

**2025 Consumer Confidence Report****Water System Information**

Water System Name: Pixley Public Utility District

Report Date: June 26, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 3a, Well 4, Well 5, & Well 6

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A Source Water Assessment was conducted for Pixley Public Utility District in May 2002, January 2023 & 2026, and June 2026. A copy can be obtained from the Pixley Public Utility District Office located at: 232 East Davis Avenue, Pixley CA 93256.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Regular Board Meetings are scheduled at 5:30pm on the second Monday of each month at the Pixley Public Utility District located at 232 East Davis Avenue, Pixley CA 93256.

For More Information, Contact: Randy Masters (559)757-3878

**About This Report**

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, 2024, and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)**

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Pixley Public Utility District a 232 East Davis, Pixley CA 93256 / (559)757-3878 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Pixley Public Utility District 以获得中文的帮助: 232 East Davis, Pixley CA 93256 / (559)757-3878.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Pixley Public Utility District / 232 East Davis, Pixley CA 93256 o tumawag sa (559)757-3878 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Pixley Public Utility District tại 232 East Davis, Pixley, CA 93256 / (559)757-3878 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Pixley Public Utility District ntawm 232 East Davis, Pixley CA 93256 / (559)757-3878 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

**Terms Used in This Report**

| Term                                  | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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).                                                                                                |

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

### Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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.

### Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 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**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation    | MCL                                      | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>               | (In the year)<br>0        | 0                             | (a)<br>0                                 | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste         |
| Total Coliform Bacteria      | 5.1                       | August 2025<br>September 2025 | Each month had 1 positive monthly sample | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |

(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*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date                                       | No. of Samples Collected | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | Range of Results | AL  | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                   |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lead (ppb)      | 8/27/25<br>8/28/25<br>8/29/25<br>9/3/25<br>9/4/25 | 10                       | ND                                         | 0                      | 0                | 15  | 0.2 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                            |
| Copper (ppm)    | 8/27/25<br>8/28/25<br>8/29/25<br>9/3/25<br>9/4/25 | 10                       | ND                                         | 0                      | 0                | 1.3 | 0.3 | 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)                                  | 10/24/24    | 47.25          | 44 - 49             | None | None       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |

|                |          |       |         |      |      |                                                                                                                      |
|----------------|----------|-------|---------|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hardness (ppm) | 10/24/24 | 33.50 | 15 - 50 | 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<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants:</b>                 |             |                |                     |            |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity pCi/L              | 10/24/24    | 0.981-3.58     | None                | 15         | (0)                | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Radium pCi/L                                     | 10/24/24    | 0.09           | ND - 0.305          | 5          | (0) <sup>4</sup>   | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b>                   |             |                |                     |            |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Arsenic (µg/L)                                   | 10/16/25    | 2.9            | None                | 10         | 0.004              | Erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Well 3a                                          | 10/24/24    | 3              |                     |            |                    | runoff from orchards;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Well 4                                           | 10/24/24    | ND             |                     |            |                    | glass and electronics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Well 5                                           | 12/29/25    | 5.1            |                     |            |                    | production wastes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Well 6                                           |             |                |                     |            |                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| Chromium (hexavalent) (µg/L)                     | 10/24/24    | 5.03           | 3.6 - 6.1           | 10         | 0.02               | 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. |
| Fluoride (mg/L)                                  | 10/24/24    | 0.14           | 0.11 – 0.16         | 2.0        | 1                  | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

