



*Fresno County Waterworks District
18
P.O Box 846
Friant, California. 93626-0846
(559) 822-3575*

June 25, 2024

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE **REPORT** **2023.**

Water System CA1010062 – Mira Bella

Fresno – County Waterworks District #18

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

Water System Information.

Contact persons for Waterworks District are Shane Stellfox and Fred Faysal. The primary telephone number is (559) 822-3575. The facsimile number is (559) 822-3577. The email address shane@fcwaterworks18.com and fred@fcwaterworks18.com

District #18's members of the Board of Directors are: George Ritchie, President, Brenda Hobbs, Richard Davidson, Jerry Jorge and Mike Collins. The Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, the fourth Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Friant Depot Shell. There are special meetings called when necessary. During the meetings, there is an opportunity for members of the public to participate by addressing the Board on any subject concerning the District and its policies. Water board agendas are posted on bulletin boards throughout Friant.

Source of Water.

Water from three (3) wells is the District's supply of water processed at this time. Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels through the ground and over the surface of the land, 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.

Waterworks District 18's ongoing mission is to provide clean and refreshing water to all its' customers. Attached you will find the contaminants that District 18 samples for. In this report you will find listings of contaminants which were detected and information about those contaminants. The District's primary concern regarding water is the quality of the water supplied to its customers. 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. The safe drinking hotline is (1-800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USAPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

The District is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the calendar year 2018, we did not monitor for 1,2,3-trichloropropane from Well No. 1 – Raw, Well No. 3 – Raw, Well No. 7 – Raw during the second calendar quarter and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. This water was monitored in the first quarter of 2018 and no trichloropropane was detected

TEST RESULTS - Water wells numbering 1.

| Contaminant | Unit Measure | MCL | PHG/MCLG | Units Detected |
|-------------|--------------|-----|----------|----------------|
|-------------|--------------|-----|----------|----------------|

These tests were all done on January 11, 2023.

A copy of the complete assessments may be reviewed at:

Fresno County Waterworks District #18
17836 N. Friant Road, Friant, CA 93626

The District's source water is not affected by any man made pollutants found near urban and farming areas, such as pesticides and herbicides.

The water supply is routinely tested for over 100 organic and inorganic compounds, microbial and radiological constituents that are currently regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and California Department of Water Resources. A copy of the annual report is attached to this report. As you can see, of these many compounds all have a "ND" (non- detected) to the right of the compound name.

The injection of chlorine into the District's water supply insures that there are no contaminants in our drinking water and that the water produced meets the Primary Drinking Water Standard.

The sources of drinking water (**both tap and bottled water**) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and 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 maybe present in source water include:

- a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- b. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- c. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- d. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- e. Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and California Department of Water Resources prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottle water that provide the same protection for public health. Monthly,

Waterworks District #18 submits water samples for testing of contaminants. These tests are also performed for coliform or E.Coli. BSK Analytical Laboratories submit the results directly to SWRCB electronically for their review. Fortunately for the District, we have not detected any evidence of coliform or E.Coli in any of the samples of finished 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 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 (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. Waterworks District #18 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 in your pipes 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/safewater/lead>.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 at (800-426-4791).

USEPA is reviewing the drinking water standards for arsenic in water. Nitrates in drinking water above 45 mg/L are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. District water has N/D, non detected.

Treated Water

The raw water from the three (3) wells enters the water plant alternately through a 6" pipe and Chlorine is then added before filtration to disinfect any other contaminants that might be present and to also maintain chlorine residual throughout the distribution system to insure bacteria free water.

The chlorine injected also oxidizes any iron and manganese present in the water, which is then filtered out by green sand pressure vessel filters.

This processed water goes into the 213,000 gallon storage tank. From the storage tank the water enters the distribution system and through the water meters to your hook-up. There is a monitoring system installed to insure that nothing at the plant goes wrong. If a problem should occur, our operators are notified immediately and the plant will automatically shut itself off. Other measures have been implemented since May 30, 2016 to better secure your delivered water.

