

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: Lake Don Pedro CSD 5510008 Report Date: March 5, 2026

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.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface & Ground Water System

Name & general location of source(s): Utilized Sources in 2025: Lake McClure (001) & Ranchito Well 2 (005)
Standby sources - Not used in 2025: Ranchito Well 1 (002) Medina Well 1 (004) Medina Well 2 (008)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: Sanitary Survey of Merced River Watershed
Completed December 2004, Revised 2017. A copy of the complete assessment is available. You may request a summary by contacting the Merced District SWRCB-Division of Drinking Water (559) 447-3300

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: 3rd Monday each month 1:00 PM in the Boardroom at 9751 Merced Falls Rd

For more information, contact: Randy Gilgo Phone: (209) 852-2331

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	
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.	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.
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).	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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.	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.
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.	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.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.	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.
	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)
	<: Less than
	>: Greater than

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*, which 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, 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.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 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 (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . <i>We are required to monitor your drinking water for total coliform bacteria on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. Water systems send their drinking water samples to a laboratory for regulatory testing. In April 2025 we were unaware that the laboratory’s accreditation for bacteria testing had expired on March 31, 2025. Bacteriological water samples were collected and analyzed by the laboratory after its accreditation had expired and therefore, the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water did not accept the results for regulatory compliance in April 2025.</i>					

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER								
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	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)	2023	10	ND	0	15	0.2	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	10	.204	0	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 (ppm)-Source waters	2025	16.4	2.80-30	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)(ppm)- Source waters	2025	26.84	18-67	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring		
Hardness as Calcium Carbonate (CaCO ₃)(ppm)- •Treater water	2025	23.44	17-37	None	None			
•Treated water hardness will vary from house to house depending on multiple different factors. Therefore, if water hardness is a concern to the consumer, it should be tested on an individual basis at your particular residence for an accurate analysis of the water from your tap.								

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
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)-Treated water	2025	38.81	ND-78	80	NA	By-product of disinfection treatment
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)- Treated water	2025	43.25	ND-57	60	NA	By-product of disinfection treatment
Free Chlorine Residual (ppm)-Treated water	2025	1.04	.2-2.20	4	4	Water treatment additive for disinfection
Fluoride (ppm)-Source waters	2025	0.359	.118-.600	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (ppb)-Source waters	2025	2.95	ND-5.9	10	.01	Erosion of Natural Deposits, runoff of orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Arsenic (ppb)-Treated water	2025	ND	ND	10	.01	
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)- Source waters	2021	1.96	NA	15	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)-Source waters	2025	ND	ND	50	30	Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots(feed additive)
Nickel (ppb)-Source waters	2025	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal manufactories
Nitrate (ppm)-Treated water	2025	ND	ND	10	10	Runoff leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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
Manganese (ppb)-Treated water	2025	ND	ND-251	50	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)-Treated water	2025	ND	ND-641	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (units)-Source waters	2025	1.7	.05-4.1	5	NA	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)-Treated water	2025	0.71	<0.3-1.15	TT	NA	Various natural and man-made sources
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)-Source waters	2025	259	23-440	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)-Source waters	2025	458	44-723	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)-Source waters	2025	73	2-210	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Chloride (ppm)-Source waters	2025	5.4	1.6-7.2	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Aluminum (ppb)-Source waters	2025	ND	ND	200	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Zinc (ppm)-Source waters	2025	ND	ND	5.0	5.0	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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. Lake Don Pedro 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 water for drinking or cooking. 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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT
None

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 6 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional
Turbidity Performance Standards ^(b) (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	.197
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.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES			
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation
NONE			Health Effects Language

TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES				
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]
Typical Source of Contaminant				
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	2025	0	(0)
Enterococci	(In the year) 0	2025	TT	N/A
Coliphage	(In the year) 0	2025	TT	N/A

Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements

Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We have not found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were not required to conduct Level 1 or Level 2 assessments.