

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Pine Tree Lane Mutual Water Co.**

Report Date: 6/5/23

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source in use: Well

Name & general location of source(s): The well is located on Pine Tree Lane between 870 and 880 Pine Tree Lane

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

Last Sunday in September at 935 Pine Tree Lane at 1:30 PM

For more information, contact:

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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 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.

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 (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 California 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, 5, 7, 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 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.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment.

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	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/23/22	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/23/22	5	0.25	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)	2/7/22	96	No Range	500	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/10/2016	410	No Range	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
Aluminum ppm	2/2/22	ND	No range	1000	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	6	20	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Arsenic ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	10	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes

Barium	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	10	N/A	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	4	N/A	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	5	.07	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	50	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	3/26/19	ND	<.05 to.06	AL 1.3	.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	ppb (Total)	3/26/19	ND	No range	200	150	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	ppm	2/2/22	0.15	No range	2	1	erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	AL 15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	PPb	2/2/22	ND	No range	2	1.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from wetland
Nickel	ppb	2/2/22	ND	No range	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	as NO3	2/2/22	0.05	No range	45	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching fom septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	as N	2/2/22	ND	No range	1	1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching fom septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate+Nitrite as N		2/2/22	ND	No range	10	N/A	

Selenium ppb	3/26/19	ND	No range	50	N/A	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additives)
Thallium ppb	3/26/19	ND	No range	2	.01	Leaching from ore-processing sites discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
Radioactivity-Gross Alpha PCi/L	10/10/16	0.103	No range	15	N/A	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	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum ppm	3/26/19	ND	No range	1	.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Color Units	10/10/16	3.0	No range	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
* Total Iron	10/10/16	470	No range	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese	10/10/16	25	No range	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Silver	10/10/16	ND	No range	100	N/A	Industrial discharge
Turbidity Units	10/10/16	4.2	No range	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc	10/10/16	ND	No range	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from industrial waste, natural deposits
Total Dissolved solids TDS ppm	10/10/16	660	No range	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance Micromhos/cm	10/10/16	1100	No range	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO ₄	10/10/16	150	No range	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial waste
123 Trichloropropane	12/14/18 9/14/18 4/18/18 3/18/18	ND	No Range	.005	NA	Used as an industrial cleaning and degreasing agent.

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Nitrate as NO3	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Carbonate as CO3	10/10/16	ND	120		Carbonate as CO3
Bicarbonate as HCO3	10/10/16	310	N/A		Bicarbonate as HCO3
pH	10/10/16	7.5	N/A		pH
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	12/27/10	ND	10 ppb		Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	12/27/10	ND	20ppb		Discharge from petroleum refineries
Aldrin (2C)	12/27/10	ND	75ppb		
Chlordane	12/27/10	ND	100ppb		
Chlorothalonil	12/27/10	ND	5ppm		
Dieldrin (2C)	12/27/10	ND	20ppb		
Endrin (2C)	12/27/10	ND	100ppb		
Perchlorate	2/20/15	ND	1ppm		
Heptachlor	12/27/10	ND	10ppb		
Heptachlor Epoxide	12/27/10	ND	10ppb		
Hexachlorocyclopent adiene	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
Lindane (2C)	12/27/10	ND	200ppb		
Methoxychlor (2C)	12/27/10	ND	10ppm		
PCB Arochlor Screen	12/27/10	ND	500ppb		
Toxaphene	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		

Trifluralin	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
2,4,5-T (2C)	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (2C)	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
2,4-d (2C)	12/27/10	ND	10ppm		
Bentazon (2C)	07/10/21	ND	2ppm		
Dalapon (2C)	12/27/10	ND	10ppm		
Pentachlorophenol (2C)	12/27/10	ND	200ppb		
Picloram (2C)	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
Alachlor	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
Atazine	12/27/10	ND	500ppb		
Benzo(a)pyrene	12/27/10	ND	100ppb		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	12/27/10	ND	3ppm		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	12/27/10	ND	3ppm		
Bromacil	12/27/10	ND	10ppm		
Butachlor	12/27/10	ND	10ppm		
Butachlor	12/27/10	ND	380ppb		
Diazinon	12/27/10	ND	250ppb		
Dimethoate	12/27/10	ND	10ppb		
Metolachlor	12/27/10	ND	500ppb		
Metribuzin	12/27/10	ND	500ppb		
Molinate	12/27/10	ND	2ppm		
Propachlor	12/27/10	ND	500ppm		

Simazine	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
Thiobencarb	12/27/10	ND	1ppm		
3-Hydroxycarbofuran	12/27/10	ND	3ppm		
Aldicarb	12/27/10	ND	3ppm		
Aldicarb Sulfone	12/27/10	ND	2ppm		
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	12/27/10	ND	3ppm		
Carbaryl	12/27/10	ND	5ppm		
Methomyl	12/27/10	ND	2ppm		
Oxamyl	12/27/10	ND	20ppm		
Glyphosate	12/27/10	ND	25ppm		
Endothall	12/27/10	ND	45ppm		
Diquat	12/27/10	ND	4ppm		
Chromium 6	12/24/14	ND	.001ppm		

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. 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 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. [INSERT NAME OF UTILITY] 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. 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/safewater/lead>.

**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT,
or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

For Water Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	None		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	None		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	None		TT	n/a	Human and animal fecal waste

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT**

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE
None