

2022 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, 2022.

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 0 | 0 | positive monthly sample | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform Bacteria | In a year 0 | 0 | 0 | None | Human and animal fecal waste |

Table 2. 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) | 06/21/2022 | 10 | ND | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | NA | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 06/21/2022 | 10 | ND | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | NA | 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) | 06-21-2022 | 6.5 | 6-7 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 6/21/2022 | 47.75 | 34.1-66.4 | 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 (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Nitrate (as Nitrate, N) ppm | 06/27/2022 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (mg/L) | 08/15/2022 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 06/27/2022 | 0.05 | 0-0.2 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Turbidity NTU | 06/21/2022 | 0.15 | 0-0.3 | 5 | | Soil runoff |

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 |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---|
| Chloride mg/L | 06/27/2022 | 1.5 | 0-3 | 500 mg/L | 500 mg/L | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Conductivity µS/cm | 06/27/2022 | 133 | 101-169 | 1,600 µS/cm | 1,600 µS/cm | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate mg/L | 06/27/2022 | 1.5 | 0.5-4 | 500 mg/L | 500 mg/L | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Color units | 06/27/2022 | 3.75 | 0-10 | 15units | 15 Units | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 06/27/2022 | 100 | 70-130 | 1,000 mg/L | 1,000 mg/L | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |