

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Arbuckle Public Utility District

Report Date: April 14, 2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 01, Well 02, Well 03a, Well 04

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Source Assessment was done in 2003 and 2008. The complete assessment may be viewed at the State Water Board, 364 Knollcrest DR., Ste. 101, Redding, CA 96002 (530) 224-4800

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Second Thursday of each month at 4:00 pm at 104 5th St. Arbuckle, CA 95912

For More Information, Contact: Gary Felkins at 530-476-2054

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, 2022 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 Arbuckle Public Utility District a 530-476-2054 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 Arbuckle Public Utility District 以获得中文的帮助: 530-476-2054.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Arbuckle Public Utility District o tumawag sa 530-476-2054 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 Arbuckle Public Utility District tại 530-476-2054 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 Arbuckle Public Utility District ntawm 530-476-2054 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.
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)	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or the system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or the 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)	09/23/2024	10	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	09/23/2024	10	0.109	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)						
Well #1	2014	52		None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Well #2	2023	49		None	None	
Well #3a	2017	65		None	None	
Well #4	2022	61		None	None	

Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Well #1	2023	207		None	None	
Well #2	2023	245		None	None	
Well #3a	2017	231		None	None	
Well #4	2022	222		None	None	

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
<u>Arsenic (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	3.0		10	None	Erosion from natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronic waste.
Well #2	08/17/2023	ND		10		
Well #3a	08/31/2023	3.0		10		
Well #4	08/25/2022	3.0		10		
<u>Chromium (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	13.0		50	None	Discharge from steel and pulp Mills, chrome plating and erosion.
Well #2	08/17/2023	10.0		50		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	10.0		50		
Well 34	08/25/2022	ND		50		
<u>Fluoride (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	0.20		2	None	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives for teeth and fertilizer runoff.
Well #2	08/17/2023	0.20		2		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	ND		2		
Well #4	08/25/2022	0.20		2		
<u>Nitrate (ppm)</u>						
Well #1	09/26/2024	2.4		10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer, erosion from natural deposits, and leaching from septic tanks
Well #2	09/26/2024	3.0		10	10	
Well#3a	09/26/2024	3.0		10	10	
Well #4	09/26/2024	2.5		10	10	

<u>Barium (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	08/10/2023	274.00		1000		
Well #2	08/17/2023	211.00		1000		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	347.00		1000		
Well #4	08/25/2022	343.00		1000		
<u>TDS. (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	08/10/2023	400.00		1000		
Well #2	08/17/2023	420.00		1000		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	400.00		1000		
Well #4	08/25/2022	400.00		1000		
<u>Chloride (ppm)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	08/10/2023	106.00		500		
Well #2	08/17/2023	90.00		500		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	104.00		500		
Well #4	08/25/2022	103.00				
<u>Sulfate (ppm)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	08/10/2023	13.10		500		
Well #2	08/17/2023	15.50		500		
Well #3a	08/17/2023	14.00		500		
Well #4	08/25/2022	14.70		500		
<u>Gross alpha (pci/l)</u>						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #1	08/10/2016	0.9		15		
Well #2	08/11/2016	1.5		15		
Well #3a	08/10/2016	0.557		15		
Well #4	08/10/2016	1.100		15		
<u>Radium 228 (pci/l)</u>						Erosion of natural deposits.
Well #1	10/08/2020	0.199		20	None	
Well #2	10/08/2020	0.650				
Well #3a	10/08/2020	0.342				
Well #4	10/08/2020	0.215				
<u>Zinc (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	08/10/2023	ND		5000	None	
Well #2	10/08/2020	0.650		5000		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	ND		5000		
Well #4	08/25/2022	ND		5000		

<u>Selenium (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	ND		50	None	Natural occurring
Well #2	08/17/2023	ND		50		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	ND		50		
Well #4	08/25/2022	ND				
<u>Lead (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	2017	ND		None	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	2023	ND				
Well #3a	2017	ND				
Well #4	2022	ND				
<u>Mercury (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	ND		2.0	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	08/17/2023	ND		2.0		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	ND		2.0		
Well #4	08/25/2022	ND		2.0		
<u>Vanadium</u>						
Well #1	2023	7			None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	2023	6			None	
Well #3a	2017	7			None	
Well #4	2022	7			None	
<u>Lab Turbidity (ntu)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	ND		5.0	None	Cloudiness of water.
Well #2	08/10/2023	ND		5.0	None	
Well #3a	08/10/2023	ND		5.0	None	
Well #4	08/10/2023	ND		5.0	None	
<u>Boron (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	2023	ND		None	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	2023	400				
Well #3a	2017	700				
Well #4	2022	ND				
<u>Calcium (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	32.00		None	None	Alkaline group, Natural occurring.
Well #2	08/17/2023	42.0				
Well #3a	08/03/2017	30.00				
Well #4	08/25/2022	28.00				

<u>Magnesium (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	08/10/2023	31.00		None	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	08/17/2023	42.00				
Well #3a	08/03/2017	38.00				
Well #4	08/25/2022	37.00				
<u>Potassium (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	2014	200	None	None	None	Natural occurring.
Well #2	2017	240	None	None	None	
Well #3a	2017	240	None	None	None	
Well #4	2022	250	None	None	None	
<u>Bicarbonate (ppm)</u>						
Well #1	2014	200		None	None	An acid carbonate.
Well #2	2014	240		None	None	
Well #3a	2017	240		None	None	
Well #4	2019	250		None	None	
<u>PH (units)</u>						
Well #1	03/25/2021	6.8		None	None	Hydrogen-ion activity of the water.
Well #2	03/25/2021	6.8				
Well #3a	07/31/2008	8.0				
Well #4	03/25/2021	7.5				
<u>Chromium Hexavalent (ppb)</u>						
Well #1	03/17/2025	5.70		10	None	Natural occurring
Well #2	03/17/2025	4.10		10		
Well #3a	11/20/2017	7.60		10		
Well #4	03/17/2025	8.20		10		

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
<u>Iron (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring.
Well #1	2023	ND		300	None	
Well #2	08/17/2023	420.00		300		
Well#3a	2017	ND		300		
Well #4	08/25/2022	ND		300		
<u>Manganese (ppb)</u>						Natural occurring
Well #1	08/10/2023	ND		50	None	
Well #2	08/17/2023	ND		50		
Well #3a	08/03/2017	ND		50		
Well #4	08/22/2022	ND		50		

Table 6. Detection of Disinfection Byproducts

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Total Trihalomethane (ppm)	09/12/2024	ND		80	Trihalomethanes (THMs) are a byproduct of the water treatment process.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	09/12/2024	ND		60	Haloacetic acids (HAA) are a group of disinfection byproducts (DBP) that form when water disinfectants such as chlorine or ozone react with other naturally occurring chemicals in the water

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>.

Additional Special Language for Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Radon, and *Cryptosporidium*: [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): [Enter Additional Information Described in Instructions for SWS CCR Document]

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
None				
None				