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Date: May, 2024
To: June Lake Public Utility District Customers
From: Todd Kidwell, General Manager
Subject: 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

In continued compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, this constitutes the Districts 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The June Lake Public Utility District is committed to provide drinking water that meets or exceeds the highest standard of quality to all of its consumers. The excellent quality of our water supplies is one of nature's many benefits that we enjoy here in the mountains of the Eastern Sierra. As is evident from perusal of this data, local treated waters contain no substances of any kind at levels known to be unhealthy, or even undesirable.

District personnel collect samples twice a month to monitor the clarity and bacteriological quality of the drinking water. These samples are delivered to Mammoth Community Water District, a State Certified Lab for analysis. The District also monitors all raw water sources annually for general minerals, general physicals and inorganic chemicals; and volatile and synthetic organic chemicals every six years. These samples are sent to an independent State Certified Lab for analysis.

We are currently not experiencing any of our normal drought stages. However, Per District Ordinance 2008-01 the establishment of a Water Management Program that Stage 1 – Normal conditions must be abided by at all times.

Stage 1 – Normal Conditions state that all Water Users shall not waste water and shall abide by the following criteria:

- Outdoor watering must take place prior to 10 a.m. and after 5 p.m.
- Hoses shall not be used for washing motor vehicles without an automatic shutoff nozzle attached to the hose
- Water allowed to pool, pond, or run off applied areas is prohibited
- Leaks occurring on customers side of the water meter must be repaired
- All commercial establishments where food or beverages are provided should encourage the serving of water to their customers only when specifically requested by the customer

It is possible that Stage 2 restrictions will be enforced this summer, customers will be notified of Stage 2 restrictions on your billing statement as provided by the District. Requirements for Stage 2 restrictions are identified below.

Stage 2 – SIGNIFICANT WATER SHORTAGE. During a Stage 2 – significant water shortage, Stage 1 applies, and also the following shall apply:

- Even numbered addresses are allowed to water on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Odd numbered addresses are allowed to water on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. No irrigation may take place on Fridays.
- Hand watering and drip irrigation systems may be used on any day but only within the hours specified in Stage 1 above.
- Water shall not be used to wash hard surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways parking areas, or tennis courts.
- The irrigation of non-landscaped, natural vegetation or undeveloped property is expressly prohibited.
- No water shall be used for irrigating the construction of new landscape.

Don't Flush 'Flushable' Rags - There is No Such Thing as Flushable Rags or Hand Wipes

There is a myth perpetrated among manufacturers of disposable rags that deems some of these products as flushable. Don't believe it.

For the past five to six years, we have had to replace and/or unclog a significant number of our pumps to allow these "disposable rags" to pass through. These items should never be flushed down the toilet or put down a drain, because they don't break up and can cause serious clogs in the system.

Serious clogs can also cause sewage overflows and leaks, which are not only hazardous, but expensive to repair. District employees have been called out frequently after-hours to deal with pump failure caused by "ragging up" in the sewage pump stations.

Today, you can find almost any type of cleaning product in a convenient pop-up disposable rag. These rags such as baby wipes, shop rags, dusters, sweeper and general disinfectant rags, even if labeled "flushable," should not be flushed down the drain. The materials used to manufacture these rags do not degrade or break down in the sewer system.

Heavily impacted are the sewage lift stations, which feed the raw wastewater to the sewage treatment plant the District maintains. At these sewage lift stations, the wastewater collects in a "wet well" and is pumped to a higher elevation through a pressurized system, or "force-main," back into a gravity sewer system. Our system pumps approximately 200,000 gallons of wastewater per day.

Within the wet well at our primary pump stations 1 and 2, these rags will accumulate and cause significant clogging. District employees are then required to remove the rags from the pumps to allow proper sewage flow through the system. This is a dirty and time consuming job.

I am requesting that our customers not put anything other than human waste or toilet paper down the toilet. An advisory from the Orange County Sanitation District puts it very succinctly, "The toilet is only meant to flush the three P's – pee, poop and paper."

Thank you for your continued support.

Todd Kidwell
General Manager

2023 Consumer Confidence Report

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Water System Information

Water System Name: **June Lake PUD - Village & Down Canyon Systems**

Report Date: **May 24, 2024**

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: **Surface Water**

Name and General Location of Source(s): **Streams and Creeks S/W of Hwy 158**

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Sanitary Survey on 04/16/2012, at www.junelakepud.com**

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: **Second Wednesday of the month at 2380 Hwy 158**

For More Information, Contact: **June Lake Public Utility District (760) 648-7778 or gm@junelakepud.com**

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, 2023 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).
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.
Variations 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 (Page 2 of 6)

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.