|                                                                                                                                 |                                             |                          |           |                           |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nitrate (mg/L)<br>Well 3a<br>Well 4<br>Well 5<br>Well 6                                                                         | 10/16/25<br>1/30/25<br>10/16/25<br>12/29/25 | 3.9<br>3.1<br>3.2<br>2.9 | None      | 10<br>(as N)              | 10<br>(as N)            | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>                                                       |                                             |                          |           |                           |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)<br>Well 3a<br>Well 4<br>Well 5<br>Well 6<br>Fill Station @ 232 East Davis Avenue, Pixley CA | Quarterly 2025                              | 0.033                    | ND – 0.12 | 5                         | 0.7                     | 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 |
| <b>Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors</b>                                   |                                             |                          |           |                           |                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Chlorine (mg/L)                                                                                                                 | 2025                                        | .7                       | .2 – 1.0  | 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) | 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) | Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)      | Sample Date                                | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL     | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant                     |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Color                                              | 10/24/24                                   | 8.9            | 8.6 – 9.3           | 15 Units | N/A        | Naturally-occurring organic materials             |
| Iron                                               | 10/24/24                                   | 705            | ND – 2700           | 300      | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese<br>Well 3a<br>Well 4<br>Well 5<br>Well 6 | 10/24/24<br>8/7/25<br>10/24/24<br>10/24/24 | 6              | ND – 24             | 50       | N/A        | Leaching from natural deposits                    |
| Turbidity                                          | 10/24/24                                   | 4.08           | 0.25 – 15           | 5        | N/A        | Soil runoff                                       |

|                              |                |        |           |       |     |                                                             |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] | 10/24/24       | 202.50 | 170 – 240 | 1,000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits                       |
| Specific Conductance         | Quarterly 2025 | 295    | 260 – 340 | 1,600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Well 3a                      |                |        |           |       |     |                                                             |
| Well 4                       |                |        |           |       |     |                                                             |
| Well 5                       |                |        |           |       |     |                                                             |
| Well 6                       |                |        |           |       |     |                                                             |
| Chloride                     | 10/24/24       | 33.50  | 23 – 42   | 500   | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence   |
| Sulfate                      | 10/24/27       | 27     | 19 – 32   | 500   | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes    |

### 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: 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. Pixley Public Utility District 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 Pixley Public Utility District 559-757-3878. 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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: 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 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 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. 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. 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. Pixley Public Utility District 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 Pixley Public Utility District 559-757-3878. 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>. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State radon program (1-800-745-7236), the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236). *Cryptosporidium* is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *Cryptosporidium*, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water and/or finished water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTRC): Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: When a water system exceeds a TT trigger specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.7(b) and (c) and then fails to conduct the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment or corrective actions within the timeframe specified in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.8. See Item X for an explanation of a *E. coli* TT requirement. Treatment Technique (TT) Violation: For a seasonal system, failure to complete the requirements in Cal. Code Regs., Title 22, § 64426.9. Under the State RTRC, a seasonal system means a non-community water system (*i.e.*, nontransient-noncommunity water system or a transient-noncommunity water system) that is not operated as a public water system on a year-round basis and starts up and shuts down at the beginning and end of each operating session.



**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement****Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

| <b>Violation</b>                                                                | <b>Explanation</b>                                                   | <b>Duration</b>                    | <b>Actions Taken to Correct Violation</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <b>Health Effects Language</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1,2,3 Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)                                             | 1,2,3 Trichloropropane levels test in excess of MCL                  | Since 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2018 | Grant Applications were submitted to the State for processing. The State has authorized Self-Help Enterprises with a Technical Assistance Grant for the project. The State has assigned a Project Manager for the Construction Grant. Design is complete. Environmental documents were adopted in September 2024. Construction Agreement with the State is anticipated to be executed the Summer of 2026. | Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Total Coliform Rule                                                             | 2 Coliform Positive Samples                                          | August 2025<br>September 2025      | Repeat samples taken each month of detection with no positive results                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Our water system failed the drinking water standard for total coliform during the months of July 2023 and December 2023. Repeat samples were taken with no positive results. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potential harmful bacteria may be present.                              |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (µg/L)<br>HAA5 [Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L) | Citation and Compliance Order No. 04_1_25J_037. Missed Annual Sample | 2023 Calendar Year                 | Our water system failed to monitor as required for a drinking water monitoring standard in the 2023 calendar year. A sampling for TTHMs and Haa5s was conducted on April 11, 2024 and Notices sent to residents. Sampling was conducted again in September of 2024 and September 2025 for our annual requirement.                                                                                         | Some people who drink water containing 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.<br><br>Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. |



**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water****Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples**

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

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT**

Special Notice of Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Sample: N/A

Special Notice for Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies: N/A

**Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| N/A       | N/A         | N/A      | N/A                                | N/A                     |

**Summary Information for Revised Total Coliform Rule Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

If a water system is required to comply with a Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirement that is not due to an *E. coli* MCL violation, include the following information below [22 CCR section 64481(n)(1)].

**Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct **0** Level 1 assessment(s). **0** Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

During the past year **0** Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **0** Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **0** corrective actions and we completed **0** of these actions.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda traducir.

### Disinfection ByProduct Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Pixley Public Utility District

Our water system failed to monitor as required for a drinking water monitoring standard in the 2023 calendar year and, therefore, was in violation of the monitoring regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2023 calendar year we did not monitor or test for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) in the distribution system and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

#### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant     | Required sampling frequency                          | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| TTHMs and Haa5s | Sampled from the distribution system once every year | None                    | 2023 calendar year                      | 2024 Calendar year                 |

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult with your doctor.

#### What happened? What is being done?

Our water system failed to monitor as required for a drinking water monitoring standard in the 2023 calendar year. A sampling for TTHMs and Haa5s has been conducted on April 11, 2024 and will be conducted again in September of 2024 for our annual requirement.

For more information, please contact Randy Masters at 559-757-3878 or PO Box 535 Pixley, CA 93256.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

#### Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Pixley PUD.

Date distributed: April 24, 2024

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.  
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda traducir.

### Pixley Public Utilities District Water System Has Levels of 1,2,3-TCP Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. The standard for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) is equivalent to 0.005 ug/L (micrograms per liter). Water sample results received in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of 2026 showed that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for 1,2,3-TCP. Compliance with the 1,2,3-TCP maximum contaminant level (MCL) is based on an annual average. The average level of 1,2,3 TCP over the last year from the following sources are: Water Fill Station (232 E. Davis Pixley, CA) No Detection, Well 3a 0.015 ug/L, Well 4a 0.021 ug/L, Well5 0.017 ug/L, & Well 6 0.051 ug/L.

#### What should I do?

- **You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply.**
- This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, *some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

**What happened?** 1,2,3-TCP was an unnecessary impurity in soil fumigants used by farmers in this area. The 1,2,3-TCP has now contaminated the District's groundwater supply. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted regulations for 1,2,3-TCP in drinking water in 2017, including an MCL.

**What is being done?** A 1,2,3-TCP Mitigation Feasibility Study has been prepared, which recommends the installation of granular activated carbon treatment. Pixley PUD has concluded litigation to recover funding that will cover treatment operation and maintenance costs from the manufacturers and distributors of the fumigants that caused the problem. The State has awarded grant funds for the preparation of design and environmental documents for the proposed treatment facilities. A construction grant application has been submitted to the State, and a Funding Agreement is anticipated to be received for review and execution within the next month. 1,2,3-TCP treatment systems will be constructed as soon as possible.

For more information, please contact:

Amanda Rodari, Office Manager  
(559)757-3878

PO Box 535, Pixley CA 93256

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or by mail.

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This notice is being sent to you by Pixley PUD, System No. 5410009 in compliance with the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations as a means of keeping the public informed.

Date Distributed: June 26, 2026

## INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE SOBRE TU AGUA POTABLE

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

### El Sistema de Agua del Distrito de Servicios Públicos de Pixley tiene niveles de 1,2,3-TCP por encima de los estándares de agua potable

Nuestro sistema de agua violó recientemente un estándar de agua potable. Aunque esto no es una emergencia, como nuestros clientes, tienen derecho a saber qué deben hacer, qué ha pasado y qué estamos haciendo para corregir esta situación.

