

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Pixley Public Utility District**

Report Date: **June 26, 2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Well #3A, Well #4, Well #5, and Well #6**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **A source Water Assessment was conducted for Pixley Public Utility District in April 2002. A copy can be obtained from the Pixley Public Utility District Office located at: 232 East Davis Avenue Pixley CA.**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Regular Board Meetings are scheduled at 6:30pm on the first Monday of each month at the Pixley Public Utility District Office located at 232 East Davis Avenue Pixley CA.**

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, 2023 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

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 Avenue Pixley CA / (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 Avenue Pixley CA / (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** o tumawag sa **232 East Davis Avenue Pixley CA / (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 Avenue Pixley CA / (559)757-3878** để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsaab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau **Pixley Public Utility District** ntawm **232 East Davis Avenue Pixley CA / (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).
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.
Variations 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) 0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Total Coliform Bacteria	3.6	July 2023 December 2023	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 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	09/08/2022	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/08/2022	10	ND	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)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well #5	10/22/2021	52				
Well #6	08/08/2022	55				
Well #3A/Well #4	08/28/2023	53	47-59			
Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well #5	10/22/2021	15				
Well #6	08/08/2022	54				
Well #3/Well #4	08/28/2023	44	22-66			

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity pCi/L Well #4 Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a	7/18/2017 10/22/2021 5/1/2023 8/28/2023	1.13 3.02 0.552 0.212	None	15	(0)	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium pCi/L Well #5 Well #6	6/11/2007 4/16/2019 11/17/2023	0.04 0.360 0.227	ND-0.096	5	(0) ²	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Fluoride Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a / Well #4	10/22/2021 8/8/2022 8/28/2023	0.12 0.12 0.12	0.11-0.12	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as N)	8/28/2023	4.93	3.5-7.2	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (µg/L) Well #3a / #4 / #6	8/28/2023	3.2	2.0 – 5.1	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants						
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ng/L)	Quarterly 2023	0.022	0.0065-0.047	5	0.7	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint, varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L) Well #6	8/28/2023	0.57		5	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors:						
Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.42	0-0.80	4.0 (as Cl ₂)	4 (as Cl ₂)	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
Iron Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a / Well #4	10/22/2021 8/8/2022 8/28/2023	330 210 ND	None	300		Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a / Well #4	10/22/2021 8/8/2022 8/28/2023	2.3 0.96 0.22	0.12 – 0.31	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] Well #3a / Well #4	8/28/2023	240	180-300	1,000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	Quarterly 2023	257	220-280	1,600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a / Well #4	10/22/2021 8/8/2022 8/28/2023	28 49 39	24-54	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate Well #5 Well #6 Well #3a / Well #4	10/22/2021 8/8/2022 8/28/2023	25 39 32	20-43	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Vanadium	5/3/2018	32		50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats

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 for some infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [Enter Water System's Name] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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 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 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 cost 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.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR):

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 RTCR, 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

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
1,2,3 Trichloropropane	1,2,3 Trichloropropane levels test in excess of MCL	Since 1 st 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. Design and environmental work has begun.	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	July 2023 December 2023	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.

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.

The water system shall include the following statements, as appropriate:

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

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