2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Jackson Valley Irrigation District

Report Date: 5/8/2026

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

Name and General Location of Source(s): 6755 Lake Amador Drive, Ione Ca 95640

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: JVID Lake Pardee (Primary) and Lake Amador (Secondary- on standby)

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: JVID Board Meetings are on the second Wednesday of each month at the JVID Office at 6:00pm. Website at https: www.jvid.org/meetings

For More Information, Contact: Steven Fredrick at (209) 274-2037.

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 *E. coli* 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.

Term	Definition
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
E. coli	(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.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	Range of Results	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023 (July)	20	0	0	ND - 13	15	0.2	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023 (July)	20	0.34	0	ND - 1.3	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)	4/21/25	2	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	4/21/25	14	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

(Inorganic Chemicals and Radionuclides)

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (mg/L) [Raw]	4/21/25 6/2/25	0.148	0.065 - 0.23	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Aluminum (mg/L) [Treated]	6/2/25	ND	N/A	1	0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/12/22	6	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronic production waste.

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)	4/21/25	1.8	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (units)	4/21/25	7	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials.
Iron (ug/L)	4/21/25	230	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Odor (TON)	4/21/25	**14***	N/A	3	N/A	Natural occurring organic materials

Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	4/21/25	39	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Sulfate (mg/L)	4/21/25	1.4	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (mg/L)	4/21/25	32	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	4/21/25	3.1	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff.

Table 6. Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection Byproduct Precursor

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Notification Level	Major Source in Drinking Water
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (mg/L)	2025 (Monthly)	0.84	0.27 - 1.8	MRDL=4.0 (as CL2)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.
Distribution System Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ug/L) **{DST_901, 902}**	2025 (Quarterly)	52.09 LRRA	19.75 - **82.49***	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Distribution System Total Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ug/L) **{DST_901, 902}**	2025 (Quarterly)	28.15 LRAA	14.6 - 45.1	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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. ***Jackson Valley Irrigation 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 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 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Odor MCL exceedance (Raw source)	In 2025, the odor level exceeded the MCL at JVID Pardee Res-Raw source water.	One-time detection on 4/21/2025.	No Action Taken	These contaminants are set on the sole basis of aesthetic concerns.
Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] MCL Exceedance **{Dis_901}**	In 2025, Trihalomethanes level exceeded the MCL at the distribution and we are required to monitor your system on a quarterly basis.	One-time detection on 10/6/25.	State regulations-based compliance with the MCL on average of four calendar quarterly samples taken over one year. The annual running average results indicate that it has brought it down to safe levels of water standards.	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 many have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources

Treatment Technique [(a)] (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional 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 0.3 NTU in 95% of Measurements in a Month. 2 – Not exceed 1.0 at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	0.01
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.09
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(a) A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants 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 in compliance with filtration requirements.