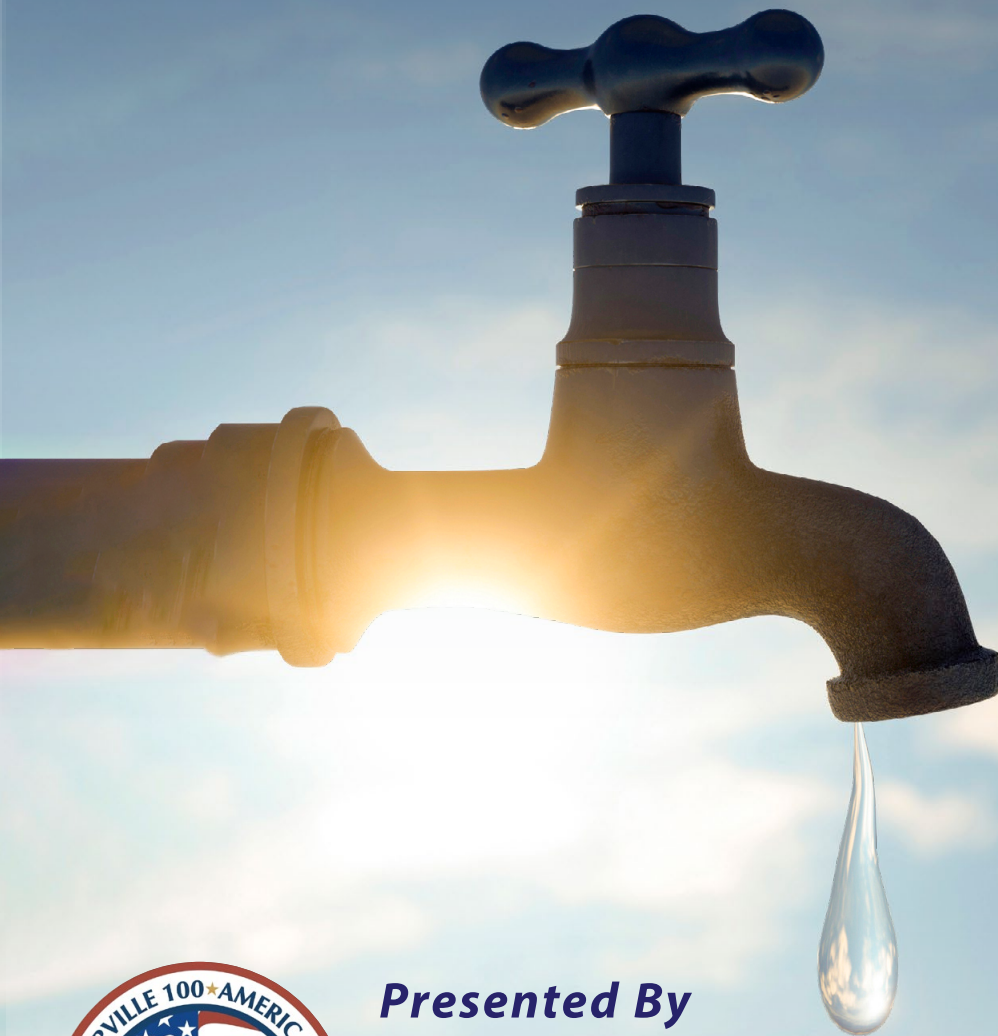


ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By
City of Porterville –
Public Works –
Water Utilities

PWS ID#: CA5410010

Este informe con ene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable de beber. Traduze este informacion or si ene preguntas, pueden hablar con Bertha Yarbrough a (559) 782-7518.

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2025. Included are details about your source of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

City of Porterville water comes from 37 municipal water wells and one standby well located throughout the city. Before the water is pumped into the distribution system, a disinfectant is added to protect you from potential microbial contaminants.

Community Participation

Your concerns can be addressed at Porterville City Council meetings, which are held at 6:30 p.m. on the first and third Tuesday of each month at City Hall, 291 North Main Street. Council sessions are open to the public.

