


APPENDIX G: CCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form (to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(To certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	City of Clovis
Water System Number:	1010003

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 06/21/2022 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Paul Armendariz
Name: Paul Armendariz
Signature: 
Title: Assistant Public Utilities Director
Phone number: (559) 324-2649
Date: 07/11/2022

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____
A copy of the 2021 CCR was also posted to the City's Facebook and Nextdoor social media accounts.
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR on the Internet at <https://cityofclovis.com/public-utilities/water/resources/>
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
 - Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

- Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
- Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: <https://cityofclovis.com/public-utilities/water/resources/>
- For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience for use to meet the certification requirement of the California Code of Regulations, section 64483(c).



**CCR Mailing Certification
For
City of Clovis**

Official Mailing Date: 06/21/2022

This is an official notice that your annual Consumer Confidence Report/notification was delivered to your water customers on the date listed above. This is the date that the U.S. Postal Service accepted your reports/notifications and began the mailing process. You may use this date while completing your state certification form indicating the completion of this year's project. If you require any additional information, please let us know at your convenience.

Thank you again for allowing us this opportunity to assist you in managing your Consumer Confidence Report project.

CITY OF CLOVIS WATER DIVISION
2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
Apartments and Mobile Home Parks Distribution List

NO.	DELIVERY DATE	QUANTITY DISBURSED	COMPLEX MANAGER	APARTMENT COMPLEX	APARTMENT ADDRESS	Address	MAJOR STREETS	PHONE NUMBER	NOTES
1	7/6/2022	20	Tonya	Briarwood Apts.	Alamos, 275 W.	275 W. Alamos	Alamos/Peach, nec; s/o Shaw	(559) 292-6890	
2	7/6/2022	20	Christie Hill	Royal Villa Apts.	Alamos, 280 W.	280 W. Alamos	Alamos/Peach, sec; s/o Shaw	(559) 291-2231	
3	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Terri Blair	Harmony Apts.	Alamos, 300 W.	300 W. Alamos	Alamos/Peach, sec; s/o Shaw	(559) 352-1647	Rental Office No. 110
4	7/6/2022	20	Jennifer	Cedar Apts.	Alamos, 315 W.	315 W. Alamos	Alamos/Peach, nec; s/o Shaw	(559) 291-0991	
5	7/6/2022	20	Robert L. Jensen & Associates	Santa Ana Villa Apts.	Alamos, 451 W., No. 5	451 W. Alamos	Alamos/Peach, nwc; s/o Shaw	(559) 252-4525	No onsite office
6	7/1/2022	130	Cynthia	Harmony Bay	Alluvial, 750 W.	750 W. Alluvial	Alluvial/Willow	(559) 325-5533	
7	7/1/2022	20	Dan Piro (Mngr.) & Dave	The Fountains at Alluvial	Alluvial, 1600-1790	1600 Alluvial	Alluvial/Fowler, swc	(866) 778-1065	
8	7/1/2022	20	Drop Box; Rebeca Inostroz	Harbor Pointe Apartments	Ashlan, 2627, No. 102	2627 Ashlan	Ashlan/Temperance, nec	(559) 231-5099	
9	7/6/2022	20	Michelle; Charlene (Mngr.)	Pacific Grove Apts.	Barstow, 287	287 Barstow	Barstow/Villa, nwc	(559) 299-9320	
10	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Kimberly Murphy	Clovis Courtyard	Barstow, 647 W.	647 W. Barstow	Barstow/Willow, nec, e/o Willow	(559) 299-5851	
11	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Edith; Yolanda	Prescott Pointe Apts.	Bullard, 250 W.	250 W. Bullard	Bullard/Villa	(559) 299-9014	
12	7/6/2022	20	Tamara Reagan; Kris	Scottsmen Too Apts.	Bullard, 55 W.	55 W. Bullard	Bullard/Minnewawa, nwc	(559) 297-2297	
13	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Ruth & Danny Beck	Heather Court Apts.	Bush, 707	707 Bush	Bush/Bullard, along SH 168	(559) 299-8491	Office is west of pool
14	7/1/2022	20	Ana	Cottonwood Grove Apts.	Clovis, 732 N.	732 N. Clovis	Clovis/Alluvial, swc	(559) 323-5622	
15	7/1/2022	20	Tamara Richmond (Mngr.)	Coventry Cove Apts.	Coventry, 190 N.	190 N. Coventry	Coventry/Temperance, e/o Sierra	(559) 322-1105	
16	7/1/2022	20	Drop Box; Roni	Dartmouth Tower Apt. Homes	Dartmouth, 1900	1900 Dartmouth	Dartmouth/Shaw	(559) 322-5000	82 Units
17	7/1/2022	20	Amber Nelson; Josh	Silver Ridge Senior Apts.	Dewitt, 88	88 Dewitt	Dewitt/Sierra, n/o Sierra	(559) 298-8700	
18	7/1/2022	20	Pamphlet Display Area	Fresno County Library: Clovis Branch	Fifth, 1155, City Hall	1155 Fifth	Fifth/Sunnyside	(559) 299-9531	Information Stand
19	7/1/2022	20	Debbie (Mngr.) & Nicole (Asst.)	Sierra Ridge	Fowler, 100	100 Fowler	Fowler/Tollhouse, swc	(559) 297-2292	
20	7/1/2022	20	Yvette Ortiz	Tollhouse Crossing	Fowler, 102 N.	102 N. Fowler	Fowler/Tollhouse, swc	(559) 298-8200	
21	7/1/2022	20	Frank & Pam Mazon	Yosemite Gardens	Fowler, 2100	2100 Fowler	Fowler/Shaw	(559) 346-1422	
22	7/1/2022	20	Tiffany	Sierra Hills Apts.	Fowler, 641	641 Fowler	Fowler/Herndon, nec	(559) 298-9980	
23	7/1/2022	20	Drop Box; Victoria	Granite Ridge Apartments	Fowler, 745 N.	745 N. Fowler	Fowler/SH 168, n/o Herndon	(559) 325-3430	
24	7/1/2022	20	Inez	Copper Beech Townhome Communities	Gettysburg, 1101	1101 Gettysburg	Gettysburg/Sierra Vista Parkway	(559)431-7977	
25	7/6/2022	20	Myra	Merit Manor	Gettysburg, 400	400 Gettysburg	Gettysburg/Peach, swc	(559) 291-9555	
26	7/6/2022	25	Drop Box; Judy Camp	Gettysburg Gardens	Gettysburg, 441 W.	441 W. Gettysburg	Gettysburg/Peach	(559) 292-5671	
27	7/6/2022	15	Drop Box; Veronica	The Willows	Gettysburg, 865 W.	865 W. Gettysburg	Gettysburg, w/o Willow	(559) 294-8993	
28	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Eduardo Santa Cruz	Shaw-Clovis Mobile Home Park	Helm, 2110	2110 Helm	Helm, s/o Shaw	(559) 291-3281	
29	7/1/2022	20	Drop Box; Heather Wolfe (Mngr.)	Marbella	Herndon, 2500 E.	2500 E. Herndon	Herndon, w/o Temperance	(559) 490-3906	122 Units
30	7/1/2022	20	Main Office	Dolce Vita Luxury Apartments	McKelvy, 382 N.	382 N. McKelvy	Herndon, w/o Temperance	(559) 237-7368	
31	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Joseph	Lincoln Apts.	Lincoln, 581 W.	581 W. Lincoln	Lincoln/Helm, cul-de-sac; n/o Barstow	(559) 322-4679	
32	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Porchia	Minnewawa Apts.	Minnewawa, 800	800 Minnewawa	Minnewawa, s/o Bullard	(559) 323-9545	
33	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Deanna	Woodside Village Apts.	Minnewawa, 1050	1050 Minnewawa	Minnewawa/Barstow, nwc	(559) 297-0334	
34	7/6/2022	20	Denise (Mngr.)	Lexington Square Apts.	Minnewawa, 1300	1300 Minnewawa	Minnewawa/Barstow, swc	(559) 298-7525	
35	7/1/2022	100	Beth	Bonaventure Park	Minnewawa, 1724	1724 Minnewawa	Minnewawa/Shaw	(559) 299-2924	225 Units
36	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Shirley Freeman or Michelle	Creek Park Village	Minnewawa, 314-350	314 Minnewawa	Minnewawa, n/o Bullard	(559) 298-1331	
37	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Morgan	Providence Pointe	Ninth, 111 W.	111 W. Ninth	Ninth/Villa; Bullard/Villa, sec	(559) 322-7380	
38	7/6/2022	20	Viola	Shadowbrook Apts.	Ninth, 91 W. Ste. 100	91 W. Ninth	Ninth/Villa; Bullard/Villa, sec	(559) 298-6501	
39	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Rita	Oasis Apts.	Peach, 2127	2127 Peach	Peach/Alamos, nec; s/o Shaw	(559) 299-0343	
40	7/6/2022	20	Jennifer Rivas	Alamos Gardens Apts.	Peach, 2205	2205 Peach	Peach/Alamos, nec; s/o Shaw	(559) 291-0161	
41	7/6/2022	20	Lindsay Shipman	Peachland Apts.	Peach, 2245	2245 Peach	Peach/Alamos, nec; s/o Shaw	(559) 291-8888	66 Units
42	7/6/2022	20	Mailbox Pamphlet Area	Regency Place	Pierce Dr., 1436	1436 Pierce	Pierce/Barstow, swc; e/o Willow; s/o Barstow	(559) 298-5913	No onsite office

