



**June Lake Public Utility District**  
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Date: June 2, 2026  
To: June Lake Public Utility District Customers  
From: Dallon Stang, General Manager  
Subject: 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

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In continued compliance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, this constitutes the district's 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The June Lake Public Utility District is committed to providing drinking water that meets or exceeds the highest standard of quality to all our customers.

District personnel collect samples twice a month to monitor the clarity and bacteriological quality of our drinking water. These samples are delivered to Mammoth Community Water District, a state-certified laboratory, for analysis. The district also monitors all raw water sources annually for general minerals and inorganic chemicals, lead and copper every three years, as well as volatile and synthetic organic chemicals every six years. These samples are sent to an independent state-certified laboratory for analysis.

#### **PUD Notification Software**

Please scan the QR code or use the web link provided below to enroll in our Daupler notification system by providing your name, physical address, and phone number. Going forward, the district will be sending out notifications of work being done in your area and any outages using this system.



**Link to Page:** <https://junelakepud-ca.notify.daupler.com/>

Thank you for your continued support.

Dallon Stang  
General Manager

# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

## Water System Information

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

Report Date: **June 2, 2026**

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

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

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: **Watershed Sanitary Survey dated 04/16/2012, at [www.junelakepud.com](http://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 [info@junelakepud.com](mailto:info@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, 2025 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).
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

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 2025	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i> Village Down Canyon	0 0	0 0	(a) (a)	0 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 1.A. Compliance with Total Coliform MCL between January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025 (inclusive)**

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections 2025	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<b>Total Coliform Bacteria</b>					
Village	0	0	(b)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Down Canyon	0	0	(b)	0	
<b>Fecal Coliform and E. coli</b>					
Village	0	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Down Canyon	0	0	(b)	0	

(b) 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 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
<b>Lead (ppb)</b>			µg/L		µg/L			Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Village	7-24-24	5	2.7	0	15	0.2	Not applicable	
Down Canyon	5-24-24	5	2	0	15	0.2		
<b>Copper (ppm)</b>			mg/L		mg/L			
Village	7-24-24	5	.04	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	
Down Canyon	5-24-24	5	.0334	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
<b>Sodium (ppm)</b>						Salt present in the water, and generally naturally occurring
Village (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	3.1	3.1-37	None	None	
Down Canyon (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	2.2	2.2-2.5	None		
<b>Hardness (ppm)</b>						Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Village (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	18	18-77	None	None	
Down Canyon (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	18	18-39	None		

**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
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)*</b>						
Village	12-10-25	110*	4.8-110	80	None	Disinfection byproduct
Down Canyon	10-29-25	14	14-17	80		
<b>Haloacetic Acids (ppb)*</b>						
Village	12-10-25	140*	5.2-140	60	None	Disinfection byproduct
Down Canyon	10-29-25	24	23-24	60		
<b>Chlorine (ppm)</b>						
Village	Monthly Average	1.1	.2-2.9	4	None	Introduced for Disinfection
Down Canyon		1	.32-2.7	4		
<b>Aluminum (ppb)</b>						
Village (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	62	13-62	1000	None	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from treatment processes
Down Canyon (Raw Source Water)	10-29-25	97	44-97	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
<b>Color (units)</b>						
Village	10-7-25	2	2-4	15	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Down Canyon	10-7-25	<1	<1	15		
<b>Chloride (ppm)</b>						
Village	10-29-25	<2.0	<2.0-7.2	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	<2.0	<2.0	500		
<b>TDS (ppm)</b>						
Village	10-7-25	43.9	43.9-64.5	1000	None	Natural minerals
Down Canyon	10-7-25	40.3	40.3-67	1000		
<b>Odor Threshold @ 60 C°</b>						
Village	10-7-25	1	1	3	None	Naturally occurring organic materials
Down Canyon	10-7-25	1	0-1	3		
<b>Specific Conductance (µS/cm)</b>						
Village	10-7-25	61.9	61.9-90.9	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water
Down Canyon	10-7-25	56.8	56.8-94.2	1600		
<b>Sulfate (ppm)</b>						
Village	10-29-25	6.7	<.50-6.7	500	None	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	2.1	2.1-6.9	500		
<b>Turbidity (NTU)</b>						
Village (Fire Station, Pine Cliff)	2-11-25	.10	ND-.70	5	None	Soil runoff
Down Canyon (Fern Creek, Silver Lake Resort)	2-11-25	.15	.10-.40	5		

**Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects
<b>Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)</b>					
Village	10-29-25	44	44-190	None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	22	22-83		
<b>Carbonate Alkalinity (ppm)</b>					
Village	10-29-25	<1.0	<1.0	None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	<1.0	<1.0		
<b>Calcium (ppm)</b>					
Village	10-29-25	5.6	5.6-24	None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	6.1	6.1-11		
<b>PH (units)</b>					
Village	10-7-25	8.1	8.1-8.8	None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Down Canyon	10-7-25	7.9	7.9-8.1		
<b>Magnesium (ppm)</b>					
Village	10-29-25	1.1	1.1-4.5	None	Naturally occurring mineral deposits
Down Canyon	10-29-25	.61	.61-2.8		

**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. June Lake Public Utility District 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 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(s) of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement – 1. MCL Exceedance – Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**

Explanation: Water samples collected on December 10, 2025, in the Village system exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for disinfection byproducts. For HAA5 (MCL = 60 µg/L), the Fire Station tested at 110 µg/L and Pine Cliff tested at 140 µg/L. For TTHM (MCL = 80 µg/L), Pine Cliff tested at 110 µg/L. During this period, our water treatment plants experienced runoff events that introduced elevated levels of organic matter, tannins, and color bleed-through into our source water. This increased amount of organic matter required us to increase our chlorine (Cl<sub>2</sub>) dosing to maintain a safe and legal disinfectant residual, which consequently led to these high HAA5 and TTHM results.

Sample Date: 12/10/2025

Actions Taken to Correct Violation: Once the runoff settled and turbidities lowered, we actively adjusted our treatment strategy to get the byproduct formation under control. We are continuing to optimize our filtration process and carefully manage our chlorine dosing to limit byproduct formation while maintaining a safe residual throughout the distribution system.

Health Effects:

- HAA5: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- TTHM: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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

**Table 7. Violation of Groundwater TT – N/A – JLPUD has no groundwater sources/wells**

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

**Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Direct filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	Turbidity of the filtered water must: 1 – Be less than or equal to .3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. Village Down Canyon	88% 99%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year Village Down Canyon	1.76 1.24
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements Village Down Canyon	8 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 9. Violation of Surface Water TT (Village-Down Canyon) - NONE**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
<b>Village – 1: Turbidity &gt;.3 for more than 95% of the monthly readings.</b>	<b>1: During initial runoff we experienced increased turbidities at Snow Creek WTP</b>	<b>1: 4/1/2025-4/10/2025</b>	<b>1: Snow Creek plant was shut down and June Lake plant was activated.</b>	<b>1: No health effects as no coliform bacteria were present</b>
<b>2:Turbidity &gt;1 for more than a continuous hour.</b>	<b>2: We experienced turbidity higher than 1.0 for longer than an hour during active filtration at Snow Creek WTP. (no longer than 2 hours)</b>	<b>2: 11/15/2025-11/16/2025</b>	<b>2: Cleaned Turbidimeter and adjusted poly dose and turbidity returned to an acceptable range.</b>	<b>2: No health effects as no coliform bacteria were present</b>
<b>Down Canyon - None</b>				

## 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.