December 7, 2010, the Fall State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2010-2011 Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SDWSRF) Planning (Tier 2) application for Riverview Acres Water System. CDPH has completed its review of the application and has determined that SDWSRF funding cannot be given to Riverview Acres Water System at this time based on the following items:

Items/Areas of Concern	
1.	Mr. Walter Carpenter does not own the property on which the water system is operating. He owns the water system equipment.
2.	The property on which the water system sits is owned by the residents of Riverview Acres. A formal lease or easement agreements does not exist.
3.	Documentation indicating that the residents who own the property are in agreement to pay for a new water system does not exist.
4.	Riverview Acres Water System lacks a Fictitious Business Name Statement.
5.	The Riverview Acres Water System does not have a license or permit for the water it diverts from the Trinity River.
6.	Riverview Acres Water System is lacking financial documentation to submit with the application, and they lack an operating budget.
7.	Proof of ownership for Riverview Acres Water System does not exist.
8.	An application resolution, delegating the task of applying for funds to Mr. Carpenter on behalf of the water system has not been provided.

Due to the items listed above, this project has been formally bypassed for the SDWSRF Fall SFY 2010-2011 funding cycle.

This project will remain on current SDWSRF Project Priority List and may be considered for a future invitation. In the interim, CDPH encourages Riverview Acres Water System to address the items identified in the table above to become better prepared to satisfy the application requirements for future invitation.

If you have questions regarding this project or wish to dispute this bypass, please contact Josh Ziese or Kristen Manzano at (916) 449-5600, or via email at dwpfunds@cdph.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



Kim Wilhelm, P.E., Chief
Technical Programs Branch
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management

cc: Tony Wiedemann
District Engineer
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
Department of Public Health
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
Redding, CA 96002

Richard Hinrichs
Regional Engineer
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch – North
Department of Public Health
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110
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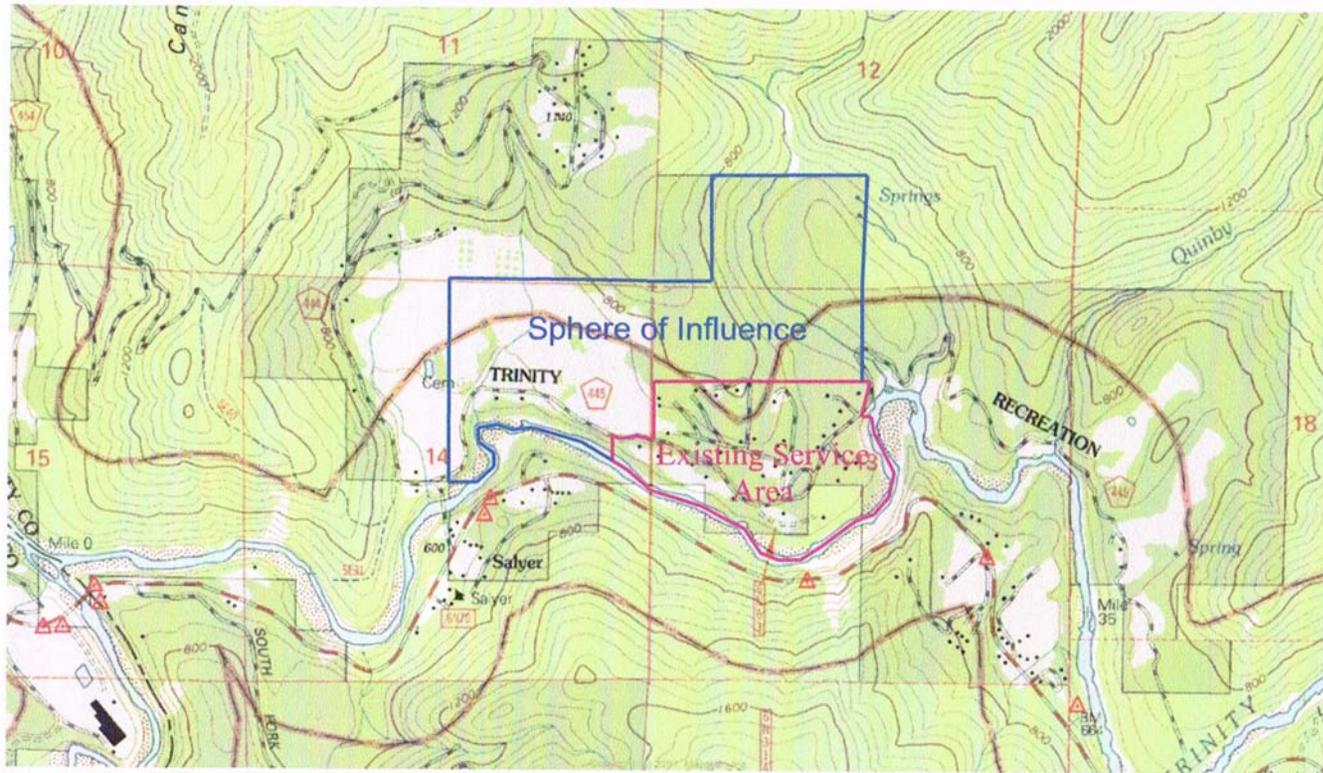
Linda Ng, Chief
Safe Drinking Water Office
Department of Water Resources
1416 Ninth Street, Room 816
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, California 94236-0001

