

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Fiddletown Community Service

Report Date: 4/25/2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): Well 02 at Fiddletown Community Service in Fiddletown CA 95629.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Available upon request.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: CSD Board Meetings are usually held quarterly and announced via postings at Community Center, Community Bulletin Board at entrance to town and at the Fiddletown Post Office.

For More Information, Contact: Bill Easton at (209) 245-3117.

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.

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 contaminants 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 contamination 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 disinfectant is 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 contamination in drinking water is 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 health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process is intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 salt 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 certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does 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) [Enter No.]	[Enter No.]	(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.

								Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	8/13/25	5	0	0	ND - ND	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	8/13/25	5	0	0	ND - ND	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Lead Service Line Inventory has been submitted and is publicly available at district's website.*

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)	3/20/23	10	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/20/23	172	N/A	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
Fluoride (mg/L)	3/20/23	0.24	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production waste.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3/20/23	4.35	N/A	15	(0)	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
Chloride (mg/L)	3/20/23	6.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (units)	11/24/25	10	N/A	15	N/A	Natural-occurring organic materials.
Iron (ug/L)	8/25/25 11/24/25	965*	960* - 970*	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Manganese (ug/L)	8/25/25 11/24/25	210*	200* - 220*	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	8/25/25 11/24/25	7.2*	4.4 - 10*	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	3/20/23	230	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	3/20/23	360	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	3/20/23	15	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching

						from natural deposits industrial wastes.
Odor (TON)	8/25/25	1	N/A	3	N/A	Natural occurring organic materials.

**Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDSL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided on the next page.*

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 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. **Fiddletown Community Service** 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 the Health Department. 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>.

Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
E. coli (State Revised Total Coliform Rule Violation (Citation No. 03_10_24C_013)	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants, and the water system exceeded a level 2 coliform treatment technique when it had repeat samples that tested positive for total coliform and E.coli following a total coliform-positive and E.coli-positive sample.	Month of June 2024.	The water system has confirmed with their contracted laboratory that the lab is to continue monthly sampling to comply with the Health & Safety Code, Section 116270 and 22 CCR, Section 64426. July 2024 coliform monitoring was conducted per these standards.	E.coli is a bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.
Coliform Assessment and Corrective Action Violation	We failed to submit a completed Level 2 assessment and took corrective action within 30 days after it learned that it exceeded the trigger. In addition, we failed to include the violation in the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.	Month of August 2024.	Even though we did not complete corrective actions by August 1, 2024, the water system quickly corrected the failure as soon as it learned about the event and in general the system is well-managed.	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 systems. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we were required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems there were found.

Iron MCL exceedance	In 2025 iron levels exceeded the MCL at well 02.	Iron has been detected at well 02 with both samples taken in 2025.	The State has established the maximum allowable limits for these contaminants as secondary limits, not as primary limits.	These contaminants are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Manganese MCL exceedance	In 2025, the manganese levels exceeded the MCL at well 02.	Manganese has been found at well 02 with both samples taken in 2025.	The State has established the maximum allowable limits for these contaminants as secondary limits, not as primary limits	Although these contaminants are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns, high levels of manganese exposure resulted in neurological effects and adverse effects to the nervous system.
Turbidity MCL exceedance	In 2025, turbidity level exceeded the MCL at well 02.	One-time detection on 8/25/25 for well 002.	The State has established the maximum allowable limits for these contaminants as secondary limits, not as primary limits.	Although these contaminants are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.