CITY OF CLOVIS WATER DIVISION
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43	7/1/2022	20	Drop Box; Rose Judkins	Trailside Apts.	Pollasky, 175 N.	175 N. Pollasky	Pollasky/Dewitt, n/o Sierra	(559) 298-0300	
44	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Alex Vasquez	Sierra Meadows & Del Parque Apts.	Portals, 139 W.	139 W. Portals	Portals/Villa; Villa/Barstow, nec	(559) 298-1977	
45	7/6/2022	15	Drop Box; Sharon	Sierra Villa Apts.	Santa Ana, 139	139 Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Minnewawa	(559) 291-1583	
46	7/6/2022	15	Drop Box	Santa Ana Palms	Santa Ana, 169 W.	169 W. Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Villa, nec	(559) 519-3937	
47	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Carolina Valero	Granada Apts.	Santa Ana, 215 W.	215 W. Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Villa, nwc	(559) 291-0471	
48	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Naomi	Garden Villa Apts.	Santa Ana, 289 W.	289 W. Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Villa, nwc	(559) 291-4305	
49	7/6/2022	20	Kathy	Park Villa Apts.	Santa Ana, 361 W.	361 W. Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Peach, nec	(559) 291-4575	48 Units
50	7/6/2022	35	Drop Box; Anai & Martha	Willow Lakes Apts.	Santa Ana, 697 W.	697 W. Santa Ana	Santa Ana/Willow	(559) 291-2395	
51	7/1/2022	20	Robin	Countryside Apts.	Scott, 1200	1200 Scott	Sunnyside/Scott	(559) 297-7924	
52	7/1/2022	20	Paul	Carmel Village at Clovis	Shaw, 1650	1650 Shaw	Shaw/Fowler	(559) 297-4900	
53	7/1/2022	20	Mercedes	Sage Stone: A Clovis Community	Sunnyside, 1700 or 1201 Scott	1700 Sunnyside	Sunnyside/Scott	(559) 299-5311	
54	7/1/2022	20	Jeanie (Mngr.)	Claremont Senior Apts.	Sunnyside, 2151 & 2152 Stanford	2151 Sunnyside	Sunnyside/Shaw, sec	(559) 322-9308	
55	7/6/2022	20	Sarah	Woods Mobile Country	Sylmar, 1001	1001 Sylmar	Sylmar/Barstow, w/o Villa	(559) 299-9261	
56	7/6/2022	20	Jennifer	Woodbridge Apts.	Sylmar, 1099	1099 Sylmar	Sylmar/Barstow	(559) 299-5811	
57	7/6/2022	220	Paula	Arabian Villa/Campus Corral MH Parks	Villa, 1500 or 1650 Villa	1500 Villa	Villa/Shaw	(559) 299-5284	Manager: Space 51
58	7/7/2022	20	Diane	Edgewood Apts.	Villa, 2120	2120 Villa	Villa/Alamos, nwc, s/o Shaw	(559) 294-7200	
59	7/7/2022	20	Elizabeth & Alvaro Jimenez	The Vineyard Apts.	Villa, 2220	2220 Villa	Villa/Alamos, nwc, s/o Shaw	(559) 292-1251	
60	7/6/2022	20	Duane	Villa Sorrento (Age 55 & over)	Villa, 434	434 Villa	Villa/Bullard, nwc	(559) 322-0434	
61	7/6/2022	20	Jordan Rapoza	Villa Apartments	Villa, 505	505 Villa	Villa/Bullard, nec	(559) 298-5400	Closed Wed.
62	7/6/2022	20	Drop Box; Rick Walline	Dry Creek Meadows	Villa, 740	740 Villa	Vila, s/o Bullard, w/s of Villa	(559) 299-4003	
63	7/7/2022	15	Jessica	The Scottsmen Apts.	Willow, 2777	2777 Willow	Willow/Gettysburg, nec	(559) 292-4755	
64	7/7/2022	15	Drop Box; Anna	Willow Ridge Apts.	Willow, 2800	2800 Willow	Willow/Gettysburg, swc	(559) 292-1009	
65	7/7/2022	15	Drop Box; Yurisan Garcia	Chateau Monterey	Willow, 2881	2881 Willow	Willow, s/o Gettysburg	(559) 294-7144	
66	7/7/2022	50	Drop Box; Elizabeth & Alvaro Jimenez	Ashtree Apartments	Willow, 3131	3131 Willow	Willow/Ashlan, nec	(559) 292-1365	Gate: #1365
67									
68									
69									
70									
71									
72									
73									
74									
75									
76									
TOTAL:		1730							

