

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

The Ponderosa CSD provides water from 4 (four) wells with submersible pumps. Holby 1 and 2, Lake and Fawn wells are located within or adjacent to the Ponderosa subdivision. The Ponderosa CSD board of directors meets regularly on the second Thursday of each month in the district building, 56827 Aspen Dr, Springville, CA 93265. These meetings are open to the public. For more information contact the board secretary by email at secretary@ponderosacsd.com

PCSD tests 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, 2021 however, it may contain older information.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ponderosa CSD a 56827 Aspen Dr, Springville, CA 93265, o email secretary@ponderosacsd.com para asistirlo es en español.

Definitions:

0 – indicates a value less than the detection reporting level

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

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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).

ND – Non-Detected: constituent not detectable in test sample

pC/L– picocuries per liter

ppm/ppb/ppt – parts per million, billion, trillion

Primary Drinking Water Standard – MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements

Secondary Drinking Water Standards: 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.

PHG – Public Health Goal: 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

Range of Detection – the highest (maximum) and lowest (minimum) level of contamination detected in a sample set (a group of samples accompanied by a suite of properties that describe shared characteristics of all samples in the group)

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.

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).

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. Ponderosa CSD 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information is available from:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline. 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

Table 1 Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	In a month 1	0	positive monthly sample 1	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	In a year 0	0	0	None	Human and animal fecal waste

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	June 2021	10	ND	0	15	0.2	NA	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	June 2021	10	ND	0	1.3	0.3	NA	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical/Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	May 2019	7.7	3.7-13	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	May 2019	110	40-280	None	None	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3. 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
Nitrate (as Nitrate, N) ppm	June 2021	0.175	0-0.7	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)	July 2021	ND	0	5	.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.
Fluoride (mg/L)	May 2019	.05	0-0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Perchlorate (ug/L)	June 2019	4	4	6		

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

Chemical/Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	May 2019	.5	0-2	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (µg/L)	June 2019	.05	.05	500		Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Chloride (mg/L)	May 2019	1.43	0-3.7	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity NTU	May 2019	.18	0.5-0.7	5		Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) mg/L	May 2019	171	96-360	1000		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/L)	May 2019	2	0-4	500		Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance Umhos/cm2	May 2019	235	110-580	1600		Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Color units	May 2019	1.75	1-3	15		Naturally-occurring organic materials