Test Results - Distribution System

Sampling results showing detection of Coliform Bacteria

1 violation for not collecting Nitrate sample within the year of 2023.

1 violation for not collecting Bacti sample in September 2023.

| Contaminant | Violation | Months with Detections | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform | 1 | No Detections | Failed to collect sample in August | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| E.coli and/or fecal coliform | None | No Detections | More than 1 sample in a month with a detection | 0 | Human and Animal Waste |

Fresno County Waterworks District #18 is required by Title 22 Section 64423 in regards to routine sampling to complete 2 Total Coliform samples per month. In 2021 there were no Total Coliform positive samples.

Sample Results of Treated Well Water

| Treatment Technique* (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Pressure Filtration |
|---|--|
| Performance Standards** (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Chlorine injection is monitored to insure proper amounts of chlorine are present. Iron and Manganese are removed by the Chlorine injection and the filtration process and is sent to storage tank. |

* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Monthly samples for iron and manganese exceeded the MCL for Iron present in the treated water for the month of April. This is a secondary MCL required to be notified and not a danger to health. Attached you will find information on Iron present in the water.

The MCL of iron present in potable water is .3mg/l (milligrams per liter) and the result from sampling was .45 mg/l.

Copies of results are in office and can be viewed per request.

Conservation

The District has been told by the State of California: "Without expanded conservation efforts and more storage projects, there won't be enough water for the 15 million more people expected to live in the state by 2020". The state report also predicts that the Central Valley could fall far behind in its water needs if new water isn't found. Experts agree that conservation is the least expensive source of a water supply for the Central Valley. The economic benefits of water conservation go far beyond supply. Saving water means saving money on future water rates and fees. Our conservation program promotes practices to "slow the flow". Please do your part in conserving water. The District has adopted "Conservation Rules" and has distributed them throughout the Community.

Water Service Maintenance - The District owns and maintains water services up to and including the water meter. The portion of the service line behind the meter and up to the house is the customer's responsibility to maintain. If you have a leak behind the meter or need the water shut off for any reason, please contact the District at (559) 822-3575 to turn off the water. Tampering with the meter is subject to a \$175.00 penalty fee and damaging the service is a \$500.00 fee.

Summary

The Board of Directors, operators and staff at Fresno County Waterworks District #18 do their very best to assure the highest quality and ample quantity of water to the residents of Friant as economically as possible. All operations are conducted professionally to safeguard the source water and the treated water, (the water that enters your home). If you have any questions about the treatment plant, distribution system or other concerns, please feel free to contact the District office with your questions.

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DEFINITIONS

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

None Detected or ND: The contaminant was not found in the drinking water.

Parts per Million (ppm): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppbl): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and surface water treatments requirements.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Public Health Goal or 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.

Total Coliform; Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Fecal coliforms and E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Flocculate: To cause to aggregate into a flocculent mass, a number of fine suspended particles

What are Secondary Standards?

EPA has established National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) that set mandatory water quality standards for drinking water contaminants. These are enforceable standards called "maximum contaminant levels" (MCLs) which are established to protect the public against consumption of drinking water contaminants that present a risk to human health. An MCL is the maximum allowable amount of a contaminant in drinking water which is delivered to the consumer.

In addition, EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

While SMCLs are not federally enforceable, EPA requires a special notice for exceedance of the fluoride SMCL of 2.0 mg/L. Community water systems that exceed the fluoride SMCL of 2 mg/L, but do not exceed the MCL of 4.0 mg/L for fluoride, must provide public notice to persons served no later than 12 months from the day the water system learns of the exceedance (40 CFR 141.208).

Why Set Secondary Standards?

These contaminants are not health threatening at the SMCL public water systems only need to test for them on a voluntary basis. Then why it is necessary to set secondary standards?

EPA believes that if these contaminants are present in your water at levels above these standards, the contaminants may cause the water to appear cloudy or colored, or to taste or smell bad. This may cause a great number of people to stop using water from their public water system even though the water is actually safe to drink.