Jeremy Callihan
Safe Drinking Water Office
Department of Water Resources
1416 Ninth Street, Room 816
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, California 94236-0001

635 - Salyer Mutual Water Company, Distribution System and Hydrants

Project Maps

Map Exhibit for SALYER MUTUAL WATER COMPANY



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joslynsurveying@yahoo.com

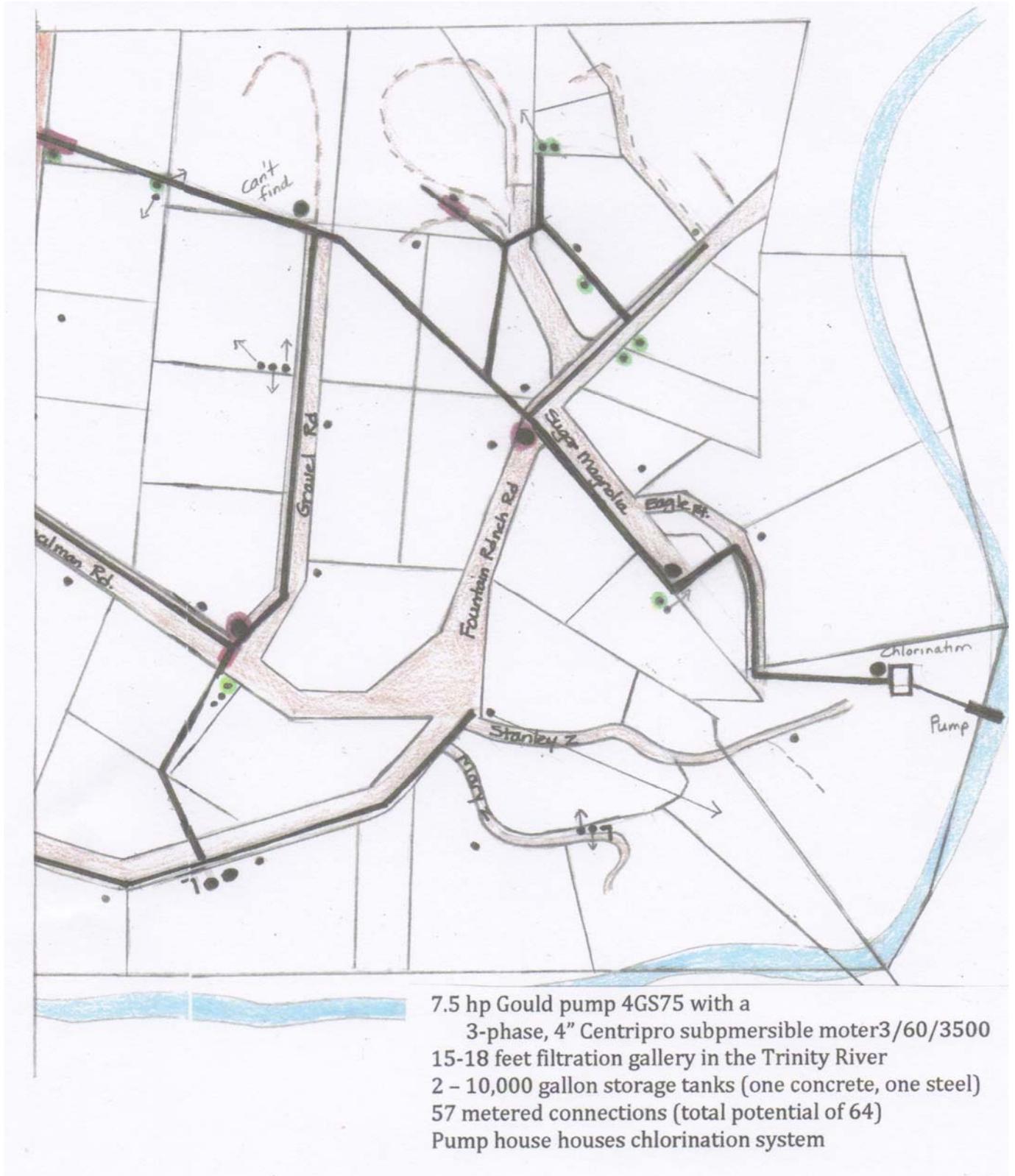


U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quad Sheet
Contour Interval=80' NGVD 29

635 - Salyer Mutual Water Company, Distribution System and Hydrants

Project Maps

Distribution System and System Components



635 - Salyer Mutual Water Company, Distribution System and Hydrants

Project Maps

Distribution System and System Components



CALIFORNIA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

505 VAN NESS AVENUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102-3298

Received
DHS-Redding

NOV 15 2006
Drinking Water
Field Ops Branch

File No. 602

MM	kin
MR	✓
MB	✓
SW	✓



November 6, 2006

TO: ALL AFFECTED WATER SYSTEMS WITH CRITICAL PROBLEM

Pursuant to Commission objectives enunciated in the Water Action, the Water Division staff prepared a memorandum dated October 23, 2006 addressed to Commissioner John Bohn. The memorandum identifies the water systems with critical problems that need immediate help and addresses the problems and solutions. Your water company is among the twenty seven regulate water utilities with critical water problems identified in the memorandum. Enclosed is a copy of the memorandum for your review and comments.

If you have any questions regarding the memorandum, please contact Mr. Mike Miller at (415) 355-5584 or MML@cpuc.ca.gov.

Very truly yours,

MOHSEN KAZEMZADEH
Project Manager
Water Branch
Water Division

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 23, 2006

To: Commissioner John Bohn

