2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **PINEDALE COUNTY WATER DIST.** Report Date: 06/30/2024

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 - December 31, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & general location of source(s): Your water generates from 5 wells sunk at depths from 200-450 feet into an underground water source called the Kings River Basin. These wells are located in an area bounded by Alluvial south to Sierra, and Fruit east to Fresno Street in the Pinedale area of Fresno County.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was conducted for the active water supply wells of the Pinedale County Water District in April of 2002. A copy is available at the District Office. These sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Housing-high density, known contaminant plumes, historic waste dump/landfills, hospitals, schools, office buildings/complexes, parking lots/malls, hardware/lumber/parts stores, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, transportation corridors/freeways/state highways, automobile/gas stations, body shops, repair shops and dry cleaners.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: The first Tuesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the District office located at 480 W. Birch Ave., Pinedale, CA

For more information, contact: Jason Franklin, General Manager Phone: (559)439-2362

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 (USEPA).

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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.

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)

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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0	0	1 positive monthly sample[(a)]	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (state Total Coliform Rule)	0		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or *E. coli* positive		Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0		(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

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

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)*	9-15-2023	20*	2.7*	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)*	9-15-2023	20*	64.1*	0	1300	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)	8-19-2021	13	8.9-15	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	8-19-2021	66	38-87	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Arsenic(ppb)	8-19-2021	2.8	2.0-3.9	10(b)	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production waste
Aluminum (ppb)	8-19-2021	18	0-89	1000	600	Alloys for beverage containers, electronics, vehicles, appliances, construction materials, household items, cosmetics; component of paints, pigments, missile fuel, and explosives; optical coatings
Barium (ppb)	8-19-2021	25	14-40	1000	2 ppm	Leaching and erosion of minerals and rocks
Chromium (ppb)	8-19-2021	1.6	0-2.3	50		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	9-7-2023	2.9	2.9	80	.06-.5	By-product of using chlorine to disinfect the distribution system
Fluoride (ppm)	8-19-2021	.11	0-.15	2	1	Medicine (prevent bone loss); result of sulfuryl fluoride (pesticide, fumigant) decay. Compounds may be used as metal treatment, glass etching, aluminum smelting, pesticides, chemical synthesis, dental care products, or

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
						municipal public health water additive (prevents tooth decay)
Nickel (ppb)	8-19-2021	1	0-5.2	100	12	Alloys (low-alloy steels, stainless steel, copper and brass, permanent magnets, electrical resistance alloys), electroplated protective coatings, electroformed coatings, alkaline storage batteries, fuel cell electrodes, catalyst for methanation of fuel gases and hydrogenation of vegetable oils; component of tobacco smoke
Nitrate (ppm)	10-3-2023	2	0-3.6	10		Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production waste
Nitrate (as NO3)(ppm)	8-5-2015	5.9	0-9.2	45.0	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production waste

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sulfate (ppm)	8-19-2021	4.7	2.7-6.6	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Aluminum (ppb)	8-19-2021	18	0-89	1000	600	Alloys for beverage containers, electronics, vehicles, appliances, construction materials, household items, cosmetics; component of paints, pigments, missile fuel, and explosives; optical coatings
Turbidity	8-19-2021	.24	.12-.70	5		Measurement of water clarity
Iron (ppb)	8-19-2021	230	230	300		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits in the soil
Zinc (ppb)	8-19-2021	32	5-130	5000		Runoff/leaching
Odor	8-19-2021	1	1	3		Can be the result of organic matter, bacteria, failing pipes and other infrastructure, disinfectants
Foaming Agents (ppm)	8-19-2021	.097	.097	.5		Runoff from industrial sources such as agriculture, manufacturing and cosmetics
Chloride (ppm)	2021	5.66	0	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste

*TABLE 6 – VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	**Explanation**	**Duration**	**Action Taken to Correct Violation**	**Health Effects Language**
Violation of the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR)	To comply with the Lead and Copper Rule the District pulled 20 samples to test for lead. Based on a the estimated population of the District, 30 samples were required	One year	The State is requiring the District to pull 30 samples in the later half of 2024 to comply with the LCR.	Health effects of lead in drinking water can include: - Cardiovascular effects, increased blood pressure and incidence of hypertension - Decreased kidney function - Reproductive problems - Joint and muscle pain - Slowed growth and learning/behavioral problems in children

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. Pinedale County Water District 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

__ IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda tradúcir.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Pinedale County Water District

Our water system failed to monitor as required for a drinking water monitoring standard during the 2023 calendar year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2023 calendar year we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper tap sampling and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last month, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Lead and copper tap sampling	30 samples every 3 years	20 samples	Summer of 2023	Summer of 2024

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?
Every three years the District is required to pull and test 30 water samples for Lead and Copper. Testing was done in 2023 and only 20 samples were taken. In the summer of 2024, the District will pull and test 30 water samples for Lead and Copper.
For more information, contact
Water System Contact: Pinedale County Water District office at 559-439-2362 or 480 W. Birch Ave. Fresno, CA 93650

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days

[Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- *SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).*
- *RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.*
- *BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.*

This notice is being sent to you by Pinedale CWD. Date distributed: June 30, 2024