2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: SIERRA KING HOMEOWNERS ASSN 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 información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, Well 01 - RAW and WELL 02 - RAW are Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method. Well 01 - RAW and Well 02 - RAW alternate to provide water to residences.

Your water comes from 2 source(s): WELL 01 - RAW and WELL 02 - RAW

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: All board members are volunteers; there is no staff. Members are invited to board meetings (usually held quarterly). If in-person meetings are not possible due to covid or other health issues, digital meetings may be held. A members meeting is held annually (very few attendees) when conditions do not preclude it (e.g., covid, fire evacuations). At least once a year, members are given contact information for all board members in writing at least once a year and are invited in writing to contact any board member with questions. A newsletter/update is emailed and included in the quarterly billing mailed to all members two to four times a year; it includes updates and upcoming issues, conservation messages, plus board contact information. Items are posted on a publicly accessible bulletin board put up in the neighborhood for water information.

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (559) 769-5110 and ask for Malinee Crapsey or email mcrapsey3@gmail.com.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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 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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for the 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.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

mg/L: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

ug/L: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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 if 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 State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Water Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Table(s) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 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 Water 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of Samples**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (mg/L)	(2022)	5	0.08	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	19	18 - 19	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	130	119 - 141	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ug/L)	(2023)	6	3 - 8	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes

Fluoride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (mg/L)	(2023)	1	ND - 1.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite as N (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	1	ND - 1.9	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2020)	3.06	2.35 - 3.76	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2017 - 2019)	7	2.80 - 17.1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	26	21 - 30	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	(2022 - 2023)	11	ND - 22	15	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	115	ND - 230	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2022 - 2023)	425	421 - 428	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	18.2	10.9 - 25.4	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	280	n/a	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2022 - 2023)	3.8	ND - 7.5	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	0.77	ND - 1.54	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Health Effects**
Vanadium (ug/L)	(2022 - 2023)	5	4 - 6	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Table 6 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	37	33 - 40	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	10	9 - 10	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2022 - 2023)	6.56	6.29 - 6.82	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2022 - 2023)	140	130 - 150	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2022 - 2023)	10.7	10.5 - 10.9	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2022 - 2023)	-1.2	-1.4 - -1.0	n/a	n/a

Table 7 - DETECTION OF DISINFECTANT/DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCT RULE

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL (MRDL)**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Violation**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ug/L)	(2022)	6	n/a	80	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine (mg/L)	(2021)	0.51	.22 - .77	4.0	4.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ug/L)	(2022)	2	n/a	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Sierra King Homeowners Assoc.* 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/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**
Color	Note from SKHA: This was a one-time detection. Cause is not known. Is it not an on-going issue. [MC]	1 time	None.	Color was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The color MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects due to color. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

Turbidity		1 time	None	Turbidity is Secondary Drinking Water Standards and has found no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

About your Arsenic: For Arsenic detected above 5 ug/L (50% of the MCL) but below or equal to 10 ug/L: 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 costs 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.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL 01 - RAW of the SIERRA KING HOMEOWNERS ASSN. water system in August, 2002. A source water assessment was completed for the WELL 02 - RAW of the SIERRA KING HOMEOWNERS ASSN. water system in February, 2017.

WELL 01 - RAW - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

WELL 02 - RAW - is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:
Septic systems - low density [<1/acre]

Discussion of Vulnerability
The activity to which the Sierra King Homeowners Association water system is most vulnerable is septic systems. It is important that septic systems be kept in good repair and pumped regularly. It is also necessary to keep the well site clean and free of weeds and debris to prevent contamination. The cement surface seal needs to be checked for cracks and immediately repaired or sealed. Assessment summaries are not available for some sources.

Acquiring Information
The system is no longer overseen by Tulare County. It is now under the purview of the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, under Domestic Water Supply Permit No. 03-24-15P-024 as a D1 distribution system.

Per Kevin Bangsund of Tulare County Environmental Health Services Division, 559-624-7405, the county no longer has any documents pertaining to this system; they were turned over to the state several years ago.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed through:
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Drinking Water
265 W. Bullard Ave., Suite 101

Fresno, CA 93704
Or contact Lewis Sutfin, VP & DO for SKHA
lsutfin@yahoo.com