2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Woodville Public Utility District** Report Date: July1, 2023

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, 2022

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Two Ground Water Wells

Name & location of source(s): Well A1 Well 3 in Town of Woodville

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations [CAFOS] as defined in Historic gas stations Waste water treatment plants.

Discussion of Vulnerability The extensive development of agriculture surrounding the Community of Woodville makes the water system susceptible to impact of agricultural practices such as irrigation and irrigation drainage, and application of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. The known presence of nitrates at higher than normal concentration is indicative of the potential for contamination of the district's water supply. There is no indication from the water quality monitoring conducted by the district that they have been impacted by organic contaminants related to agriculture.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: FIRST TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT 4:00P.M. AT DISTRICT OFFICE. Except on holiday which then will be the next day Wednesday

For more information, contact: Ralph Gutierrez Phone: (559) 686-9649 Cell 901-6097

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 level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.	**ppm**: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppb**: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L) **ppt**: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/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 USEPA and the state Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 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 Department 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.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0			Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER						
Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the last sample set)	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb) sample date 9/9/21	10	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) sample date9/9/21	10	ND	0	1.3	0.17	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)	3/8/22 11/26/22	28	28	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	11/26/22	200	200	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

**Any violation of an MCL or AL is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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**
Nitrates (ppm)as Nitrogen (N)	Monthly 2022	11.62	8.0 – 13.2	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use:leaching from septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha pCi/l	8-28-20	11.4	11.40	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium pCi/l	8-28-20	11	11	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic ug/l	08/27/19	ND	ND	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits;run off from orchards; glass and electronics production waste
Barium ppb	11/16/2022	0.25	.25	4	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine residual mg-L	2022	.4-1.5	1.5	4	4	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Trichloropropane (TCP 123) 5 ng/L	4 Qt.	1.4	ND - 3	5 ng/L		

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
Chloride mg/L	3/8/22	14	12-16	500	500mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate mg/L	5/11/21	20	20	500	500mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance us/cm	11/16/22	530	530	1600	1600 uS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water: seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids mg/L	11/16/22	310	310	1000	1000mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification level	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
NONE						NONE
NONE						NONE

Table 7 - Water Distribution System

Chemical or Constituents and reporting units	Sample Date	Level Detection	M C L	Typical Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes ppb	8/16/22	5.4	80	By-product of Drinking water chlorination

**Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

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 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).

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. WOODVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT 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 several hours, you can minimize the 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 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Hotline or at http;/www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

TRICHLOROPROPANE 1 2 3 no MCL

Some people who use water containing 1 2 3 trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer based on studies in laboratory animals

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, or AL, or a Violation of Any Treatment Technique or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; systems include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from health care provider

In the year 2022 the water system was in exceedance on nitrates. Monthly notices were delivered to notify the customers. Woodville Public Utility District is in the process of building a nitrate removal plant nitrate levels have ranged from 8.0 to 13.2.

*Iron, Nitrates and Gross Alpha: Well 3 was out of service from October 2021 until April 2022. During this time samples were collected for investigative reasons. On Jan. 4, 2022, nitrate and iron samples were collected from Well 3 that had results of 40 mg/L for nitrates and 640 mg/L for iron and gross alpha 17.2. Please be aware that the water from Well 3 was not being pumped into the distribution system when these samples were taken. Woodville residents received water from Well 1A only during that time.