2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: WWD 41 (Shaver Lake)

Report Date: June 27, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): The following wells are located throughout (WWD 41) Shaver Lake: G-14, G-15, G-17, G-18, G-19, G-20, G-21, GHR-30, G-R3, G-VVI, GVV2, R-1, R-10, R-11, R-12, R-13, R-14, R-16, R-18, R-19, R-2, R-4, R-5, R-6, T-13, T-14, T-15, T-9, T-R6, T-R8, T-18, T-19, T-24

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: An assessment of the drinking water source(s) within the boundaries of WWD 41W - Shaver Lake was completed in January 2010. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: transportation corridors - freeways and State highways. The source(s) are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: wells - water supply. In addition, the source is considered most vulnerable to activities located near the drinking water source. The primary source of potential contamination could come from the septic systems in the area.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A copy of the complete assessment is available from the County of Fresno – Public Works and Planning – Resources Division located at 2220 Tulare St., 9th Floor, Fresno CA 93721. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting: SpecialDistrictsAdm@fresnocountyca.gov

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Public meetings are scheduled as needed, please contact the Fresno County Department of Public Works & Planning for more information.

For More Information, Contact: Cybil Luna at (559) 600-4259

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 WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) a (559) 600-4259 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 WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) 以获得中文的帮助: 2220 Tulare St., 9th Floor, Fresno CA 93721, (559) 600-4259.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) 2220 Tulare St., 9th Floor, Fresno CA 93721 o tumawag sa (559) 600-4259 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 WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) tại (559) 600-4259 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 WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) ntawm (559) 600-4259 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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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.

Term	Definition
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
E. coli	(In the year) 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	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5/24/24-12/5/24	40	5.7	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	6/4/24-12/5/24	40	**3.1***	7	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)	3/7/24-4/19/24	4.06	2.8-5.5	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	1/31/24-6/24/24	19.1	9.9-30	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

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

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.043	0-0.39	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (µg/L)	1/2/24-12/2/24	0.053	0-1.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.021	0.0085-0.029	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium [total] (µg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	1.006	0-2.7	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and

						chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)	11/21/24	0.128	0-0.44	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.
Copper (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.030	0-0.11	AL = 1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.028	0-0.21	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth;

						discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	1/2/2024-11/13/24	0.58	0-4.07	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (µg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	1.94	0-6.6	AL = 15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (µg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	2.64	0-29	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	3/7/24-5/14/24	0.066	0-0.89	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	1/31/24-10/15/24	0.098	0-0.294	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.088	0-1.4	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	8/5/24	0.50	0-0.82	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	2/5/24-11/21/24	8.313	0-150	TT	N/A	Soil runoff
Uranium (pCi/L)	1/2/24-12/2/24	0.087	0-0.867	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

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
Aluminum (µg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	42.59	0-390	200 µg/L		Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.17	0-2.7	500 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	3/7/24-4/19/24	7.19	0-50	15 Units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	0.03	0-.11	1.0 mg/L		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Iron (µg/L)	1/2/24-12/24/24	146.56	0-28,000	300 µg/L		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	1/2/24-12/24/24	8.96	0-3,200	50 µg/L		Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	3/7/24-4/19/24	61	37-81	1,600 µS/cm		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Odor---Threshold (Units)	3/7/24-4/19/24	1.34	1-4	3 Units		Naturally-occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	3/7/24-4/19/24	133.63	44-240	1,000 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Turbidity (Units)	2/5/24-11/21/24	**8.31***	0-150	5.0 mg/L		Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	1/2/24-12/24/24	0.019	0-0.26	5.0 mg/L		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
None					

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: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. WWD 41 (Shaver Lake) is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): Beginning July 1, 2021, the California Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) will become effective. The revisions include the new Coliform Treatment Technique requirement replacing the Total Coliform MCL, and a new E.coli MCL regulatory limit. The Revised Total Coliform Rule establishes a "find-and-fix" approach for investigating and correcting causes of coliform problems within water distribution systems. Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

- ✓ When a water system exceeds a coliform TT trigger specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.7, and then fails to conduct the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.8.

- ✓ For a seasonal system, failure to complete a State Water Board-approved start-up procedure, to certify to the State Water Board the water system has complied with the State Water Board-approved start-up procedure, to submit to the State Water Board results of bacteriological and disinfectant residual monitoring, and to obtain written State Water Board approval prior to serving water to the public [Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.9].

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
Copper	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	6/4/24-12/5/24	Continuous monitoring	Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time may experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.
Turbidity	The high turbidity levels are due to soil runoff	2/5/24-11/21/24	Continuous Monitoring	Turbidity has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may

				indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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
E. coli	(In the year) 0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	(In the year) 0		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	(In the year) 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

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: None-Not Applicable

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: None-Not Applicable

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Table 10 is not applicable. The water system uses groundwater

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

None-Not Applicable

Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Not Applicable

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Not Applicable