2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Buehner Prune Water System

Report Date: 04/28/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): New Well at Elm Ave, Patterson CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Completed in January of 2009 – see last page.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: None

For More Information, Contact: Sam Hedge (209) 406-6069

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, 2024 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 *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 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 disinfectant is 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.

Term	Definition
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 are 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, 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. 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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliforms	0	0	0	0	May be naturally present in the environment

(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

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)	7/11/24	5	0	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/11/24	5	0.120	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)	10/10/24	130	N/A	0	0	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	10/10/24	492	N/A	0	0	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
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	3/27/24	1.9	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ug/L)	10/10/24	5.5	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium (ug/L)	10/10/24	11	N/A	50		Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	10/10/24	0.12	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium (ug/L)	10/10/24	8.3	N/A	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of

						natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2/29/24 5/23/24	***26**	***20.7-*31.3**	15		Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (mg/L)	10/10/24	2.5	N/A	N/A		May be naturally occurring in the environment

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
Turbidity (NTU)	10/10/24	0.20	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Chloride (ppm)	10/10/24	120	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Manganese (ug/L)	1/7/24 4/25/24 7/18/24	***110**	0-***210**	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	10/10/24	380	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	10/10/24	1400	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color	10/10/24	5	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	10/10/24	1000	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminant

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Typical Source of Contaminant
Vanadium (ug/L)	10/10/24	4.5	N/A	50	Natural weathering and erosion of rocks, particularly volcanic rocks.

**** Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, AL or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.***

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).

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. Beuhner Prune Water System 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.

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems

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

Over recent year water testing detected total dissolved solids, specific conductance, sulfate, and specifically ***manganese 210ppb*** at levels above the allowable limits. The State has established the maximum allowable limits for these constituents as secondary limits, not as primary limits. These secondary MCL's are set to protect you from unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. A violation of these MCL's do not pose a risk to public health.

A procedure was implemented in 2024 to receive, log and report complaints regarding Manganese in the drinking water. Results may be reviewed at the Patterson office or by calling Water Operator at 209-406-6069.

Radionuclides have been detected at the source. Levels of detection have met or exceeded the maximum contaminant level (MCL), one or more times in the monitoring history. Radionuclide contaminants such as, beta particles, photon emitters, Radium 226, and Radium 228, and **gross alpha particle activity**, occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, their presence may be related to natural occurrences in the environment. However, medical and veterinary offices and military installations are potential sources for radionuclide contamination.

Vulnerability Assessment Summary

A source water assessment was conducted for the well of Elks Lodge 1282 water system in January 2009. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer/pesticide/herbicide application, and septic systems – low density. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: injection wells/dry wells/sumps.

Although nitrates have been detected in this source, the levels have been below the MCL (maximum contaminant level). Detection of nitrates may be due to the application of fertilizers containing nitrogen. This source is in a predominantly agricultural area where the use of fertilizers is common. Nitrates may also be prevalent due to onsite sewage disposal systems. Nitrates levels for this source are monitored through quarterly water sampling. For more information regarding the assessment summary, contact: Sam Hedge at (209) 406-6069.