Property owners with any type of tenants, please make copies of this report and distribute to your tenants or post on your community board, if available.

About Our Violation

The City of Porterville did not complete its initial lead service line inventory by the October 16, 2024, deadline under the U.S. EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. Customers were notified on December 9, 2025. The city is now conducting field inspections and anticipates completing the inventory during the next fiscal year. The most recent lead sampling (August 29, 2025) showed results that were below the detection limit in 90 percent of samples, well below the U.S. EPA action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb). For questions, please contact David Payne at (559) 782-7514 or dpayne@ci.porterville.ca.us.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can cause new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, or kidney or nervous system problems.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of all the drinking water sources for the City of Porterville was completed in February 2022. Of the 37 wells, 6 have been determined to be vulnerable to tetrachloroethylene (PCE) contamination, 7 have been determined to be vulnerable to nitrate contamination, and 1 has been determined to be vulnerable to dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) contamination. However, none of these constituents have been detected at concentrations over the drinking water standards. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the City Corporation Yard, 555 North Prospect Street.



Important Health Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 parts per million (ppm) is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health-care provider.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater.



QUESTIONS?

For additional water quality data, please contact Jonathan Pruitt at (559) 782-7516 or David Payne at (559) 782-7518.

Substances That Could Be in 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

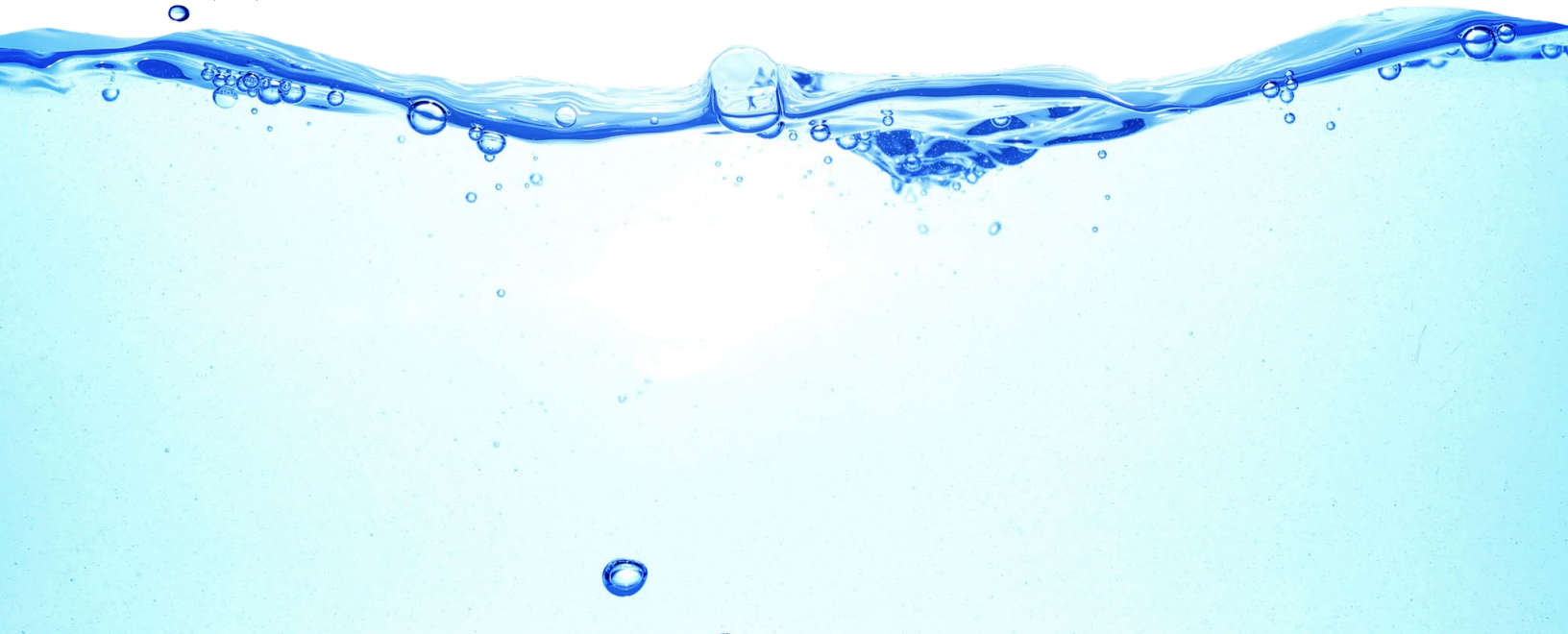
Lead in Home Plumbing

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. The City of Porterville 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, or 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 it tested, contact the City of Porterville at (559) 782-7518. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.



Think Before You Flush!

Flushing unused or expired medicines can be harmful to your drinking water. Properly disposing of unused or expired medication helps protect you and the environment. Keep medications out of our waterways by disposing responsibly. To find a convenient drop-off location near you, please visit <https://bit.ly/3IeRyXy>.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels.

The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|--|