From: Michael Miller, Utilities Engineer
Mohsen Kazemzadeh, Project Manager
Kevin P. Coughlan, Director
Water Division

Subject: Systems of Water Utilities Regulated by the CPUC with Critical Water Quality, Water Supply, Infrastructure, or Financial Problems

The Commission's Water Action Plan enunciates four key principles to achieve objectives in regulating water utilities. These objectives are: (1) safe, high quality water; (2) highly reliable water supplies; (3) efficient use of water; and (4) reasonable rates and viable utilities. The majority of the regulated water utilities adhere to the principles set forth in the Water Action Plan. However, there are some utilities with critical problems that need immediate help in order to begin meeting the expectations of those principles. This memo is Phase I of a two-phase plan to identify and address the problems and solutions.

Phase II will consider innovative methods of financing many of the necessary projects to bring these companies up to acceptable standards. Discussions are underway with some Class A water companies that may be able to provide financial assistance.

Water Division staff and the Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management of the Department of Health Services (DHS) have identified thirty systems that have critical problems relating to water quality, water supply, infrastructure and financial viability. Attachment A includes a map and list of these systems. The total number of customers affected is approximately 10,500 or 0.7% of customers of PUC regulated water utilities. The three largest systems serve a total of 7,400 customers. The remaining systems identified serve fewer than 500 customers each, seventeen of these serve fewer than 100 customers each. The systems belong to twenty-seven different utility companies, twenty-four of these utilities are Class C or D (i.e. they serve fewer than 2000 customers).