Secondary standards are set to give public water systems some guidance on removing these chemicals to levels that are below what most people will find to be noticeable.

What Problems are Caused by these Contaminants?

There are a wide variety of problems related to secondary contaminants.

These problems can be grouped into three categories:

- Aesthetic effects — undesirable tastes or odors;
- Cosmetic effects — effects which do not damage the body but are still undesirable
- Technical effects — damage to water equipment or reduced effectiveness of treatment for other contaminants

The SMCLs related to each of these effects are shown in the table below.

Aesthetic effects

Odor and taste are useful indicators of water quality even though odor-free water is not necessarily safe to drink. Odor is also an indicator of the effectiveness of different kinds of treatment. However, present methods of measuring taste and odor are still fairly subjective and the task of identifying an unacceptable level for each chemical in different waters requires more study. Also, some contaminant odors are noticeable even when present in extremely small amounts. It is usually very expensive and often impossible to identify, much less remove, the odor-producing substance.

- Standards related to odor and taste: Chloride, Copper, Foaming Agents, Iron, Manganese pH, Sulfate, Threshold Odor Number (TON), Total Dissolved Solids, Zinc

Color may be indicative of dissolved organic material, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand, and the potential for the production of excess amounts of disinfectant by-products. Inorganic contaminants such as metals are also common causes of color. In general, the point of consumer complaint is variable over a range from five to 30 color units. Most people find color objectionable over 15 color units. Rapid changes in color levels may provoke more citizen complaints than a relatively high, constant color level.

- Standards related to color: Aluminum, Color, Copper, Iron, Manganese, Total Dissolved Solids.

Foaming is usually caused by detergents and similar substances when water has been agitated or aerated as in many faucets. An off-taste described as oily, fishy, or perfume-like is commonly associated with foaming. However, these tastes and odors may be due to the breakdown of waste products rather than the detergents themselves.

- Standards related to foaming: Foaming Agents

Cosmetic effects

Skin discoloration is a cosmetic effect related to silver ingestion. This effect, called argyria, does not impair body function. It has never been found to be caused by drinking water in the United States. A standard has been set, however, because silver is used as an antibacterial agent in many home water treatment devices and so presents a potential problem which deserves attention.

- Standard related to this effect: Silver

Tooth discoloration and/or pitting is caused by excess fluoride exposures during the formative period prior to eruption of the teeth in children. The secondary standard of 2.0 mg/L is intended as a guideline for an upper boundary level in areas which have high levels of naturally occurring fluoride. The level of the SMCL was set based upon a balancing of the beneficial effects of protection from tooth decay and the undesirable effects of excessive exposures leading to discoloration. Information about the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) recommendations regarding optimal fluoridation levels and the beneficial effects for protection from tooth decay can be found [at CDC's Center for Disease Control and Prevention](#).

Table of Secondary Standards

| Contaminant | Secondary MCL | Noticeable Effects above the Secondary MCL |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Aluminum | 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L* | colored water |
| Chloride | 250 mg/L | salty taste |
| Color | 15 color units | visible tint |
| Copper | 1.0 mg/L | metallic taste; blue-green staining |
| Corrosivity | Non-corrosive | metallic taste; corroded pipes/ fixtures staining |
| Fluoride | 2.0 mg/L | tooth discoloration |
| Foaming agents | 0.5 mg/L | frothy, cloudy; bitter taste; odor |
| Iron | 0.3 mg/L | rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining |
| Manganese | 0.05 mg/L | black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste |
| Odor | 3 TON (threshold odor number) | "rotten-egg", musty or chemical smell |
| pH | 6.5 - 8.5 | low pH: bitter metallic taste; corrosion high pH: slippery feel; soda taste; deposits |
| Silver | 0.1 mg/L | skin discoloration; graying of the white part of the eye |
| Sulfate | 250 mg/L | salty taste |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 500 mg/L | hardness; deposits; colored water; staining; salty taste |
| Zinc | 5 mg/L | metallic taste |

*mg/L is milligrams of substance per liter of water.