Monitorizamos rutinariamente la presencia de contaminantes del agua potable. El estándar para 1,2,3-tricloropropano (1,2,3-TCP) equivale a 0,005 ug/L (microgramos por litro). Los resultados de muestras de agua recibidos en el segundo trimestre de 2026 mostraron que nuestro sistema supera el nivel estándar, o máximo de contaminantes (MCL) para 1,2,3-TCP. El cumplimiento del nivel máximo de contaminantes (MCL) 1,2,3-TCP se basa en una media anual. El nivel medio de 1,2,3 TCP en el último año procedente de las siguientes fuentes es: Estación de relleno de agua (232 E. Davis Pixley, CA) Sin detección, Pozo 3a 0,015 ug/L, Pozo 4a 0,021 ug/L, Pozo 5 0,017 ug/L y Pozo 6 0,051 ug/L.

#### ¿Qué debería hacer?

- **No necesitas usar una fuente alternativa (por ejemplo, agua embotellada).**
- Esto no es un riesgo inmediato. Si lo hubiera sido, te habrían notificado de inmediato. Sin embargo, algunas personas que beben agua que contenga 1,2,3-tricloropropano por encima del LCM durante muchos años pueden tener un mayor riesgo de desarrollar cáncer.
- Si tienes otros problemas de salud relacionados con el consumo de esta agua, quizá quieras consultar a tu médico.

**¿Qué ha pasado?** El 1,2,3-TCP era una impureza innecesaria en los fumigantes del suelo utilizados por los agricultores de esta zona. El 1,2,3-TCP ha contaminado ahora el suministro de agua subterránea del Distrito. La Junta Estatal de Control de Recursos Hídricos adoptó en 2017 regulaciones para el 1,2,3-TCP en el agua potable, incluyendo un MCL.

**¿Qué se está haciendo?** Se ha preparado un Estudio de Viabilidad de Mitigación 1,2,3-TCP, que recomienda la instalación de tratamientos granulares con carbón activo. El PUD de Pixley ha concluido un litigio para recuperar financiación que cubrirá los costes de tratamiento, operación y mantenimiento por parte de los fabricantes y distribuidores de los fumigantes que causaron el problema. El Estado ha concedido fondos para la preparación de documentos de diseño y medioambientales para las instalaciones de tratamiento propuestas. Se ha presentado una solicitud de subvención para la construcción al Estado y se espera que se reciba un Acuerdo de Financiación para su revisión y ejecución en el próximo mes. Los sistemas de tratamiento 1,2,3-TCP se construirán lo antes posible.

Para más información, por favor contacte con:

Amanda Rodari, Gerente de Oficina  
(559)757-3878

Apartado de correos 535, Pixley CA 93256

Por favor, comparte esta información con todas las demás personas que beben esta agua, especialmente con aquellas que quizá no hayan recibido este aviso directamente (por ejemplo, personas en apartamentos, residencias de ancianos, colegios y negocios). Puedes hacerlo publicando este aviso público en un lugar público o distribuyendo copias a mano o por correo.

#### Requisitos de notificación secundaria

Al recibir la notificación de una persona que opere un sistema público de agua, la siguiente notificación debe entregarse en un plazo de 10 días [Sección 116450(g) del Código de Salud y Seguridad:

- **ESCUELAS:** Debe notificar a los empleados, estudiantes y padres (si los estudiantes son menores de edad).
- **PROPIETARIOS O GESTORES DE VIVIENDAS EN ALQUILER** (incluyendo residencias de ancianos y centros de cuidado): Deben notificar a los inquilinos.
- **PROPIETARIOS, GESTORES U OPERADORES DE BIENES COMERCIALES:** Deben notificar empleados de negocios ubicados en la propiedad.

Este aviso te lo envía el PUD de Pixley, Sistema nº 5410009 en cumplimiento con el Reglamento de Calidad y Supervisión del Agua Doméstica de California, como forma de mantener informado al público.

Fecha de distribución: 26 de junio de 2026