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb) | 2025 | 6 | 10 | 0.23 | ND–1.00 | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 2025 | 15 | 0 | 5.11 | 1.11–8.86 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2025 | 10 | 0.004 | 2.00 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2023 | 1 | 2 | 0.05 | ND–0.23 | No | Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 2025 | [4] | [4] | 0.46 | 0.38–0.57 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | 2025 | 5 | (0) | 0.92 | ND–0.92 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt) | 2025 | 200 | 3 | 21.4 | ND–50.0 | No | Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2023 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.11 | ND–0.3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) | 2025 | 60 | NA | ND | NA | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Hazard Index (units) | 2025 | NS | NA | 0.15 | ND–0.32 | No | Man-made chemicals used in a wide variety of consumer products and industrial processes. |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2025 | 10 | 20 | 0.3 | ND–2.7 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 2025 | 10 | 10 | 3.7 | 1.0–6.1 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Tetrachloroethylene [PCE] (ppb) | 2025 | 5 | 0.06 | 1.4 | ND–4.0 | No | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2025 | 80 | NA | 2.6 | ND–5.0 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 2025 | 20 | 0.43 | 5.26 | 3.78–6.56 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE) | RANGE LOW-HIGH | SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 2025 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.10 | ND–0.15 | 0/48 | No | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2025 | 15 | 0.2 | ND | ND–ND | 0/48 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | VIOLATION | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 2023 | 500 | NS | 12 | 6–26 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 2023 | 15 | NS | 1 | 1–2 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Iron (ppb) | 2025 | 300 | NS | 1.3 | NA | No | Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2023 | 1,600 | NS | 371 | 234–543 | No | Substances that form ions when in water; Seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2023 | 500 | NS | 12 | 6–20 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 2023 | 1,000 | NS | 206 | 125–347 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2023 | 5 | NS | 1 | ND–24 | No | Soil runoff |

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES¹

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm) | 2023 | 134 | 70–210 | NA |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2023 | 23 | 12–42 | NA |

UCMR5¹

| SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE) | YEAR SAMPLED | AMOUNT DETECTED | RANGE LOW-HIGH | TYPICAL SOURCE |
|--|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS] (ppt) | 2025 | 0.8 | ND–5.4 | NA |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppt) | 2025 | 0.4 | ND–4.8 | NA |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA] (ppm) | 2025 | 0.4 | ND–5.8 | NA |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS] (ppt) | 2025 | 0.5 | ND–3.1 | NA |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppt) | 2025 | 0.8 | ND–8.6 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid [PFOS] (ppt) | 2025 | 2.7 | ND–18 | NA |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] (ppt) | 2025 | 1.7 | ND–17 | NA |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA] (ppt) | 2025 | 1.0 | ND–10 | NA |

¹Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and the SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NS: No standard.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

µS/cm (microsiemens per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