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

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections 2023	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i> Village	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Down Canyon	0	0	0	0	

(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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2023 and December 30, 2023 (inclusive)

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections 2023	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria					Naturally present in the environment
Village	0	0	0	0	
Down Canyon	0	0	0	0	
Fecal Coliform and E. coli					Human and animal fecal waste
Village	0	0	0	0	
Down Canyon	0	0	0	0	

(a) For systems collecting fewer than 40 samples per month: two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the total coliform MCL

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	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)								Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Village	07-27-21	5	.0072	0	15	0.2	0	
Down Canyon	07-21-21	5	.0025	0	15	0.2	0	
Copper (ppm)							Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural
Village	07-27-21	5	.049	0	1.3	0.3		
Down Canyon	07-21-21	5	.12	0	1.3	0.3		

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)				None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Village	9-13-21	38	38			
Down Canyon	9-16-21	2.2	2-2.3			
Hardness (ppm)				None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Village	9-13-21	69	69			
Down Canyon	9-16-21	25	16-34			

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 Trihalomethanes (ppb)					None	Disinfection by product
Village	11-14-23	9	5-31	80		
Down Canyon	01-16-23	20	5-20	80		
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)					None	Disinfection by product
Village	01-16-23	1	3-29	60		
Down Canyon	01-16-23	3	3-13	60		
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly Average				None	Introduced for Disinfection
Village		1.1	.30 – 1.8	4		
Down Canyon		.87	.08-. 1.5	4		
Aluminum (ppm)					None	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from treatment processes
Village	9-13-21	250	250	1000		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	170	170	1000		

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
Color (units)					None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Village	11-21-23	1.0	1.0	15		
Down Canyon	11-21-23	4	1-4	15		
Chloride (ppm)	9/13/21				None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Village		3.23	.55-5.9	500		
Down Canyon		.30	0-.61	500		
TDS (ppm)	9/13/21				None	Natural minerals
Village		180.5	41-320	1000		
Down Canyon		45.5	34.0-57.0	1000		
Odor Threshold @ 60 C°					None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Village	9-28-23	1.4	0-1.4	3		
Down Canyon	9-28-23	1.4	0-1.4	3		
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)					None	Substances that form ions when in water
Village	9-13-21	180.2	62.4-298	1600		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	66.35	47.2-85.8	1600		
Sulfate (ppm)	9-13-21				None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Village		5.8	5.8	500		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	3.55	3.55	500		
Turbidity (NTU's)					None	Soil runoff
Village	09-21-23	.059	.02-.57	5		
Down Canyon	09-21-23	.095	.04-2.99	5		

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)				None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Village	9-13-21	99	38-160		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	39	23-55		
Carbonate Alkalinity (ppm)				None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Village	9-13-21	3.2	3.2		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	0	0		
Calcium (ppm)				None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Village	9-16-20	21	21		
Down Canyon	9-16-20	7.5	5.3-9.6		
PH (units)				None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Village	9-13-21	8	7.57-8.42		
Down Canyon	9-13-21	7.56	7.3-7.82		
Magnesium (ppm)				None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Village	9-16-20	4.3	4.3		
Down Canyon	9-16-20	1.5	0.55-2.4		

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]**Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**

Table 7. Violation(s) of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement - None

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking – N/A JLPUD has no groundwater sources/wells

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT – N/A – JLPUD has no groundwater sources/wells

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)	Direct filtration
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 [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard to Be Less Than or Equal to 95% of Measurements in a Month] NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded for More Than Eight Consecutive Hours] NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed [Enter Turbidity Performance Standard Not to Be Exceeded at Any Time] NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. Village Down Canyon	99% 99%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year Village Down Canyon	.573 2.997
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements Village Down Canyon	None None

(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(s) of a Surface Water TT

Table 11. Violation of Surface Water TT (Village-Down Canyon) - NONE

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Village – None Down Canyon - None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption – NONE

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 - NONE

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 found **NO** coliforms indicating **NO** 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 required to conduct [0] Level 1 assessment(s). [0] Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.

During the past year [0] Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. [0] Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take [0] corrective actions and we completed [0] of these actions.