

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

EAST-OROSI COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT

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, 2025 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Water System Name: EAST-OROSI COMMUNITY SERVICE DISTRICT (CSD)

Report Date: JULY 1, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: WATER WELLS

Name and General Location of Source(s): WELL1-EAST & WELL 2-WEST

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: INFORMATION IN OFFICE.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report. We want to keep you informed about the domestic drinking water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our water source comes from two groundwater wells, Well East & West. Our goal is and always has been to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

East-Orosi uses groundwater as a source of supply as the only source of water supply. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer; pesticide and/or herbicide applications; and landfills and/or dumps. The groundwater sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: wells (agricultural/irrigation); and waste lagoons (liquid wastes). A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the office. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning this facility, please contact Ralph Gutierrez at 559-901-6097.

The following are definitions of some of the 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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.

Variations and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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.

N/A: Not applicable

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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 to contamination levels 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** which 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**, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. US Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. East-Orosi CSD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, 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. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact East-Orosi CSD Water Operator, Ralph Gutierrez-Water Operator at 559-901-6097. 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>.

The Tables below lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Water Board/DDW allows us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(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.
The system collects 1 sample per month per well.

TEST RESULTS (A)								
Lead and Copper Rule	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (µg/L)	08/16/24 09/18/24	10	ND	0	ND	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (mg/L)	09/18/23 09/19/23 09/22/23	10	ND	0	ND	1.30	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	05/30/2025	260	260	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	05/30/2025	24	24	None	None	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections (B)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MCLG]	Typical Source of Contamination
Arsenic (µg/L)	05/30/25	2.6	2.2-2.6	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (mg/L)	03/27/25	120	98-120	1	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (µg/L)	05/30/2025	ND	ND	50	0.02	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	05/30/25	0.12	0.12	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L)	04/30/25	14	8.1-14	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; septic tanks and sewage

Perchlorate (µg/L)	03/27/2025	3.3	3.3	6	1	Inorganic chemicals used in solid rocket propellants, explosives, fireworks, flares, and safety matches
Selenium (µg/L)	05/30/2025	ND	ND	30	30	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	05/30/2025	4.1	3.9-4.1	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium Radiological (pCi/L)	05/30/2025	2.8	2.6-2.8	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	09/08/2025	0.552	0.552	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	05/30/2025	0.0191	0.0191	5	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection (B)	SMCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Sulfate (mg/L)	05/30/2025	45	45	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	06/27/2025	450	450	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmhos/cm)	03/27/2025	710	710	1,600	Substances that form ions when dissolved in water
Iron (µg/L)	03/26/2025	190	ND-190	300	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (µg/L)	05/30/2025	27	ND-27	50	Leaching from natural deposits
Aluminum (µg/L)	03/27/2025	ND	ND	200	Leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	05/30/2025	ND	ND	5	Naturally occurring mineral

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Range (C)	Average Level	MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (µg/L)	05/30/2025	5	0.0007	ND	ND	NO	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS & DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	8/27/25	ND	80	0.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8/27/25	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) required detection level for this constituent.
- (C) ABOUT NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as N) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the CAPACITY of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels as N that are above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

- (D) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Chloride, Specific Conductance and Total Dissolved Solids were found in the source waters at levels exceeding the Secondary MCLs. These MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures, such as tubs and sinks, and clothing while washing. The elevated levels are typically due to naturally occurring organic materials and/or leaching of natural deposits.
- (E) ABOUT TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs): Some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (F) ABOUT HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s): Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Additional Monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals that have been used in industrial and consumer products since the 1940s. PFAS are often referred to as "forever chemicals" because they are highly resistant to breaking down in the environment.

On September 24, 2025, the water system's source water was sampled and analyzed for PFAS compounds using U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 533. No PFAS compounds were detected above their respective analytical reporting limits.

As part of the same monitoring effort, the source water was also analyzed for Total Organic Fluorine (TOF) using a method modeled after EPA Method 1621. TOF is a screening method that measures the total concentration of organofluorine compounds in a water sample and may serve as an indicator of the presence of fluorinated compounds, including PFAS. The TOF concentration measured in the source water was 850 nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Currently, TOF is not regulated as a drinking water contaminant, and neither the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency nor the California State Water Resources Control Board has established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) or health-based standard for TOF. The absence of detectable PFAS compounds above reporting limits indicates that the specific PFAS compounds analyzed under EPA Method 533 were not present at concentrations above the laboratory reporting thresholds at the time of sampling.

The water system will continue to monitor drinking water quality and comply with all applicable State Water Resources Control Board monitoring and reporting requirements.

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).

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A lead service line inventory has been completed that shows that our distribution system does not contain any lead service lines. The report is available by contacting East-Orosi CSD at 559-624-7035 or at [13920 AVENUE 418, OROSI CA 93647](mailto:13920.AVENUE.418.OROSI.CA.93647).