

2025 Annual Water Quality Report



Water System Information

Water System Name: Hilmar County Water District

Water System Number: CA2410012

Report Date: June, 2026

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Well/Ground Water

Name and General Location of Source(s):

“Cox” Well #4, Golf Link Rd., nearest cross street to August Avenue, STAND-BY WELL

“Jake” Well #6, TID Lateral 6, nearest cross street to Golf Link Rd., ACTIVE WELL

“Woody” Well #7, TID Lateral 6, nearest cross street to Golf Link Rd., ACTIVE WELL

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: This is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply’s susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water is considered most vulnerable to the effects of agricultural drainage, grazing, lagoon/liquid wastes, animal operations, and septic systems. Additional information is available for review at the district office upon request.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: Hilmar County Water District holds regularly scheduled Board of Director Meetings on the first Tuesday of each month at 5:30pm. We invite any member of the public to join us and learn more about the District.

For More Information, Contact: Curtis Jorritsma, District Manager, (209) 632-3522 or the Hilmar County Water District Office by calling at (209) 632-3522, by emailing info@hilmarcwd.org, or on the internet at www.hilmarcwd.org.

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.

This Report is available in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Hilmar County Water District a (209) 632-3522 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Hilmar County Water District 以获得中文的帮助: 8319 Lander Avenue, Hilmar, CA 95324 – (209) 632-3522.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Hilmar County Water District, 8319 Lander Avenue, Hilmar, CA 95324 o tumawag sa (209) 632-3522 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Hilmar County Water District tại 8319 Lander Avenue, Hilmar, CA 95324 – (209) 632-3522, để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Hilmar County Water District ntawm 8319 Lander Avenue, Hilmar, CA 95324 – (209) 632-3522, rau kev pab hauv lus Hmoob.

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.
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, and 7 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. Coliform Bacteria Monitoring

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 Detections*	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

* No *E. coli* bacteria were detected in the samples collected during the 2025 monitoring year.

(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

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 (ppb)	2025	20	0	0	ND-.0374	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2025	20	.156	0	ND-2.3	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 (ppm)	2025	75.6	75.6-75.6 mg/L	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2025	123.0	123.0-123.0 mg/L	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
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	8.71	3.7-27.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ug/L)	2025	137	137	1000	2000	Natural erosion of barium-bearing minerals in rocks and soil that dissolve into groundwater or surface water.
Chlorine (ppm, as Cl ₂)	2024	.59	.48-.73	4.0	4.0	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L)	2022, 2023	.115	.1-.13	2	1	Natural erosion of fluoride-containing

						minerals in rocks and soil, as well as intentional addition by water systems for dental health.
Nickel (ug/L)	2022	9.2	9.2	100	12	Natural leaching from nickel-bearing rocks and soils into the aquifer.
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	9.79	0.7-31.4*	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ug/L)	2022	1.7	1.7	50	30	Natural weathering of selenium-rich soils and rocks, particularly in marine shale formations, which leach selenium into the water.

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)	2025	115	115-115	500	None	Naturally occurring and also domestic runoff.
Color (units)	2022	5	5	15	None	Naturally occurring substances or materials introduced through the water system

Conductivity (UMHO/CM)	2025	606	606-606	1500	None	Dissolved ions (salts and minerals) that originate from natural geologic sources or human activities, which enable water to conduct electricity.
Manganese (ug/L)	2025	32.6	0.0-65.2	50	None	Natural leaching from manganese-rich rocks and soils into groundwater or surface water.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS, mg/L)	2022, 2023	301	255-347	1000	None	Naturally occurring minerals that dissolve into water as it flows through soil, rock, and aquifers, along with human-caused contamination.
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	.2	.2-.2	5	None	Suspended particles such as clay, silt, organic matter, microorganism, and other fine materials that enter the water from natural or man-made sources.
Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	10.1	10.1-10.1	500	None	Natural dissolution of sulfate-containing minerals in soil and rock as water flows through the environment.
Zinc (ug/L)	2022	23	23	5000	None	Corrosion of galvanized pipes, brass fixtures, and plumbing components, as well as natural mineral leaching from rocks and soil.

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: 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. Hilmar County Water 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 Hilmar County Water District at (209) 632-3522. 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>.

Hilmar County Water District has completed a service line inventory for our water system. Based on this inventory, *lead service lines are present as described in the inventory*. The inventory is available for review at our office, 8319 Lander Avenue, Hilmar, CA 95324, or by calling (209) 632-3522, and online at: hilmarcwd.org.

Nitrate: 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.

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity.

Arsenic: 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.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement**Table 6. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement**

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Nitrate	MCL Violation	12 months	Blending, Well inspection and maintenance.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL may quickly become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die because high nitrate levels can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood of pregnant women.

Consumer Confidence Report Summary

This concludes our annual Consumer Confidence Report for 2025. For further information, please contact the District Office as described above.