2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: LOCKEFORD CSD Report Date: June 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

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater

Name & location of sources(s) Tower well #2R, Bear Creek well #3, Bluffs well #4, Jack Tone well #5

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: At the office

Time and Place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 2nd Thursday of each month @ 9am

Old School House 19456 Jack Tone Rd.

For more information, contact: Eric Schmid (209) 727-5035

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 expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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: Department permission 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 (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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 *(to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)*	**Highest # of detections**	**# of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a month) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In a year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Cooper *(to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)*	**# of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**# of sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppm) Sampled 2021	10	ND	0	15ppb	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) Sampled 2021	10	.192	0	1.3ppm	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preserv.

Table 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	2/08/2022	15.50 average	15 to 17	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2/08/2022	96.7 average	81.1 to 101	None	None	Generally found in ground & surface water

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**
Nitrogen	2/08/2023	1.3mg/l	ND to 1.3mg/l	10	10	Runoff and leaching of septic tanks, leach fields and fertilizers.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane Regulated organic	11/23/2021	ND	ND	0.005	Varies	Used in manufacturing of cleaning products & pesticides.
Asbestos	12/29/2021	ND	ND	<0.20 MFL		Used in construction of ships, buildings and pipelines.
Regulated VOC's	3/7/2023	ND	ND	Varies	Varies	Used in manufacturing of many products.
Perchlorate	5/9/20203	ND	ND	6 ug/L		Used in rocket fuel and air bag inflation devices.
Nitrite	2/08/2022	ND	ND	1mg/L		

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 [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Iron	2/08/2022	ND	ND at all wells	300 ug/l		Occurs naturally
Manganese	2/08/2022	ND	ND at all wells	300 ug/l		Occurs naturally
DBCP & EDB	2/14/2019	ND	ND at all wells	0.2 & 0.05		Used in farming
Atrazine	2/01/2022	ND	ND at all wells	1		Herbicide
Simazine	2/01/2022	ND	ND at all wells	4		Herbicide

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects Language**
Gross Alpha, Radiological Wells 2R, 3, 4, 5	10/10/2023 9/1/2020	.0948 to 1.4 pCi/L	15pCi/L	Occurs naturally
Radium 228, Radiological Well 2R	04/24, 07/10, 10/09/18, 01/10/19	0.000 to 0.213 pCi/L	2 pCi/L	Occurs naturally

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

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 efforts can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791)

LOCKEFORD COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
PO BOX 809
LOCKEFORD CA 95237-0809

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a 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/Ceters from Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporldium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).