



## 2022 Consumer Confidence 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, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con Arvin Community Services District a 309 Campus Drive, Arvin, CA 93203 (661) 854-2127 para asistirlo en español.**

We would like to start off by saying congratulations to all the water users in our District as this is the second full year of State complaint water and approved by the EPA. The water that you have been drinking since July 2020, is the best water and safest Arvin CSD has ever provided. It is our responsibility to continuously test our water at different points in the water system to make sure we are providing safe drinking water. All water samples are sent off to a State certified laboratory that provide results to State Water Resources Control Board to assure water quality is up to State Standards.

This brochure explains the quality of drinking water provided by the Arvin Community Services District. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. If you ever have any questions, please call our office, and ask for Raul Barraza, Jr. (661) 854-2127 or attend our board meetings which take place on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Mondays of the month located at our office at 309 Campus Drive.

We are responsible for providing you with this year's Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you the safest and most dependable supply of drinking water possible. Our water source in 2022 was from groundwater from the following five active water wells, normally drilled to a depth of 750 to 1000 feet:

- Well #10 - on Blue Loop Lane – put in service in 2009 - Used in 2022
- Well #12 – on Camonche Dr. and Millux Rd. – Put in service in 2020 – Used in 2022
- Well #13 – Sycamore Rd. near Vernon St. – Put in service in 2016 – Used in 2022
- Well #14- Sycamore Rd. near Rancho Rd. – Put in service in 2016- Used in 2022
- Well #16 – Millux Rd. near Meyer St. – Put in service in 2020 – Used in 2022
- Well #17 – Burkett Rd. near Comanche Rd. – put in service in 2020 – Used in 2022
- Blend Tank is used to store water and blend water from Wells #10, #16, #17

### 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 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.              |

| Term   | Definition   |
|--|--|
| 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 disinfectant is 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 are for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of 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, 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**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL   | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria   |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|------|------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>               | 0                         | 0                          | None. | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste |

(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2022 and December 30, 2022**

| Microbiological Contaminants      | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria           | 0                         | 0                          | 0   | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and <i>E. coli</i> | 0                         | 0                          | 0   | None | Human and animal fecal waste         |

(\*) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positively monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

**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 | AL  | PHG | No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead            | 7/5/2022    | 33 homes                 | Yes  | 5                      | 15  | 0.2 | 0                                       | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper          | 3/26/2021   | 33 homes                 | Yes  | 8                      | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable                          | 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  | 7/26/2022   | 95             | 95                  | None | None       | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring                                       |
| Hardness (ppm)                                | 3/26/2021   | 55             | 45-65               | None | None       | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, naturally occurring |

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

| <b>Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)</b>                                       | <b>Sample Date</b>  | <b>Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections</b> | <b>MCL [MRDL]</b> | <b>PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]</b> | <b>Typical Source of Contaminant</b>   |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Arsenic  | 01/01/22-12/30-22   | 5.5                   | 4.1 – 8.5                  | 10                | 10                        | Naturally occurring element  |
| Chromium<br>*No testing required in 2022   | 3/26/2021<br>12/28/2021                                   | 12<br>0               | 0 - 12                     | 50                | 50                        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chloride   | 1/18/2022<br>7/26/2022<br>10/25/2022                      | 0                     | 0                          | 500               | 500                       | Runoff/leaching from natural seawater influence  |
| Fluoride<br>*No testing required in 2022   | 3/26/2021<br>12/28/2021                                   | .31<br>.31            | 0 - 0.31                   | 2.0               | 2.0                       | Erosion of natural deposits: water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories                             |
| Nitrate (N)  | 1/4/22<br>1/18/22<br>4/12/22<br>7/26/22                   | 1.5                   | 0.6 - 1                    | 10                | 10                        | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage erosion of natural deposits   |
| Dibromo chloropropane (DBCP)   | 1/18/2022<br>4/12/2022<br>7/26/2022<br>10/25/2022         | 0                     | 0                          | 0.2               | 0.2                       | Banned nematicide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)  | 1/18/2022<br>7/26/2022<br>10/25/2022                      | 0                     | 0                          | 5.0               | 5.0                       | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)   |
| Gross Alpha  | 7/26/2022<br>10/25/2022                                   | 1.06                  | 1.06                       | 15                | 15                        | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane<br>(Sample is from Raw Water before treatment. Only in Well No. 13) | Quarterly testing<br>(Well No. 13 tested on weekly basis) | 0.018                 | 0 – 0.032                  | 0.005             | 0.005                     | Chemical by product from Shell Oil Co. and Dow Chemical.   |

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

| Chemical Constituent (and reporting units) or | Sample Date             | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL       | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant          |
|---|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--|
| Iron<br>*No testing required in 2022          | 3/26/2021               | 120            | 120                 | 300        | 300        | Leaching from natural deposits.        |
| Manganese<br>*No testing required in 2022     | 3/26/2021               | 0              | 0                   | 50         | 50         | Leaching from natural deposits.        |
| Sulfate<br>*No testing required in 2022       | 3/26/2021<br>12/28/2021 | 33<br>63       | 33<br>63            | 500<br>500 | 500<br>500 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits. |

### 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:** 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>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

No violations were reported during the 2022 year.