City of Clovis Water Division
Consumer Confidence Report
2010

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.

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. The City of Clovis 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 6:00 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 and May 2009 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, fertilizer, and pesticide/herbicide application. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: automobile - gas stations, metal plating/finishing/fabrication, historic waste dumps/landfills, boat services/repair/refinishing, sewer collection systems, chemical/petroleum processing/storage, dry cleaners, automobile - body shops, automobile repair shops, fleet/truck/bus terminals, junk/scrap/salvage yards, machine shops photo processing/printing, plastics/synthetics producers, underground storage tanks - confirmed leaking, septic systems - low density and septic systems - high density. An assessment of the Enterprise Canal was completed by the City in 2008. The source is most vulnerable to chemical or fuel storage tanks. 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 2010. 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, 2010. 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 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 Standard or PDWS**: MCLs and MRDLs 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
Turbidity	TT = 1.0 NTU TT = 95% of samples ≤.0.1 NTU	N/A	0.059 NTU 100%	0	01/29/10 2010	No	Soil runoff. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and indicates the effectiveness of the filtration system.

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	2002 - 2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0.019	ND	ND to 1.51	2004 - 2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ug/l)	10	0.004	ND	ND to 4.2	2009-2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/l)	1	2	ND	ND to 0.18	2009-2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	2.0	1	0.12	ND to 0.18	2009-2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as NO3 (mg/l)	45	45	13	ND to 41	2010	No*	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	20	ND to 280	2008 - 2010	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	49.0	ND to 140	2010	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	40.5	ND to 160	2010	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	1.02	ND to 3.0	2010	No	Drinking water disinfectant

Lead & Copper	AL	PHG	Clovis 90th %	# of Sites above the AL			Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ug/l)	15	0.2	2.5	None out of 39 samples	July 09	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (mg/l)	1.3	0.17	0.18	None out of 39 samples	July 09	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring	NL	Average	Range of Detections	Sample Date
Chromium VI (ug/l)		1.1	ND to 28	2002-2006
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) (ug/l)		ND	ND to 0.0044	2009-2010
Trichloropropane (1,2,3 - TCP) (ug/l)	0.005	ND	ND to 0.019***	2010
Vanadium (ug/l)	50	19	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.

****About DBCP**: During 2010, one City well had 4 test results which were 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 follow-up monitoring this chemical was detected in some of the City's wells at levels which exceed the notification level. 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	1.3	ND to 5	2009-2010	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ug/l)	300	ND	ND to 160	2009-2010	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ug/l)	50	ND	ND to 93	2009-2010	Yes[1]	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (units)	3	1.4	ND to 5	2009-2010	Yes[2]	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (Units)	5	ND	ND – 0.32	2009-2010	No	Soil runoff.
Total dissolved solids (mg/l)	1,000	174	28 to 340	2009-2010	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos)	1,600	255	50 to 550	2009-2010	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (mg/l)	500	7	3 to 17	2009-2010	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (mg/l)	500	9	ND to 32	2009-2010	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants						
Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/l)	N/A	94.5	14 to 220	2009-2010	N/A	
Sodium (mg/l)	N/A	15	5 to 69	2009-2010	N/A	

1. The City had three sources 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. 2. The surface water treatment plant produces water which can seasonally have an odor.

Water Service Maintenance – Did you know that the City owns and maintains water services up to and including the water meter? The portion of the service line behind the meter and up to the house is the customer's responsibility to maintain. If you have a leak behind the meter or need the water shut off for any reason, please contact the City at (559) 324-2600 to turn off the water. Tampering with the meter is subject to a $175 penalty fee and damaging the service is a $500 fee.

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 $35 to $50 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.