

2025 Knights Ferry CSD Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Knights Ferry Community Services District

Report Date: May 14, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface Water - River

Name and General Location of Source(s): Stanislaus River – Frymier Canal at 16942 Sonora Rd.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Stanislaus River Watershed Sanitary Survey completed in 2021

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Consult community bulletin board for postings

For more information, contact: Jennifer Ginn 209-743-8934, contract Chief Operator

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener ayuda con la traducción de este informe al español, puede encontrar muchos recursos en línea sin costo alguno, tales como Google Translate.

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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

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 <i>E. coli</i> 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	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is

Term	Definition
Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	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.
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 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 levels 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

In 2025 your tap water met all U.S. EPA and California State drinking water health standards. Knights Ferry CSD regularly tests the water as it makes its way to your tap. The water you consume is regarded as safe for most consumers per primary drinking water standards, however, those with weakened immune systems or sensitive health issues should consult a qualified health care provider for advice prior to consuming tap water.

The Source of Your Drinking Water: Water from the Stanislaus River is drawn primarily from the Frymier Canal and seasonally directly from the river itself.

The Treatment of Your Drinking Water: River water is processed at the treatment plant using conventional filtration where much of the contaminants in the water are removed through coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration. The water is then disinfected and placed in storage for delivery to your tap whenever you need it.

Results from testing treated drinking water and at customer-owned taps are presented below. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 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: None.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper at Customer-Owned Taps (lead and copper is not present in source water or treated water)

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	12-2025	10	9.6	0	ND–13	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	12-2025	10	0.18	0	.006–0.60	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 in Source Water

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2025	3.1	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	30.9	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 2. Detection of Contaminants in Treated Water 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) (Treatment Plant)	2025	0.05	ND - 0.23	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Control of DBP Precursors (TOC) (mg/L) (Treatment Plant)	2025	2.12	0.9 - 5.2	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

Chlorine (mg/L)	2025	1.00	0.29 – 1.49	4.0	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
HAA5 (Sum of 5 Halo acetic Acids) (µg/L) (Distribution System)	2025	42.9	30.0 - 42.9	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (µg/L) (Distribution System)	2025	68.8	35.2 - 68.76	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants in Source Water 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
Color (Units)	2025	140	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (µg/L)	2025	1210	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (µg/L)	2025	161	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2025	337	N/A	1,600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	2.5	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	2025	53.8	N/A	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants in Source Water: None

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement: None.

Because of the potential for high levels of contaminants in the raw source water, Knight's Ferry CSD operates and maintains a water treatment plant that effectively removes or lowers the source (river) water contaminants to within acceptable levels.

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples: N/A

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT: N/A

Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	95%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.3
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT: N/A

Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption: N/A

Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements: N/A

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

Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation: 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 can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with home plumbing. Knights Ferry CSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. Knights Ferry CSD has prepared a service line inventory statement to document that the main pipes that bring water to your home do not contain lead. If you would like to receive a copy of the service line inventory statement, please contact the Knights Ferry CSD board. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Knights Ferry CSD at 209-630-0879. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.