The map in Attachment A is a map of California counties with the priority number for each problem water system displayed in its approximate location. The list in Attachment A lists problem systems by priority number and includes the name of the company that owns each system, the number of affected customers, the county where the system is located, the location of the system, and the problems or issues associated with the system.

The systems identified on the list in Attachment A are prioritized based first on the technical and managerial capacity of the affected utilities. Systems of utilities with recalcitrant owners or with poor managerial or technical capacity are given the highest priority. The five systems given the lowest priority have been recently acquired by companies with well established technical and managerial capacity. The priorities are further refined by the severity of the quality issues and by the presence of multiple problems at a given system.

Twenty-two of the identified systems have water quality problems. Seven of the identified systems have Total Coliform Rule violations or are exceeding the nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL), either of which constitutes an acute health risk. Nine of the identified systems operate with an elevated risk of providing water with bacteriological contamination by using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water, without approved filtration. Six systems are identified with contaminants posing a chronic health risk, for testing irregularities, or with contaminants that severely impact the esthetics of the drinking water.

Thirteen of the identified systems have supply problems. Two of these also have source contamination problems which might also be present in any new wells they would drill. Two systems are in an area with a fractured rock aquifer, which makes the yield extremely uncertain for any new wells they would drill.

Ten systems were identified with infrastructure deficiencies. Five of these have inadequate storage capacity or a storage tank that needs replacement. Seven of the systems were identified as having mains in need of replacement or old and dilapidated systems in general. Staff is concerned that more systems which have aging transmission or distribution mains in critical need of replacement have yet to be identified.

Although the total cost to bring the identified systems up to standards is unknown, requests for State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans may provide some measure of the cost. Seventeen of the identified systems have one or more projects that have been prioritized by DHS for SRF loans. The estimated cost of projects for these systems total approximately \$13.5 million and the systems serve about 8,000 customers, making the cost about \$1,700 per customer. However, it is likely that these systems also need repairs or improvements that are not included in SRF requests. Also, for the smallest systems the cost per customer will probably be substantially higher than this average. For example, Lewiston Water Company has applied for \$200,000 in SRF loans and has only 39 customers, making the cost in excess of \$5,000 per customer.

It is possible that some systems may obtain grant money available through DHS under The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50). Water systems serving disadvantaged communities are eligible to apply for the entire cost of eligible projects, whereas other systems will be required to provide matching funds. Sixteen of the identified systems are ranked on one of the 2005 Prop 50 priority lists, seven of these applied as disadvantaged communities. DHS invited three of

the sixteen systems to submit full applications in the first round; a second round of invitations is due out this November.

cc: President Michael Peevey
Commissioner Geoffrey Brown
Commissioner Dian Grueneich
Commissioner Rachelle Chong
Steve Larson
Paul Clanon
Laura Doll
Linda Serizawa
Terrie Prosper
Delaney Hunter
Laura Krannawitter
Bob Lane
Fred Curry
Kayode Kajopaiye
Jonathan Tom
Sazedur Rahman
Donna Wagoner
Sean Wilson
Peter Liu

WATER SYSTEMS OF PUC REGULATED UTILITIES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING CRITICAL QUALITY, SUPPLY, OR INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS

