

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: CAPFYF LLCReport Date: 2022

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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse PFFJ LLC a 559-992-8421 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use: GroundwaterName & general location of source(s): Well 01, Well 04 & Well 05 are located at 3922 Avenue 120, Corcoran, CA 93212

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The sources were found to be most vulnerable to animal feeding Operations, concentrated animal feeding operations and chemical/petroleum processing/storage.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Please call for an appointment.For more information, contact: Jennifer HansonPhone: 559-992-8421

### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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.

**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 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.

**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.

**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	(a)	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 samples for E-coli.					

**TABLE 1.A. - COMPLIANCE WITH TOTAL COLIFORM MCL BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 2022 AND JUNE 30, 2022 (INCLUSIVE)**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform and E.coli	0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL. For violation of the total coliform MCL, include potential adverse health effects, and actions taken by water system to address the violation: [Enter information]					

**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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/17/20	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/17/20	5	0.095	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	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)	2020	43	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	19	N/A	None	None	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
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (Pci/L)	2020	4.73	3.24 – 5.81	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	2.4	2.3 – 2.5	20	0.13	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2021	0.363	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2016	0.53	0.28 - 0.78	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Radium NTNC (pCi/L)	2020	0.50	0.038 – 1.57	5	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb) Before Treatment [Wells]	2022	37.66	5.9 - 79	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (ppb) After Treatment [RO Units]	2022	.38	ND - 15	10	0.004	
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.						
Aluminum (ppm)	2020	0.62	0.10 – 1.3	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Barium (ppm)	2020	0.06	ND – 0.18	1	2	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) Wells	2020	56	N/A	AL = 1.3	0.3	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb) Wells	2020	5	ND – 10	AL = 15	1.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	0.41	ND – 0.62	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection Byproducts Precursors						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2021	41.5	29 - 54	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2021	48	48	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**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)	2019	0.24	0.096 – 0.5	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
<b>Color (Units)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>75 – 120</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Naturally-occurring organic materials</b>
Chloride (ppm)	2020	6.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	2020	850	400 - 1300	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2020	27.5	ND – 55	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (Units)	2020	1	N/A	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	5.4	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance [EC] (µS/cm)	2021	550	550	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2020	150	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	9	4 – 14	5 Units	N/A	Soil runoff

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Calcium (ppm)	2020	5.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Magnesium (ppb)	2020	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A

*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old*

### **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-Specific Language:** 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. PFFJ, LLC 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

<b>VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT</b>				
<b>Violation</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Actions Taken to Correct the Violation</b>	<b>Health Effects Language</b>
<b>Arsenic</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; run off from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes	Ongoing in all wells.	Installation of 3 POU (point of use) devices at potable drinking water sources- which reduces arsenic levels.	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
<b>Aluminum</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes	Ongoing in all wells <i>Well 5 having the highest levels.</i>	Continue with increased sampling to monitor levels.	Some people who drink water containing aluminum in excess of the MCL over many years may experience short-term gastrointestinal tract effects.
<b>Color</b>	Naturally-occurring organic materials	Ongoing in Well 5	Continue to monitor levels	There are no health risks for consuming water containing color.

**SUMMARY STATEMENT ABOUT WATER SYSTEM IN 2022**

*Last year, your drinking water AFTER TREATMENT met all U.S. EPA and State drinking water health standards. PFFJ LLC vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and did not violate water quality standards. This Consumer Confidence Report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.*

**TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL  
INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b> (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	<b>Total No. of Detections</b>	<b>Sample Dates</b>	<b>MCL [MRDL]</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b>	<b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>
<i>E. coli</i>	0	2022	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0	2022	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste