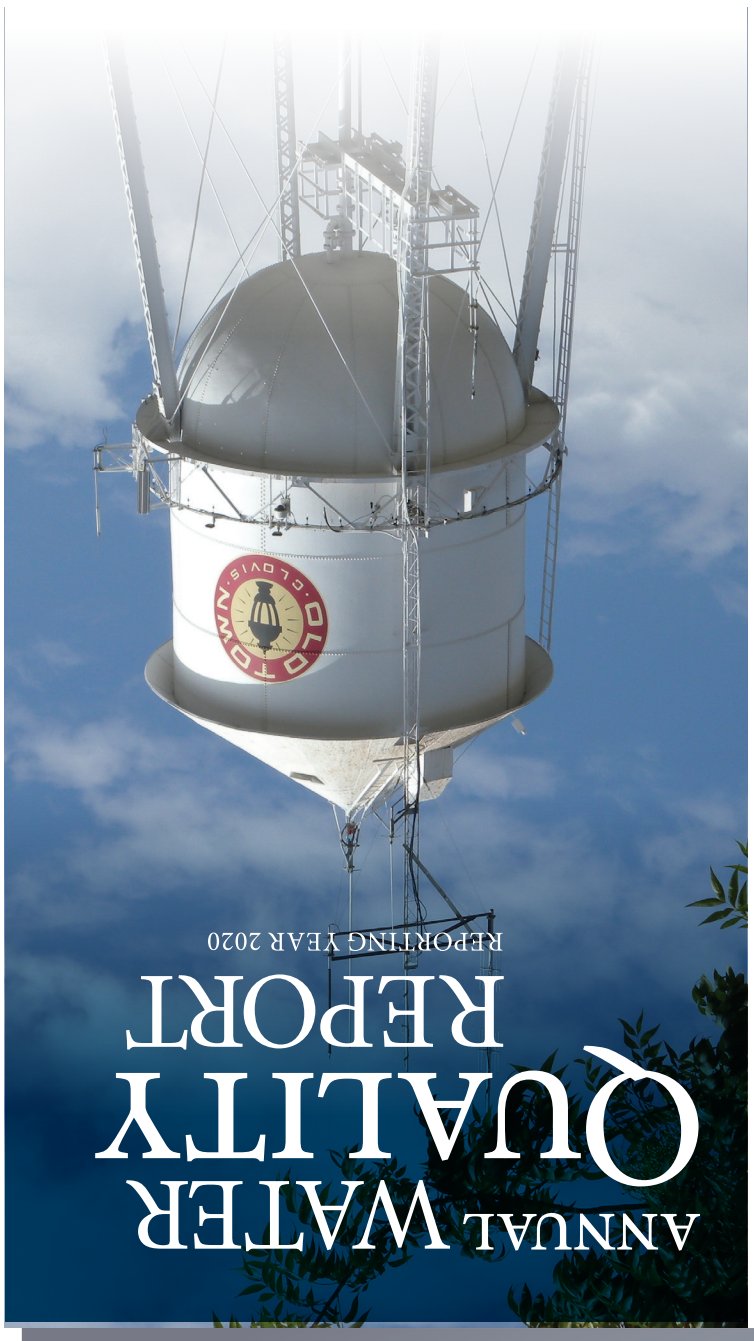

Presented By
City of Clovis
Water Division

PWS ID#: CA1010003

Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2020. 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. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of new regulations, source water protection, water conservation, and community outreach and education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users. Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to serve you and your family.

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 replacements.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

> "We remain vigilant in delivering the best-quality drinking water"

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of drinking water sources for the City of Clovis was completed in 2003 by the State Board and in 2006, 2009, and 2015 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), and septic systems. 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.

Where Does My Water Come From?

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 36 groundwater wells. Of these wells, six have wellhead treatment to provide for the removal of DBCP and/or TCP, and one to remove iron and manganese.

Testing for *Cryptosporidium*

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes *cryptosporidium*, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The City of Clovis Surface Water Treatment Plant has a micro filtration process that removes 99.99%. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in the source water for the SWTP. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. *Cryptosporidium* must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions related to your drinking water, please call the Public Utilities Department at (559) 324-2600.

Substances That Could Be in 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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. 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.

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 can result from urban storm-water 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 storm-water runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Community Participation

The Clovis City Council regularly meets on the first, second, and third Mondays of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Clovis City Council Chamber, located at 1033 Fifth Street. We invite you to attend and participate in these meetings.

City of Clovis Water Division
155 N. Sunnyside Ave.
Clovis, CA 93611

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Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o 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.

Test Results

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2020. 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 are from testing done January 1 to December 31, 2020. 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, are more than one year old.

We participated in the 4th stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR4 sampling benefits the environment and public health by providing the U.S. EPA with data on the occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if U.S. EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data are available to the public, so please feel free to contact us if you are interested in obtaining that information. If you would like more information on the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule, please call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2020	10	0.004	0.27	0–3.9	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2020	1	2	0.01902	0–0.16	Yes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.26	0.10–2.09	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP-Treated] (ppt)	2020	200	1.7	10.6	0–170	Yes	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and tree fruit
Fluoride (ppm)	2020	2.0	1	0.07	0–0.21	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Clovis does not fluoridate.
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2020	15	(0)	0	0.30–4.23	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2020	60	NA	21.0	0.31–30	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium[1] (ppb)	2015	NS	0.02	0	0–2.2	Yes	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen][2] (ppm)	2020	10	10	1.62	0–10	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2015	5	0.019	0	0–1.51	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2020	80	NA	46.0	12–70	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria [state Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2020	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	3	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP][6] (ppb)	2020	0.005	0.0007	0	0–0.006	Yes	By-product during the production of other compunds and pesticides

SURFACE WATER

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	TT	NA	0.059	0.024–0.059	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2020	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100%	NA	Yes	Soil runoff

Tap Water Samples Collected for Copper and Lead Analyses from Sample Sites throughout the Community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2018	1.3	0.3	0.25	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2018	15	0.2	0	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharge from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2020	500	NS	4.9	2.4–16	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	2020	15	NS	0	0–0	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese (ppb)	2020	50	NS	0.22	0–84	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2020	1,600	NS	175	43–510	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	500	NS	5.8	1.2–37	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	1,000	NS	127	28–340	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	5	NS	0.25	0.10–0.98	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED AND OTHER SUBSTANCES[3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.76	0.54–1.70	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.70	0.52–0.90	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2020	0.41	0.35–0.46	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2020	65.8	11–210	Hardness is the sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS)[4,6] (ppt)	2020	4.22	0–18	Manmade compounds used in firefighting foams, to make consumer products, and in industrial processes.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[5,6] (ppt)	2020	2.26	0–10	Manmade compounds used in firefighting foams, to make consumer products, and in industrial processes.
Sodium (ppm)	2020	10.8	3.2–60	Sodium refers to the salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppb)	2020	1800	1200–2400	Naturally occurring

[1] 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[4] During the year, three well sites (42, T-5, and T-6) had PFOS test results that were above the Notification Level (NL) of 6.5 ppt but were below the Response Level (RL) of 40 ppt.

[5] During the year, one well site (T-5) had PFOA test results that was above the NL of 5.1 ppt and was at the Response Level (RL) of 10 ppt and has since been taken offline.

[6] Part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fuoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Studies indicate that long-term exposure to PFOS and PFOA over certain levels could have adverse health effects. Potential health impacts related to PFAS compounds are still being studied, and research is still evolving on this issue. Although there is no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set for these substances, we have proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Regulatory Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 (SMCLs) are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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. EPA.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NL (Notification Level): Established health-based advisory levels.

NS: No standard

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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 EPA.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

RL (Response Level): Level at which recommendation occurs.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

µmho/cm (micromhos per centimeter): A unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution.

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.