Priority	Problem Codes	Water Company	System Name(s)	Number of Affected Customers	County	Location of System	Problems or Issues
1	CS1	Yermo Water Co.	Yermo	348	San Bernardino	Community of Yermo about 10 miles northeast of Baslow on I-15	Bacteriological testing sporadic. Source monitoring overdue for Nitrate. Inadequate Storage Capacity/Source Capacity Problems/Aging Infrastructure/Poor Management. Letter from District Engineer threatens to petition court to appoint receiver.
2	QS	Keena Water System of Union Pacific Railroad Company	Keena	47	Kern	Community of Keena about 10 miles northwest of Tehachapi	High fluoride, iron and manganese; frequently customer complaints of low pressure or no water; inadequate source capacity - frequently water hauling is needed in summer to meet system demand. Fractured Rock Aquifer
3	Q	Riverview Acres Water System	Riverview Acres	37	Trinity	About one mile east of Salyer which is about 30 miles east of Eureka	Surface water source without filtration. System lacks Technical Managerial and Financial (TMF) capacity. Owner is recalcitrant and unresponsive. On State Revolving Fund (SRF) list - Category C.
4	SI	Mecchi Water Company	Mecchi	28	Santa Clara	Near community of San Martin which is about 10 miles north of Gilroy on US 101	Inadequate source capacity (one single well source w/ numerous well pump failures causing frequent water outages); distribution system old, corroded and leaky and need replacement; lacks TMF capacity; recalcitrant and irresponsible owners
5	S	Spring Crest Water & Power Co	Spring Crest	82	Riverside	Area known as Spring Crest about 14 miles southwest of Palm Desert	SRF Project, Ranked in Category E, insufficient water source capacity resulting in water outages. Note: System submitted SRF Application & TMF documents, but was by-passed due to ownership issue.
6	I	MacDoel Water Works	Macdoel	14	Siskiyou	Community of MacDoel about 10 miles south of Oregon line on US 97	System is old and deteriorated. No TMF capacity. Owner avoids showing up for DHS inspection.
7	Q	Lake Forest Utility	Lake Forest	112	Placer	Lake Forest subdivision on the north shore of Lake Tahoe	Compliance Order to comply with Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR). Serving unfiltered surface water.
8	Q	West Water Co.	West	15	Sonoma	West's Tract, located at Preston, near Cloverdale which is about 30 miles north of Santa Rosa along US 101	Total Coliform Rule (TCR) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations; numerous water quality monitoring violations; lacks TMF capacity
9	Q	Arroyo Center Water Co.	Arroyo	62	Monterey	Area known as Arroyo Seco about 25 miles south of Salinas along US 101	Ground water under direct influence of surface water (GWUDI) well w/o filtration; lacks TMF capacity; on SRF list
10	Q	Garrapata Water Co.	Garrapata	51	Monterey	Garrapata Ranch about 15 miles south of Monterey along the coast	GWUDI well w/ no filtration; lacks TMF capacity; V. slow transition to a mutual water company; on SRF list
11	S	Ramona Water Company	Ramona	90	Riverside	About two miles east of Arza which is about 30 miles southwest of Palm Desert	SRF Project, Ranked in Category E, insufficient water source capacity resulting in water outages. Note: System submitted SRF Application & TMF documents, but failed to meet DWR funding criteria
12	I	Arrowhead Manor Water Co. Inc.	Arrowhead Manor	310	San Bernardino	Unincorporated community of Cedar Glen, about 15 miles northeast of San Bernardino	Ordered by PUC D.02-07-009 to produce long range plan for Infrastructure Improvements
13	I	Wendell Water Co.	Wendell	25	Sonoma	Area along Wendell Lane in Sebastopol which is about 10 miles southwest of Santa Rosa	Dilapidated broken down system needs replacement; lacks TMF capacity
14	QI	Puresource Water Inc. (aka Greenbelt Water Co)	Greenbelt	79	Santa Cruz	Pio Del Mar Lodge Site, near Aptos which is about 10 miles east of Santa Cruz	Coliform problems; lacks TMF capacity; on SRF list; slow transition to new owner; per PUC records still needs new storage tank
15	Q	Aisal Water Corp.	San Jerardo	68	Monterey	San Jerardo subdivision about three miles southeast of Salinas	Nitrate MCL violation; lacks TMF capacity; Aisal system in receivership to transfer to Pejaro Sunny Mesa - on SRF & Prop 50 lists
16	Q	Lands of Promise Water System	Lands of Promise	65	Kern	Near the town of Rosamond which is along the western boundary of Edwards AFB	The water system is currently in receivership since the owner abandoned the water system and there were various problems like not conducting water quality monitoring and low pressure complaints. CDHS and CPUC are working on termination of the receivership and issuance of a new domestic water supply permit to the Lands of Promise Mutual Water Company formed by the customers of the water system.
17	QSI	Matt Dillon Water Co	Curtis Creek	190	Tuolumne	Diamond Bar B Ranch Subdivision, UNIT 1, located approximately 25 miles north east of Modesto	TCR violations; bolt water order; supply problems; storage deficiencies

