Fresno County Waterworks District 18
P.O. Box 846, Friant, CA 93626-0846
(559) 822-3575

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

Water System Name: CA1010051-Friant

Report Date: 06/30/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Surface water from Millerton Lake is the District's supply of water processed at this time. A watershed survey was completed by Keller and Wegley Consulting Engineers in 2019. This survey considered all water sources entering Millerton Lake. A copy of the most recent survey is available in the District Office for review. This survey is a requirement by California Department of Public Health (CDPH) every five (5) years. A new watershed survey for 2025-2026 is in the process of being completed.

Waterworks District 18's ongoing mission is to provide clean and refreshing water to all its' customers. In doing so, a source water assessment was conducted for the Millerton Lake - raw water of the Fresno County Waterworks District #18 water system in January 2008. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

These constituents were found after running the trigger report from the Water Quality Inquire (WQI) and from the CDPH system files:

TEST RESULTS - RAW SURFACE WATER - MILLERTON LAKE 2025

| Contaminant | Unit of Measure | MCL | PHG/MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | [1000] ug/L | N/A | 69 ug/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Arsenic | [50] ug/L | N/A | ND | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Calcium | mg/L | N/A | 4.1 mg/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Iron | [300] ug/L | N/A | 85 ug/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Magnesium | mg/L | N/A | 0.80 mg/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Color | [15] Units | N/A | 8.2 Units | Natural Sources |
| Turbidity | NTU | N/A | 2.2 NTU | Soil Runoff |
| Chloride | [250] mg/L | N/A | 2.9 mg/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| Sulfate | [300] mg/L | N/A | ND | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| TDS | [500] mg/L | N/A | 69 mg/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

A copy of the complete assessments may be reviewed at:
Fresno County Waterworks District #18
17836 N. Friant Road, Suite D
Friant, CA 93626

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:

Fresno County Waterworks District #18
P.O. Box 846 Friant, CA
93626

The District's source water is not affected by any man-made pollutants found near urban and farming areas, such as pesticides and herbicides. The water supply is routinely tested for over 100 organic and inorganic compounds, microbial and radiological constituents that are currently regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency and California Department Public Health. A copy of the annual report is attached to this report. As you can see, of these many compounds all have a "ND" (non-detected) to the right of the compound name.

The turbidity or soil runoff levels of the raw water (water entering the filtration plant before being filtered is measured and the results determine how much polymer (coagulant - Sweetwater 8809) is necessary to be mixed with the raw water and filtered to obtain a finished water product at a turbidity meeting or exceeding USEPA standards. The raw water turbidity entering the plant normally ranges from 1 to 8 NTU's, but may exceed these amounts when Millerton Lake "rolls over". This occurs when colder water enters the lake and replaces the warmer water. Turbidity has no health effects; however, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide

a medium for microbial growth.Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. **The injection of chlorine into the District's water supply ensures that there are no contaminants in our drinking water and that the water produced meets the Primary Drinking Water Standard.**

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and 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:

a. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
b. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
c. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
d. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
e. Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and California Department of Water Resources prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Monthly, Waterworks District #18 submits water samples for testing of contaminants. These tests are also performed for coliform or E.Coli. Fresno County Public Health Laboratory and BSK Analytical Laboratories submit the results directly to DWS electronically for their review. Fortunately for the District, we have not detected any evidence of coliform or E.Coli in any of the samples.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. Waterworks District #18 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 in your pipes 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 . 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 or at http://www. epa. govlsafewater/lead.***

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. USEPA 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 at (800-426---4791.***

*USEPA is reviewing the drinking water standards for arsenic in water. Nitrates in drinking water above 45 mg/L are a health risk for infants of less than six months of age.*

Treated Water

*The raw water from Millerton Lake enters the water plant through a 12" pipe and then enters the flocculator where it mixes with Sweetwater 8809 (a cationic polymer), which causes particles in the raw water to flocculate and make larger particles that are filtered out of the water. Chlorine is then added after Altration to disinfect any other contaminants that might be present and to also maintain chlorine residual throughout the distribution system to insure bacteria free water. This processed water goes into the clear well tank for storage prior to pumping to the distribution system storage tank. From the storage tank the water enters the distribution system and through the water meters to your hook-up.*
*There is a monitoring system installed to ensure that nothing at the plant goes wrong. If a problem should occur, our operators are notified immediately and the plant will automatically shut itself off. Other measures have been implemented since June* 30, 2017 *to better secure your delivered water.*

**Water System Information.**

Contact persons for the Waterworks District are Shane Stelfox and Fred Faysal. The primary telephone number is (559) 822-3575. The email address is shane@fcwaterworks18.org and fred@fcwaterworks18.org. The District's Website is www.fcwaterworks18.org

District #18's members of the Board of Directors are: George Ritchie, President, Brenda Hobbs, Jerry Jorge and Mike Collins. The Board of Directors meets on a regular basis, the fourth Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at Friant Depot Shell. There are special meetings called when necessary. During the meetings, there is an opportunity for members of the public to participate by addressing the Board on any subject concerning the District and its policies. Water board agendas are posted on the website: www.fcwaterworks18.org

## 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, 2025, 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 CA1010051-Friant a 559-822-3575 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 [Enter Water System Name]以获得中文的帮助：CA1010051-Friant 559-822-3575.

Language in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa [Enter Water System's Name and Address] o tumawag sa 559-822-3575 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 CA1010051-Friant tại 559-822-3575 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau CA1010051-Friant ntawm 559-822-3575 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 *E. coli* 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. |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *E. coli* | 0 | 0 | (a) | 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 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 | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | Range of Results | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 09/26/2024 | 10 | ND | 0 | ND-7.4 | 15 | 0.2 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 09/26/2024 | 10 | .058 | 0 | ND–0.070 | 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) | 04/21/25 | 4.5 | >1 | None | None | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 04/21/25 | 14 | >.41 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

**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: 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. FCWW#18 is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute

accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 | | | | |
| | | | | |

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

**Table 10. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

| | |
|---|---|
| Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used) | Pre-treatment of coagulation and chlorination before tri media pressure filtration |
| Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)] (that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 – Be less than or equal to 0.30 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than two consecutive measurements 15 minutes apart.<br>3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | 97.8% |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 1.0 |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 0 |

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

**Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT**

| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct Violation | Health Effects Language |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | | | | |
| | | | | |