2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Home Garden CSD (CA1610007)**

Report Date: **6/30/2022**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Ground water wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Wells D1 and D4 are located at 11677 2nd Place, Hanford**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Home Garden CSD water system in November 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection System, Furniture Repair/Manufacturing and Automobile Gas Stations. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Home Garden CSD office at 11677 2nd Place, Hanford, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the General Manager @ (559) 582-4503.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **3rd Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the district office, 11677 2nd Place, Hanford, CA 93230**

For More Information, Contact: General Manager, 559-582-4503

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. There are two (2) groundwater wells supplying water to the District.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Home Garden CSD routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Home Garden CSD water system in November 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer Collection System, Furniture Repair/Manufacturing and Automobile Gas Stations. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Home Garden CSD office at 11677 2nd Place, Hanford, CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the General Manager @ (559) 582-4503.

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. Home Garden Community Services 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Nos da gusto en presentarle a usted el Reporte Anual de la Calidad de Agua. Este reporte esta diseñado para informarles tocante la calidad de su agua y los servicios que les entregamos todos
Los días. Nuestra meta es de constantemente proveerles lo suficiente y la seguridad de agua para tomar. Queremos que comprendan los esfuerzos que hacemos continuamente para mejorar
Tratamientos y procesos para proteger nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos comprometidos en asegurarles la calidad de su agua. Hay (2) pozos de agua de suelo localizados en nuestra comunidad.

Si usted tiene preguntas tocantes este reporte o alguna preocupación con respecto a la utilidad del agua, por favor póngase en contacto con General Manager @ 559-582-4503. Queremos que nuestros clientes estén bien informados sobre la utilidad de su agua potable.

Toda la agua para tomar, incluyendo agua embotellada, se puede esperar que contenga aunque sea en cantidades pequeñas, algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua posee un riesgo de salud. Mas información tocante contaminantes y efectos potenciales a su salud pueden ser obtenidos cuando llame a la línea directa de La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente (EPA), Agua Potable Segura al numero1-800-426-4791.

Home Garden CSD, rutinariamente vigila la agua para detectar contaminantes en su agua de tomar, en acuerdo con las leyes Federales y Estatales. Esta tabla enseña los resultados de monitoreo del periodo del 1ro de Enero al 31 de Diciembre, 2021. Es razonable que toda agua para tomar, incluyendo el agua embotellada contenga pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de estos contaminantes no necesariamente son un riesgo a su salud.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua de tomar que la población general. Tales como personas Inmune-comprometidos, personas con cáncer recibiendo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV/AIDS (SIDA) o otros desordenes inmunológicos, algunas personas ancianas, e infantes pueden particularmente correr el riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con su medico antes de tomar de esta agua. EPA/CDC provee información para aminorar el riesgo de de infección por cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos por medio de la línea directa de comunicación de La Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Para asegurar que el agua potable sea segura para tomar, La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento Estatal de Servicios de Salud ordena regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proveído por los sistemas de agua pública. Las regulaciones del Departamento también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada para proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

Las fuentes de agua potable (agua de llave y de botella) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, depósitos de agua, fuentes, y pozos. A medida que el agua, viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o por debajo de ella, disuelve minerales naturales y en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede atraer sustancias provenientes de la presencia de animales o por actividad humana.

Una evaluación de agua se condujo sobre el sistema de agua par Home Gardens en Noviembre 2001. . La fuente se considera muy vulnerable a las siguientes actividades presentes en la línea divisoria de las aguas de la fuente de agua: sistemas de la colección de alcantarilla, Reparacion de Muebles y Gasolinas de automiviles. Una copia de la evaluación completa se puede considerar. En la Home Garden CSD, 11677 2nd Place * Hanford, California 93230. Usted puede solicitar que un resumen de la evaluación sea mandado a usted avisándole al personal de la Home Garden CSD al 559-582-4503.

Si presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y jóvenes/niños. Plomo en agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociado con líneas de servicio y plomeria en casa. La Home Garden CSD es responsable de proporcionar agua de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en componentes de plomeria despues del medidor. Cuando su agua ha estado asentada por varias horas, puede minimizar la potencia de plomo fluyendo abundantemente su grifo de agua por 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted se preocupa por plomo en su agua, puede desear tener su agua probada. La información sobre plomo en su agua potable, probando los métodos, y le da pasos que puede tomar para minimizar exposición est informacion está disponible en la Línea Directa de Agua potable segura en: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

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.

Term	Definition
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
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)	6/21/2022	10	0.0071	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	6/21/2022	10	0.24	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	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	102.5	75-130	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	21.8	9.6-34	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
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	01/10/2017	0	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228 (pCI/L	11/20/ 2014	.84	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb) Before Treatment After Treatment	2022	.03375 .00733	0.013-0.055 .0022-0.066	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Fluoride (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	.38	.26-.5	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong

						teeth, discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	7/19/2022	35	35	80	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	12/29/20	6.3	6.3	60	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm) Treated	2022	0.884	0.27-1.9	4.0	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (ppb)	3/21/2022	0.407	0.407	50	2	Discharge from chemical factories

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 (ppb)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	230	180-280	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes* (a)
Color (Units)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	5	5	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials* (a)
Iron (ppb)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	104.5	89-120	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial* (a)
Manganese (ppb)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	15.5	15-16	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits* (a)
Magnesium (mg/l)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	0.3	0.17-0.43			Leaching from natural deposits* (a)
Turbidity (Units)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	.8	.6-1	5	N/A	Soil runoff* (a)
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	245	230-260	1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm) (EC)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	361	327-395	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence* (a)
Barium (mg/L)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	0.017	0.015-0.019	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal

						refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	18.5	17-20	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence* (a)
Sulfate (ppm)	12/17/2020 & 12/29/2020	16.5	13-20	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes* (a)

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4 (ppb)	3/21/2022	1.795	1.63-1.96	N/A	
1,3-Dimethyl-2-nitrobenzene (ppb)	4/11/2022	5.10	5.10	N/A	
2,3-Dibromopropionic Acid (ppb)	7/19/2022	24.6	24.6	N/A	
4-Bromofluorobenzene (ppb)	3/21/2023 7/19/2022	1.725	1.66-1.79	N/A	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7/19/2022	2.7	2.7	N/A	
Bromoform(ppb)	7/19/2022	20	20	N/A	
Chloroform (ppb)	7/19/2022	0.68	.068	N/A	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	7/19/2022	7.4	7.4	N/A	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	7/19/2022	11	11	N/A	
Perylene-d12 (ppb)	4/11/2022	5.56	5.56	N/A	
Threshold Odor Number(T.O.N)	3/21/2023	1	1	N/A	
Total HAA5	7/19/2022	7.4	7.4	N/A	
Triphenyl phosphate	4/11/2022	5.75	5.75	N/A	

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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Failure to Mnitor for Disinfection Byproducts	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 your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year of 2021, we did not monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) from the distribution system and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	2021	Samples were pulled in 2022	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.