# City of Clovis Water Division
# 2019 Consumer Confidence Report

**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 Public Utilities at (559) 324-2600.

**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 it 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 a 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 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 State Water Resources Control Board (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.

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 household 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

contact a certified lab 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at https://www.epa.gov/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. Of these wells, 6 have wellhead treatment to provide removal of DBCP and/or TCP and one to remove manganese.

**An assessment** of drinking water sources for the City of Clovis was completed in 2003 by the State Board and was most recently updated in 2018. 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 2018. 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 Public Utilities at (559) 324-2600.

## Water Quality Data

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2019. 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, 2019. 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).
- **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.
- **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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**: Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
- **NL:** Notification level
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **ND:** non detectable
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measure of light.
- **mg/L:** milligram per liter or parts per million (ppm)
- **ug/L**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)
- **ng/L**: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)
- **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 | More than 5% of monthly samples positive | 0 | 0.80% | 0 | Oct. 2019 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity | TT = 1.0 NTU<br>95% of samples ≤0.1 NTU | N/A<br>N/A | 0.082 NTU<br>100% | 0<br>0 | 1/23/19<br>2019 | No<br>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 4.69 | 2010 - 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 5 | 0.019 | ND | ND to 1.51 | 2008 - 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ug/L) | 10 | 0.004 | ND | ND to 2.9 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (mg/L) | 1 | 2 | ND | ND to 0.16 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 2.0 | 1 | ND | ND to 0.18 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Hexavalent Chromium (ug/L) | *** | 0.02 | ND | ND to 2.2 | 2014-15 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as N (mg/L) | 10 | 10 | 1.77 | ND to 10.0 | 2019 | 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 | 17 | ND to 200 | 2014 - 2019 | 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 |
| Trichloropropane (1,2,3 – TCP) (ug/L) | 0.005 | 0.0007 | ND | ND to 0.005 | 2019 | No** | Byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides |
| **Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals** | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 57.0 | 1.8 to 79 | 2019 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 27.5 | 0 to 38 | 2019 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (ppm) | 4.0 | 4 | 1.22 | 0.38 to 2.11 | 2019 | No | Drinking water disinfectant |

| Lead & Copper | AL | PHG | Clovis 90th % | # of Sites above the AL | Sample Date | Violation | # of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (ug/L) | 15 | 0.2 | 0 | None out of 53 samples | July 2018 | No | 28 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Copper (mg/L) | 1.3 | 0.17 | 0.25 | None out of 53 samples | July 2018 | No | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems |

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) | Average | Range of Detections | Sample Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bromide (ug/L) | ND | ND | 2019 |
| Cyanotoxins (ug/L) | ND | ND | 2019 |
| Germanium (ug/L) | ND | ND to 0.32 | 2019 |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ug/L) | 1.07 | 0 to 13 | 2019 |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ug/L) | 1650 | 1300 to 2000 | 2019 |

***About 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 a 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 certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should seek advice from your health care provider.

****About 1,2,3 - TCP:** The maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 5 parts per trillion (ppt) for 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) became effective on December 14, 2017. Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-TCP in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

*****About Hexavalent Chromium:** There is currently no maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 0.010 mg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of 0.010 mg/L over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Cryptosporidium** which is naturally present in the environment has been identified in the source water for the Surface Water Treatment Plant during required monitoring. The treatment process utilized at the City of Clovis Treatment Plant provides very high removal rates and so the risk of disease is considered to be very low.

| Constituent | Secondary MCL[1] | Clovis Average | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Color | 15 | ND | ND | 2019 | No | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Manganese (ug/L) | 50 | ND | ND to 79 | 2019 | Yes[1] | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (Units) | 5 | 0.15 | 0.1 – 0.46 | 2019 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Total dissolved solids (mg/L) | 1,000 | 128 | 30 to 340 | 2019 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (micromhos) | 1,600 | 164 | 42 to 500 | 2019 | No | Substances that form ions when in water |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 500 | 5 | 2.2 to 16 | 2019 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 500 | 6 | 1.1 to 38 | 2019 | No | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| **Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Hardness (as CaCO3) (mg/L) | N/A | 69.6 | 13 to 210 | 2019 | N/A | |
| Sodium (mg/L) | N/A | 10.7 | 3.1 to 59 | 2019 | N/A | |
| **State-Regulated Contaminants** | **NL ng/L** | **Clovis Average** | **Range of Detections** | **Sample Date** | **Violation** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[2] | 5.1 | 1.4 | ND to 4.4 | 2019 | No | Chemicals used in industry and to make consumer products |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)[2] | 6.5 | 3.0 | ND to 7.4 | 2019 | No | Chemicals used in industry and to make consumer products |

1. 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. There is no MCL for PFOA or PFOS; however, there is an established Notification Level (NL). In August 2019, the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) lowered the PFOA NL from 14 ppt to 5.1 ppt and the PFOS NL from 13 ppt to 6.5 ppt. There are two sources with values greater than the NL, but they remain under the Response Levels (RL) of 10 ng/L for PFOA and 40 ng/L for PFOS.

**Water Service Maintenance –** 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 of Clovis Public Utilities Department at (559) 324-2600 to turn off the water.

**Water Conservation** – Please visit the City of Clovis website for current information on allowed watering days and conservation requirements. For customers who wish to replace their existing 5- to 7-gallon per flush toilets with ultra-low flow (1.28 gallon) models, rebates up to $75 are available with advance approval from the City. The City also has low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators available at no charge. High-efficiency washing machine rebates of $35 to $50 per qualified machine purchased and installed are also available. Call **(559) 324-2600** or visit www.cityofclovis.com for information on rebates, water use audits, and fixture replacement.