

2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: **Earlimart Public Utility District**

Report Date: **6/30/2026**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Groundwater Wells**

Name and General Location of Source(s): The District extracts water from the New Tulare Street Well, Well B – Clay Street Well, Well A – Mary Ann Well, and West Clay Street Well. The 07-Front Street Well was offline during the reporting period.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information:

The sources are most susceptible to fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application, as well as nearby septic systems, sewer collection systems, farm machinery repair, automobile/gas stations, and underground storage tanks.

The drinking water source assessment was completed in 2026. A copy of the complete assessment is available at the State Water RESOURCES Control Board, Division of Drinking Water, Fresno CA.93704. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting CDPH at (559) 447-3300

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Meetings are held on 3rd Wednesdays of each month at the Earlimart School District, District Office Boardroom, 785 E. Center Earlimart, California 93219.**

For More Information, Contact: **Rachel Garcia at (661) 849-2663**

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 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).

Term	Definition
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>	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	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (µg/L)	7/16/2025	2	<1	0	<1	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	7/16/2025	2	<5	0	<5	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 (mg/L)	7/16/2025	53	34 - 53	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (mg/L)	8/21/2024	59	22 - 59	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) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (mg/L)	1/15/2025	5.3	3 - 5.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	8/21/2024	0.18	0.16 - 0.18	2.0	1.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic (µg/L)	8/21/2024	5.4	2.5 - 5.4	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; direct runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDL G]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	11/20/2024	9.1	2.2 - 9.1	10	0.02	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	7/16/2025	4.55	<2.4 - 4.55	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	7/16/2025	0.89	<0.4 - 0.89	5	0.019	Erosion of natural deposits
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (µg/L)	4/16/2025	0.0065	0.0014 - 0.0065	0.005	0.0007	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories;

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)	5/17/2023	23	16 - 23	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	5/17/2023	29	16 - 29	500	N/A	Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	8/21/2024	260	160 - 260	1,000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5/17/2023	0.45	<0.3 - 0.45	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	7/16/2025	330	260 - 330	1,600	N/A	Substance that forms ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (µg/L)	5/17/2023	120	<30 - 120	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
pH	8/21/2024	8.2	7.4 - 8.2	N/A	N/A	Natural geological influences

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Foaming Agents (Surfactants)	7/16/2025	0.15	<0.05 - 0.15	500	No established health effects
Langelier Index	8/21/2024	-0.25	-1.1- -0.25	N/A	No established health effects
Aggressive Index	8/21/2024	11.8	10.9 - 11.8	N/A	No established 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. Earlimart Public Utility District 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 Earlimart Public Utility District and Rachel Garcia at (661) 849-2663. 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*:

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in

serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

State Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR): No violations of the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) occurred during the reporting period.

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
MCL Violation – 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP)	Exceeded the state primary MCL for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (0.005 µg/L) in multiple sampling events at Well B – Clay Street. At this well, detected concentrations ranged from 0.0040 to 0.0065 µg/L.	On-going since 2020	Monitor and work on treatment solutions	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver or kidneys, or nervous system.
Monitoring/Reporting Violation (LCRR – Lead Service Line Inventory Reporting)	Failure to submit initial Lead Service Line (LSL) inventory reporting required under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions.	10/17/2024 – Ongoing	Required inventory/reporting is in progress and system records are being reviewed for compliance.	Failure to complete required reporting may delay identification of lead service lines in the distribution system.
Treatment Technique Violation (LCRR – Lead Service Line Inventory)	Failure to complete initial Lead Service Line (LSL) inventory required under the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions.	10/17/2024 – Ongoing	Lead service line inventory is in progress, and system records are being evaluated to achieve compliance.	Failure to complete a lead service line inventory may delay identification of potential lead sources in the distribution system.