

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Arbuckle Public Utility District

Report Date: April 29, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01, Well 02, Well 03A. Well 04

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source Assessment was done in 2003 and 2008. The complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Board, 364 Knollcrest DR., Ste. 101, Redding, CA 96002 (530) 224-4800

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Thursday of each month at 4:00 pm at 104 5th St. Arbuckle, CA 95912

For More Information, Contact: Gary Felkins at 530-476-2054

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.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Arbuckle Public Utility District a 104 5th Street Arbuckle, CA 95912 530-476-2054 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Arbuckle Public Utility District 以获得中文的帮助: 104 5th Street Arbuckle, CA 95912 530-476-2054.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa 104 5th Street Arbuckle, CA 95912 o tumawag sa 530-476-2054 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ 104 5th Street Arbuckle, CA 95912 tại 530-476-2054 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau 104 5th Street Arbuckle, CA 95912 ntawm 530-476-2054 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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.
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 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 Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. 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

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	No Detections	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

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/23/2024	10	ND	0	0	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/23/2024	10	0.109	0	0.64-0.138	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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)						Salt is present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well #1	2023	52		None	None	
Well #2	2023	59		None	None	
Well #3A	2017	65		None	None	
Well #4	2022	61		None	None	
Hardness (ppm)						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and
Well #1	2023	207		None	None	
Well #2	2023	245				

Well #3A	2017	231				calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well #4	2022	222				

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
<u>Arsenic (ppb)</u>					None	Erosion from natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic waste.
Well #1	2023	3.0		10		
Well #2	2023	ND		10		
Well #3A	2023	3.0		10		
Well #4	2025	3.8		10		
<u>Chromium (ppb)</u>						Discharge from steel and pulp Mills, chrome plating and erosion.
Well #1	2023	13		10	10	
Well #2	2023	ND		10	10	
Well #3A	2017	10.0		10	10	
Well #4	2022	ND		10	10	
<u>Fluoride (ppm)</u>						Erosion of natural deposits, water additives for teeth and fertilizer runoff.
Well #1	2023	0.2		2	None	
Well #2	2023	0.2		2		
Well #3A	2017	ND		2		
Well #4	2022	0.2		2		
<u>Nitrate (ppm)</u>						Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, erosion from natural deposits, and leaching from septic tanks
Well #1	2025	5.64		10	10	
Well #2	2025	5.64		10	10	
Well #3A	2025	5.59		10	10	
Well #4	2025	2.2		10	10	
<u>Barium (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	274.00		1000	None	
Well #2	2023	211.00		1000	None	
Well #3A	2017	347.00		1000	None	

Well #4	2025	343.00		1000	None	
<u>TDS. (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	2023	400.00		1000		
Well #2	2023	420.00		1000		
Well #3A	2017	400.00		1000		
Well #4	2022	400.00		1000		
<u>Chloride (ppm)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	2023	106.00		500		
Well #2	2023	90.00		500		
Well #3A	2017	104.00		500		
Well#4	2022	103.00		500		
<u>Sulfate (ppm)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	2023	13.10		500		
Well #2	2023	15.50		500		
Well #3A	2017	14.00		500		
Well #4	2022	14.70		500		
<u>Gross alpha (pci/I)</u>						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #1	2025	ND		15		
Well #2	2025	ND		15		
Well #3A	2025	ND		15		
Well #4	2025	ND		15		
<u>Radium 228 (pci/I)</u>						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #1	2020	0.1990		20	None	
Well #2	2020	0.6500		20	None	
Well#3A	2020	0.3420		20	None	
Well #4	2020	0.2150		20	None	
<u>Zinc (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	2023	ND		5000	None	
Well #2	2023	ND		5000	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		5000	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		5000	None	
<u>Selenium (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring

Well #1	2023	ND		50	None	
Well #2	2023	ND		50	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		50	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		50	None	
<u>Lead (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND		5	None	
Well #2	2023	0.8		5	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		5	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		5	None	
<u>Mercury (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND		2.0	None	
Well #2	2023	ND		2.0	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		2.0	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		2.0	None	
<u>Vanadium</u>						Natural occurring.
<u>Well #1</u>	2023	7			None	
<u>Well #2</u>	2023	6			None	
<u>Well #3A</u>	2017	7			None	
<u>Well #4</u>	2022	7			None	
<u>Lab Turbidity (ntu)</u>						Cloudiness of water.
Well #1	2023	ND		5.0	None	
Well #2	2023	2.6		5.0	None	
Well #3A	2017	0.10		5.0	None	
Well #4	2022	0.10		5.0	None	
<u>Boron (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND			None	
Well #2	2023	400			None	
Well #3A	2017	700			None	
Well #4	2022	ND			None	
<u>Calcium (ppb)</u>						Alkaline group, Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND			None	
Well #2	2023	4.1			None	

Well #3A	2017	17.0			None	
Well #4	2022	28.0			None	
<u>Magnesium (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	31		None	None	
Well #2	2023	34		None	None	
Well #3A	2017	38		None	None	
Well #4	2022	37		None	None	
<u>Potassium (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND		None	None	
Well #2	2023	ND		None	None	
Well #3A	2017	1.00		None	None	
Well #4	2022	1.00		None	None	
<u>Bicarbonate (ppm)</u>						An acid carbonate.
Well #1	2023	210.00		None	None	
Well #2	2023	260.00		None	None	
Well #3A	2017	240.00		None	None	
Well #4	2022	240.00		None	None	
<u>PH (units)</u>						Hydrogen-ion activity of the water.
Well #1	2021	6.8		None	None	
Well #2	2021	6.8		None	None	
Well #3A	2008	8.0		None	None	
Well #4	2021	7.5		None	None	
<u>Chromium Hexavalent (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	2025	5.7		10	None	
Well #2	2025	4.1		10	None	
Well #3A	2025	1.1		10	None	
Well #4	2025	8.2		10	None	

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
<u>Iron (ppb)</u>						

Well #1	2023	ND		300	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	2023	420		300	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		300	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		300	None	
<u>Manganese (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND		50	None	
Well #2	2023	ND		50	None	
Well #3A	2017	ND		50	None	
Well #4	2022	ND		50	None	

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
<u>Total Trihalomethane (ppb)</u>	12/11/2025	ND		80	Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a byproduct of the water treatment process
<u>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)</u>	12/11/2025	ND		60	Haloacetic acids (HAA) are a group of disinfection byproducts (DBP) that form when water disinfectants such as chlorine or ozone react with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)					PFBS has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and

					development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
<u>PFOA</u>					Some people who drink water containing PFOA in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience adverse health effects. PFOA exposures have been shown to cause increased liver weight and cancer in laboratory animals.
Well #1	2024	ND	None	4.0	
Well #2	2024	ND	None	4.0	
Well #3A	2025	ND	None	4.0	
Well #4	2024	ND	None	4.0	
<u>PFOS</u>					Some people who drink water containing PFOS in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience adverse health effects. PFOS exposures have been shown to cause immune suppression and cancer in laboratory animals.
Well #1	2024	ND	None	4.0	
Well #2	2024	ND	None	4.0	
Well #3A	2025	2.1	None	4.0	
Well #4	2024	ND	None	4.0	
<u>PFHxS</u>					PFHxS has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid
Well #1	2024	ND	None	3.0	
Well #2	2024	ND	None	3.0	
Well #3A	2025	8.9	None	3.0	
Well #4	2024	ND	None	3.0	

					hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
<u>PFBS</u>					PFBS has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
Well #1	2024	ND	None	500	
Well #2	2024	ND	None	500	
Well #3A	2025	3	None	500	
Well #4	2024	ND	None	500	
<u>PFHxA</u>					PFHxA has been shown to interfere with thyroid hormones levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and
Well #1	2024	ND	None	1000	
Well #2	2024	ND	None	1000	
Well #3A	2025	2.5	None	1000	
Well #4	2024	ND	None	1000	

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).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Arbuckle Public Utility District 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 [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. 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>.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
09/24/2025 The Arbuckle Public Utility District violated the total coliform rule in June of 2025.	MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) Compliance with the Federal revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) requires that LCWD conduct a Level 1 Assessment due to 2 or more positive total coliform test in a given month.	06-01-2025 through 06-30-2025	Level 1 Assessment completed, and corrective action, was put in place.	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

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
<i>E. coli</i>	2025 0	June	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	2025 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	2025 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment.

During the past year no Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system.