Press Release



June 30, 2022

The City of Clovis Water Division is pleased to announce that the Consumer Confidence Report for 2021 is now available. The report provides important details about the quality of water supplied in the City of Clovis and Tarpey Village.

Check your mail, the City's website at www.cityofclovis.com or contact the Public Utilities Department at (559) 324-2600 for a copy

Social Media Outlets



City of Clovis Water Division 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

No.	Social Media Outlet	URL
1	Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/clovis.ca/
2	Nextdoor	https://nextdoor.com/agency-detail/ca/clovis/city-of-clovis/

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021



Presented By
City of Clovis
Water Division

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.

Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2021. As part of our ongoing mission to provide clean and refreshing water to all of our customers, the City of Clovis samples the water we supply 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 the water supplied to its customers is quality. 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.

Community Participation

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, located at 1033 Fifth Street. We invite you to attend and participate in these meetings.

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 (SWTP) 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 online at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



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 two 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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Where Does My Water Come From?

We supply 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 37 groundwater wells. Of these wells, six have wellhead treatment to provide removal of 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), or both, and one has wellhead treatment to remove iron and manganese.

QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating 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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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. These 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. This source is most vulnerable to chemical or fuel storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 155 North Sunnyside Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Public Utilities at (559) 324-2600.



Water Conservation

Please visit our 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 cityofclovis.com for information on rebates, water use audits, and fixture replacements.



Test Results

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2021. 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 from January 1 to December 31, 2021.

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 fourth 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 Contaminant 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
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ppb)	2021	5	0.7	ND	ND–0.007	Yes	By-product of other compounds and pesticides
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	1	0.6	0.025	ND–0.180	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	0.56	ND–3.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.026	ND–0.17	Yes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.24	0.63–2.08	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2021	200	1.7	13.3	ND–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)	2021	2.0	1	0.07	ND–0.19	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021	15	(0)	2.39	1.04–4.29	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	24.3	ND–29	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium ¹ (ppb) [Included with UCMR 3 sampling in 2015. Results did not require additional sampling.]	2015	NS	0.02	ND	ND–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)	2021	10	10	2.05	ND–11	Yes ²	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2021	5	0.019	0.264	ND–0.481	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria [state Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2021	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	3.57% (Jul.) 2.21% (Aug.)	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	57.3	ND–70	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SURFACE WATER

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.044	0.027–0.044	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100%	NA	Yes	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper 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)	2021	1.3	0.3	0.17	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0.2	ND	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges 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)	2021	500	NS	6.7	3.4–38	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2021	15	NS	0.1	ND–5	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2021	300	NS	12	ND–480	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2021	50	NS	1.04	ND–180	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2021	1,600	NS	164	56–690	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	NS	7.1	1.7–38	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	161	34–420	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	NS	0.16	ND–3.9	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO₃] (ppm)	2021	65.6	16–290	Naturally occurring polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium
Sodium (ppm)	2021	13.2	4.3–59	Naturally occurring

OTHER UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES³

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid [PFOS] ^{4,5} (ppt)	2021	3.83	ND–22
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA] ^{4,6} (ppt)	2021	2.23	ND–13

¹There is currently no 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.

