City of Clovis Water Division
Consumer Confidence Report
2008

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

Daimntawv tshaj tawm no muaj lus tseemceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Tshab txhais nws, los yog tham nrog tej tug neeg uas totaub txog nws.

As part of the City of Clovis' ongoing mission to provide clean and refreshing water to all of its customers, the City samples the water it supplies for over 150 different contaminants. In this report you will find listings of contaminants which were detected and information about those contaminants. The City's primary concern regarding water is the quality of the water supplied to its customers. For more information about your water please contact Lisa Koehn at 324-2607.

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. 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).

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 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).

The Clovis City Council regularly meets on the first, second and third Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the Clovis City Council Chamber, 1033 Fifth Street. We invite you to attend and participate in these meetings. The City of Clovis supplies water to the City of Clovis and the Tarpey Village unincorporated area of Fresno County. The water supplied comes from the Kings River via the Enterprise Canal and 35 groundwater wells located within the City of Clovis and Tarpey Village. Of these wells, 6 have wellhead treatment to provide removal of DBCP. One well has treatment to remove manganese.

An assessment of drinking water sources for the City of Clovis was completed in May 2003 by the Department of Public Health and in April/May 2006 by the City of Clovis. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: known contaminant plumes (Wells 7, 8A, 11, 12, 14, 18A, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, T-1, T-2, T-3, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, 26, 27, 28, 2A, 34, 36, 37, and 41), fertilizer, pesticide/herbicide application (Well 17). In addition the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: automobile - gas stations (Wells 3, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, T-2, T-3, T-6, T-7, 28, 29, 32, 38), metal plating/finishing/fabrication (Wells 4AA, 8, and 10), historic waste dumps/landfills (Well 7), boat services/repair/refinishing (Wells 8A, 14 and 32), sewer collection systems (Wells 8A, 11, 12, 14, 19, 22, 23, 24, 32, T-1, T-3, T-8, 25, 26, 27, 15A, 2A, 33, 34, 38, 40, 41), chemical/petroleum processing/storage (Wells 8A, 14 and T-1), dry cleaners (Well 11, 36), automobile - body shops (Well 12, 32), automobile repair shops (Well 12, 32), fleet/truck/bus terminals (Well 24, 32), junk/scrap/salvage yards (Well 32), machine shops (Well 32), photo processing/printing (Well T-1, 32), plastics/synthetics producers (Well 32), underground storage tanks - confirmed leaking (Well 32, 37, 38), septic systems - low density (Well 33) and septic systems - high density (Well 31). An assessment of the Enterprise Canal was completed by the City in 2002. The source is most vulnerable to poultry ranches. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 155 N. Sunnyside Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Lisa Koehn, at 324-2607.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2008. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2008. The State requires monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Therefore, some of the data shown in the table, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below

- **Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or 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).
- **Public Health Goal or 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**: The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)**: The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS**: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Treatment Technique**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Leve**l (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **NL:** Notification level.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** non detectable
- **mg/l:** milligram per liter or parts per million
- **ug/l**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion
- **ng/l**: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion
- **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Microbiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Level	# of Months in Violation	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples Positive	0	0.8%	0	2008	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity	TT = 1.0 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤.0.1 NTU	N/A	0.047 NTU 100%	0	04/05/08 2008	No	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of filter performance.

Radiological Contaminants	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Clovis Average	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/l)	15	0	ND	ND to 11	2001 - 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	ND	ND to 1.36	2004 - 2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Aluminum (mg/l)	1	0.6	ND	ND to 0.13	2006 – 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	ND	ND to 3.4	2006 - 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	ND	ND to 0.18	2006 - 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2.0	1	0.12	ND to 0.25	2006 - 2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	13	ND to 39	2008	Yes*	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ng/l)	200	1.7	30	ND to 370	2006 - 2008	No**	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit.
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals							
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	36.0	ND to 100	2008	No	Byproduct of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	33.9	ND to 110	2008	No	Byproduct of water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	0.97	ND to 2.7	2008	No	Drinking water disinfectant

Lead & Copper	AL	PHG	Clovis 90th %	# of Sites above the AL			Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/l)	15	2	2.5	None out of 33 samples	Jun 06	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.23	None out of 33 samples	Jun 06	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring	NL	Average	Range of Detections	Sample Date
Chromium VI (ug/l)		1.0	ND to 28	2002-2006
Trichloropropane (1,2,3 - TCP) (ug/l)	0.005	ND	ND to 0.022***	2002-2007
Vanadium (ug/l)	50	20	0 to 48	2002-2007

***About Nitrate**: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 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 a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider. Our water system failed to monitor one of our

GAC treatment sites in accordance with the operations plan in October 2008 for nitrates, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. A well was turned on for approximately 10 minutes to obtain a sample for nitrates after the well had been off for more than 6 hours. The result from the sample was in excess of the maximum contaminant level due to GAC nitrate sloughing. The City will now be operating the well continuously to prevent further occurrences.

****About DBCP**: During 2008, one City well had one test result which was over the MCL during testing in accordance with State regulations. Subsequent tests were below the MCL. Some people who use water containing DBCP in excess of the MCL over many years may experience reproductive difficulties and may have an increased risk of cancer.

*****About 1,2,3 - TCP:** The notification level (NL) for 1,2,3-TCP is 0.005 ug/L. During unregulated contaminant monitoring this chemical was detected in some of the City's wells at levels which exceed the notification level. The City will continue to monitor this constituent and will minimize use of wells which exceed this level as much as operational needs will allow. Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Constituent	Secondary MCL	Clovis Average	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color	15	1	ND to 25	2006-2008	Yes[1]	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/l)	300	ND	ND to 1300	2006 - 2008	Yes[1]	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/l)	50	ND	ND to 66	2006–2008	Yes[2]	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	3	1	ND to 1	2006 - 2008	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	5	0.44	ND – 6	2006 - 2008	Yes	Soil runoff.
Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1,000	181	19 to 290	2006 - 2008	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1,600	257	45 to 500	2006 - 2008	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/l)	500	7	2 to 22	2006 - 2008	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	9	ND to 27	2006 - 2008	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)	N/A	96	9.6 to 210	2006 - 2008	N/A	
Sodium (mg/l)	N/A	17	4.3 to 70	2006 - 2008	N/A	

1. The City had a well with color, iron and turbidity results which were above the secondary MCL. The well had been off line for a long time for repairs. Often color and iron are high in wells which have been sitting idle for a long period of time and the test results are considered to be aberrations. 2. The City had three wells with manganese levels that exceeded the secondary MCL. Secondary MCL's are set at a level which will assure that the aesthetics of the water will not be objectionable to people but water exceeding these levels generally is not considered to be hazardous to health.

Water Conservation – The City is continuing a program for customers who wish to replace their existing 5 to 7 gallon per flush toilets with ultra-low flow (1.6 gallon) models. Up to $75 rebates are available to customers who replace their old, high flow toilets with ultra-low flow models with advance approval from the City. The City also has available low flow showerheads, faucet aerators and hose nozzles at no charge. High efficiency washing machine rebates of $50 to $75 per qualified machine purchased and installed are also available. Call **324-2609** or visit www.cityofclovis.com for information on rebates, water use audits and fixture replacement.