WATER SYSTEMS OF PUC REGULATED UTILITIES IDENTIFIED AS HAVING CRITICAL QUALITY, SUPPLY, OR INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS

Priority	Problem Codes	Water Company	System Name(s)**	Number of Affected Customers	County	Location of Problem	Problems or Issues
18	QSI	Traver Water Co	Traver	180	Tulare	Unincorporated community of Traver, along highway 99, 30 miles south of Fresno	Perennial TCR violations per SDWIS. Insufficient source capacity, needs new well. Aging leaking distribution. Impoverished community.
19	Q	R.R. Lewis Small Water Company	R.R. Lewis Small	109	Sierra	Area northeast of Sierra City which is about 30 miles northwest of Truckee	Compliance Order for repeated violations of Total Coliform Rule - submitted Prop 50 application. There are local land use concerns related to the Company siling a permanent chlorination system.
20	Q	River Island Water Co	River Island No. 1 and River Island	302	Tulare	Adjacent to the River Island Golf Course, four miles southwest of Springville which is about 60 miles west of Fresno	System No. 1: Compliance Order for Nitrate and Uranium-Invited for SRF 2006 System No. 2: Compliance Order for Nitrate - Invited for SRF 2006
21	Q	Trinity Village Water Co.	Trinity Village	196	Trinity	About 11 miles southeast of Willow Creek which is about 25 miles east of Eureka	Treatment plant needed. During peak demand periods they use a second surface water source without filtration. When secondary source is in use a bolt water order is issued. SRF Project ranked in Category C - Invited to submit full funding application.
22	QS	Fruitridge Vista Water Co.	Fruitridge	5074	Sacramento	Along southerly limits of City of Sacramento	Inadequate supply, MTBE contamination. Currently have money from Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund (DWTRF), soon should also have SRF money.
23	QS	Hillview Water Co.	Oakhurst	985	Madera	Community of Oakhurst about 45 miles north of Fresno on State Route 41	Uranium Contamination, Reasoning, Fractured Rock Aquifer with low yield
24	QI	Lewiston Valley Water Co., Inc.	Lewiston Valley	39	Trinity	Town of Lewiston about 30 miles northwest of Redding	Surface water source with unapproved filtration technology. On SRF list - Category C. Also storage tank needs replacing, transmission main needs to be replaced and infiltration gallery needs to be moved to mitigate arsenic problem.
25	Q	Hat Creek Water Company, LLC	Hat Creek	60	Shasta	Area known as Hat Rock Ranch, near Burney which is about 30 miles northeast of Redding	Surface water source with unapproved filtration technology. On SRF list - Category C. Also storage tank needs replacing, transmission main needs to be replaced and infiltration gallery needs to be moved to mitigate arsenic problem.
26	Q	Del Oro Water Co	Country Estates	89	Kern	Subdivision known as Country Estates about nine miles east of Bakersfield	Violation of secondary MCL for total dissolved solids (TDS), TDS-1600 mg/L in the main well, customer complaints about high TDS; compliance order issued; system is on the SRF list.
27	S	Del Oro Water Co.	Pine Flat	208	Tulare	Subdivision known as Pine Flat about 40 miles northeast of Bakersfield	Compliance Order for source capacity problems - Invited for SRF 2006
28	S	Del Oro Water Co.	Pine Mountain	88	Tulare	Subdivision known as Pine Mountain about 40 miles northeast of Bakersfield	Compliance Order for source capacity problems - Invited for SRF
29	QSI	California Water Service Co	Lucerne	1340	Lake	City of Lucerne about 20 miles east of Ukiah	Surface water treatment deficiencies; inadequate source and storage capacity; dilapidated leaky distribution system; chronic water shortage & periodic outages - on SRF list for SW treatment plant upgrade/replace.
30	QS	California Water Service Co	Coast Springs	250	Marin	Community of Dillon Beach about 25 miles west of Petaluma	Insufficient source capacity; on service moratorium; surface water treatment deficiencies; on SRF list for SW upgrade/replace.

* Q.S. and I represent quality, supply and infrastructure, respectively.

