

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Easton Estates Water Company

Report Date: June 5, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Cherry Well (corner of Fantz and Cherry),
Joy Well (Road curve of Joy and Anna)

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: California State Water Board, 265 W. Bullard Ave,
Fresno, CA 93704

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: N/A

For More Information, Contact: Easton Estates Water Company, 559-439-0198

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, 2024, 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 Easton Estates Water Company a 100 W Bullard Ave, Fresno, CA 93704; 559-439-0198

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.

Term	Definition
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.
NA	Not applicable
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>	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

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	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8-7-23	5	9	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8-7-23	5	0.065	0	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	11/30/21 12-9-24	26 mg/l	20 - 32	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/14/19 1/17/24	44 mg/l	0 - 88	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	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
DBCP, ppt (ng/L)	12/19/22 12/9/24	24 ng/L	0 - 48	200	3	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soil due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	12/9/24	2.6 mg/l	10	10		Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite as N, ppm (mg/L)	12/9/24	0.025 mg/l	0.020 – 0.029	1 (as N)	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N, ppm (mg/L)	12/9/24	2.6 mg/l	2.6	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, septic tanks, & natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm (mg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	0..11 mg/l	0 – 0.21	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic, ppb (µg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	2.5 µg/l	1.9 - 3	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Chromium, ppb (µg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	6.1 ug/l	3.1 – 9.1	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Hexavalent Chromium, ppb (µg/L)	12/9/24	5.2	5.2* This value reflects only one well. The water quality of our other well is unknown.	10	0.02	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities.
Barium, ppm (mg/L)	11/30/24 12/9/24	0.037 mg/L	0.030 – 0.044	1	2	Discharge of drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride, ppm (mg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	9.3 mg/l	7.5 - 11	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Sulfate as SO ₄ , ppm (mg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	6.6 mg/l	5.5 – 7.7	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids, ppm (mg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	175 mg/l	150 - 200	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity, units	11/30/21 12/9/24	0.15 NTU	0.14 - 0.16	5	NA	Soil Runoff
Odor – threshold, units	11/30/21 12/9/24	1 unit	1	3	NA	Naturally - occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (EC), µS/cm	11/30/21 12/9/24	305 µS/cm	240 - 370	1600	NA	Substance that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color (Apparent), units	11/30/21 12/9/24	2.5 units	0 - 5	15	NA	Naturally – occurring organic materials
Aluminum, ppb (µg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	3 ug/l	0 - 5.9	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Zinc, ppm (mg/L)	11/30/21 12/9/24	0.0032 ppm	0 – 0.0064	5ppm	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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 effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. **Easton Estates Water Company** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter,

certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **Easton Estates Water Company 559-439-0198**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

NOTE: The Easton Estates Water Company has been granted a VOC/SOC monitoring variance, which reduces the monitoring frequency for a majority of the volatile organic and synthetic organic chemicals. The waiver was based on no prior detection of the those waived chemicals.