

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of Huron Report Date: June 20, 2016

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 - December 31, 2015 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface water

Name & general location of source(s): Water treatment plant receives water from the California Aqueduct.

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: N/A

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: City council meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month. The meetings will be held at the City Hall, 36311 S. Lassen Ave., Huron, CA.

For more information, contact: Dennis Longhofer Phone: (775) 781-6758

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	
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.	Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
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 (USEPA).	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.
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.	Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.	Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.	Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission 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)

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 by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 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.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 2	2*	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of samples collected	90 th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppm)	July 2013	20	<0.23	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	July 2013	20	0.650	None	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)	3/3/16	95	N/A	None	(None)	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	3/3/16	150	N/A	None	(None)	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

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)	3/3/15	1.4	N/A	10.0	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronic production waste.
Barium (ppb)	3/3/15	47	N/A	2000	(2000)	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb)	3/3/15	1.3	N/A	1300	(1300)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (ppt)	3/3/15	120	N/A	2	(2000)	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries & factories; runoff from landfills & croplands.
Nitrate (ppm)	3/3/16	1.3	N/A	10	(10)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, & sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum (ppb)	3/3/15	30	N/A	50-200	(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; drainage from mines.
Chloride (ppm)	3/3/15	120	N/A	250	(N/A)	Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence.
Color (color units)	3/3/15	1	N/A	15	(N/A)	Caused by decaying leaves, plants, organic matter, copper, iron and manganese.
Fluoride (ppb)	3/3/15	80	N/A	2000	(N/A)	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese (ppb)	3/3/15	8.7	N/A	50	(N/A)	Occurs naturally as a mineral from sediment and rocks or from mining and industrial wastes.
Odor (odor units)	3/3/15	1.0	N/A	3	(N/A)	Caused by organic or non-organic contaminants that originate from municipal or industrial wastes discharges or natural sources.

Sulfate (ppm)	3/3/15	62	N/A	250	(N/A)	Elevated concentrations may result from saltwater intrusion, mineral dissolution, and domestic or industrial wastes.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	3/3/15	440	N/A	500	(N/A)	Erosion from natural deposits and runoff.
Zinc (ppb)	3/3/15	1.7	N/A	5	(N/A)	Found naturally in water, most frequently in areas where it is mined. Enters environment from industrial waste, metal plating, and plumbing.
TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language	
None						

*Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Additional General

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water **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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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. USEPA/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 for Community Water Systems: 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. City of Lemoore 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

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

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT				
Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
Levels of coliform bacteria above the drinking water standard.	Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation. Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. We took 18 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria during September 2015. Two of those samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. During October 2015, we	60 days	Contamination can easily occur with collection and analytical testing of coliform samples. Outside sources such as wind could blow containments into the sample bottle resulting in a false positive. Proper collection procedures must be maintained regardless of the environment. Steps the City has taken include the City’s water operators completed proper sampling technique training. Each sample site has been evaluated for possible outside contamination. Staff has restarted flushing lines on a regular scheduled basis. Line	Inadequate treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

	took 18 samples to test for the presence of coliform bacteria. Two of those samples showed the presence of total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 1 sample per month/5.0 percent of our samples may do so.		flushing was previously reduced due to the drought.	
Disinfection Byproduct Precursors above drinking water standards.	Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in our treated water. These measurements tell us whether we are effectively removing disinfection byproduct (DBP) precursors from the water supply. During the past 12 months, our treated water TOC varied from 2.2 – 5.1 mg/L and resulted in an annual average of 3.5 mg/L, with a removal ratio of 0.73. The standard is that the treated water TOC removal ratio must be greater than 1.0.	Ongoing until new water treatment plant is constructed which is anticipated for 2017.	The City has approved the funding and is undergoing the necessary engineering study and upgrading of the water treatment plant for the disinfections treatment process, which will remove DBP precursors.	Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
Total trihalomethanes above drinking water standards.	Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Compliance with the total trihalomethanes (TTHM) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is based on the average concentration of four consecutive quarterly samples (or the running annual average). The standard for TTHMs is 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Testing results we received on December 2015 show that our system exceeds the TTHM MCL. The average level of TTHMs over the last year was 0.16 mg/L.	Ongoing until new water treatment plant is constructed which is anticipated for 2017.	The City has approved the funding and is undergoing the necessary engineering study and upgrading of the water treatment plant for the disinfections treatment process, which will remove DBP precursors.	This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who use 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.

TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	N/A		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	N/A		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	N/A		TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples,
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Ground Water TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
VIOLATION OF GROUND WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A				

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES	
Treatment Technique ^(a) (Type of approved filtration technology used)	
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 <u><0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3 – Not exceed <u>3.0</u> NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.28
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

(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.

* Any violation of a TT is marked with an asterisk. Additional information regarding the violation is provided below.

Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT

VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
None				

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

[illegible]