** River Island Water Company has two systems serving areas near the River Island Golf Course. They are the same ratemaking district and are treated as one system in this document. While California Water Service's Lucem and Coast Springs Systems are in the same ratemaking district, they serve different communities and are treated separately herein.

Systems of Water Utilities Regulated by the CPUC Identified as Having Critical Quality, Supply, or Infrastructure Problems

Given by Priority Number





RON CHAPMAN, MD, MPH
Director

State of California—Health and Human Services Agency
Department of Public Health



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

July 7, 2011

To: All residents and Property Owners within the Riverview Acres Water System Service Area, Salyer, CA (PWS #5304501)

COMMUNITY MEETING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 2011, SALYER CSD FIRE HALL

We are contacting you because it is our understanding you live or own a home in the Riverview Acres Water Company Service Area. Please disregard this letter if Riverview Acres Water Company does not provide water to the home you live in or own.

Last week, Riverview Acres Water Company contacted our office, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Division of Drinking Water, to let us know that they are having very great difficulties managing the water system, and would like to turn the system over to another entity. This situation has serious consequences for the residents within the Company's service area.

CDPH will be holding a community meeting on **Wednesday, July 13th, 2011 at 7 p.m. at the Salyer Fire Hall** to discuss this matter. We encourage you to attend.

Additionally, we will be at the Fire Hall **at 6:15 p.m.** for anyone interested in meeting with us individually before the meeting.

Please let your neighbors know about the meeting in the event they have not received this letter.

If you have any questions, please contact Mey Bunte of my staff at (530) 224-3265 or mey.bunte@cdph.ca.gov, or me at (530) 224-4872.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Tony Wiedemann'.

Tony Wiedemann, P.E.
Klamath District Engineer
DRINKING WATER FIELD
OPERATIONS BRANCH

cc (by email):

Peter Liu, California Public Utilities Commission
Michael Miller, California Public Utilities Commission
Debra Chapman, Trinity County Board of Supervisor, District 4
Wendy Otto, Trinity County Board of Supervisor, District 5
Wendy Tyler, Trinity County Board, Clerk/Deputy County Administrative Officer
Salyer CSD Board
Willow Creek CSD Board

Riverview Acres Water Co.

PO Box 32 Salyer Ca. 95563

707.502.7313. or 530.623.0426

June 29, 2011

Dear Mey,

Please share this letter with whom you feel appropriate to trumpet my request for help. I am writing to you on behalf of Riverview Acres Water Co. Our small system provides water to approximately 52 hook ups in Salyer Ca. My father is the sole proprietor of this Water Co. My father (Walter G. Carpenter) purchased this company in the early 1970's from my mother's cousin. At that time, things were very crude and a lot regulation was yet to come. Over the years, time has brought on an enormous amount of change. My father was able to that as he studied and received his operator's license. In 1992 my father was diagnosed with the first of what would be 3 brain tumors, each being dealt with a separate brain surgery over a span of 10 years. With a brain aneurism procedure between the last two brain surgeries. Each surgery took with it a portion of my father's ability for sustained work, attention span and eyesight. The Water Company began to fall by the wayside at this point. My mother who had always read meters and helped with various odds and ends was diagnosed with cancer in the spring of 2008. My mom died in December of 2009. My sister Marilee had helped with the Water Co. for 16 years doing the lion's share of the billing. Her husband took a transfer to Idaho in the summer of 2008. It was at that time I was given the task of trying to make RAWC stay afloat.

Since that time I have tried to do the best I can, to help meet the needs of the community and work with the CDPH and PUC. This burden has been a great one to carry and I regret that I am no longer capable of doing this. My father's health no longer permits him to help in any way. I have a full time job, and a family. My father's desire was to sell the RAWC, but that has failed. We have spoken with the neighboring Water Districts and they have no interest. We have asked the Salyer Community Service District and they do not want it. We have spoken with active people on the water line and have been turned away. We would welcome any support you may give to us in removing this Water Co. from us. We do not believe we can support operation any longer. We are prepared to turn this system over to the State or the community at any time. Please help and guide us through this process so that the people of Salyer can have a good water source to their homes.

Thank You

Heidi Harris for Walter G. Carpenter

River View Acres Water Co.