²In July 2021, one Nitrate sample collected from Well 36 was 10.8 mg/L. Well 36 was immediately removed from service and will remain offline until the high Nitrate issue is resolved. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L can be 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 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.

³Unregulated 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.

⁴Part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as per- and poly-fluoroalkyl 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. Although there is no Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set for these substances, we have proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.

⁵During the year, Wells 42, T-5, and T-6 had PFOS test results above the Notification Level (NL) of 6.5 ppt but were below the Response Level (RL) of 40 ppt. Well T-5 was offline all year.

⁶During the year, Well sites 42 and T-5 had PFOA test results above the NL of 5.1 ppt. Well T-5 had results above the RL of 10 ppt, but was offline and did not run into the water system.

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 percent 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.

Presented By
City of Clovis
Water Division



ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2021

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CA019004-1

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

Dainimaw' tshai tawm no nujai lus resencech
ceeg koj cov dai haus. Thabx ehain nys, los yog
tham nrog tei fng neeg uas totaib' ceeg nys.

City of Clovis
155 N. Sunnyside Avenue
Clovis, CA 93611

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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 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and which can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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. California law also establishes 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:

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.

Substances That Could Be in 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. These 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. This source is most vulnerable to chemical or fuel storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 155 North Sunnyside Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Public Utilities at (559) 324-2600.

Where Does My Water Come From?

We supply 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 37 groundwater wells. Of these wells, six have wellhead treatment to provide removal of 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), or both, and one has wellhead treatment to remove iron and manganese.

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

Quality First

Once again, we are pleased to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2021. As part of our ongoing mission to provide clean and refreshing water to all of our customers, the City of Clovis samples the water we supply 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 the water supplied to its customers is quality. 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.

Community Participation

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, located at 1033 Fifth Street. We invite you to attend and participate in these meetings.

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 (SWTP) 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.

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 two 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 online at: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 online at: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.



Test Results

The following table lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2021. 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 from January 1 to December 31, 2021.

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 fourth 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 Contaminant 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
1,2,3-Trichloropropane [TCP] (ppb)	2021	5	0.7	ND	ND-0.007	Yes	By-product of other compounds and pesticides
Aluminum (ppm)	2021	1	0.6	0.025	ND-0.180	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	10	0.004	0.56	ND-3.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2021	1	2	0.026	ND-0.17	Yes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2021	[4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[4 (as Cl ₂)]	1.24	0.63-2.08	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2021	200	1.7	13.3	ND-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)	2021	2.0	1	0.07	ND-0.19	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2021	15	(0)	2.39	1.04-4.29	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	60	NA	24.3	ND-29	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium ¹ (ppb) [Included with UCMR 3 sampling in 2015. Results did not require additional sampling.]	2015	NS	0.02	ND	ND-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)	2021	10	10	2.05	ND-11	Yes ²	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2021	5	0.019	0.264	ND-0.481	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria [state Total Coliform Rule] (% positive samples)	2021	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	3.57% (Jul.) 2.21% (Aug.)	NA	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]-Stage 2 (ppb)	2021	80	NA	57.3	ND-70	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

SURFACE WATER							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	TT	NA	0.044	0.027-0.044	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2021	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100%	NA	Yes	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTALSITES	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	0.3	0.17	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2021	15	0.2	ND	0/53	Yes	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges 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)	2021	500	NS	6.7	3.4-38	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2021	15	NS	0.1	ND-5	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2021	300	NS	12	ND-480	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
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Sulfate (ppm)	2021	500	NS	7.1	1.7-38	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2021	1,000	NS	161	34-420	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2021	5	NS	0.16	ND-3.9	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ³				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2021	65.6	16-290	Naturally occurring polyvalent cations, generally magnesium and calcium
Sodium (ppm)	2021	13.2	4.3-59	Naturally occurring

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

Water Conservation

Please visit our 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 cityofclovis.com for information on rebates, water use audits, and fixture replacements.