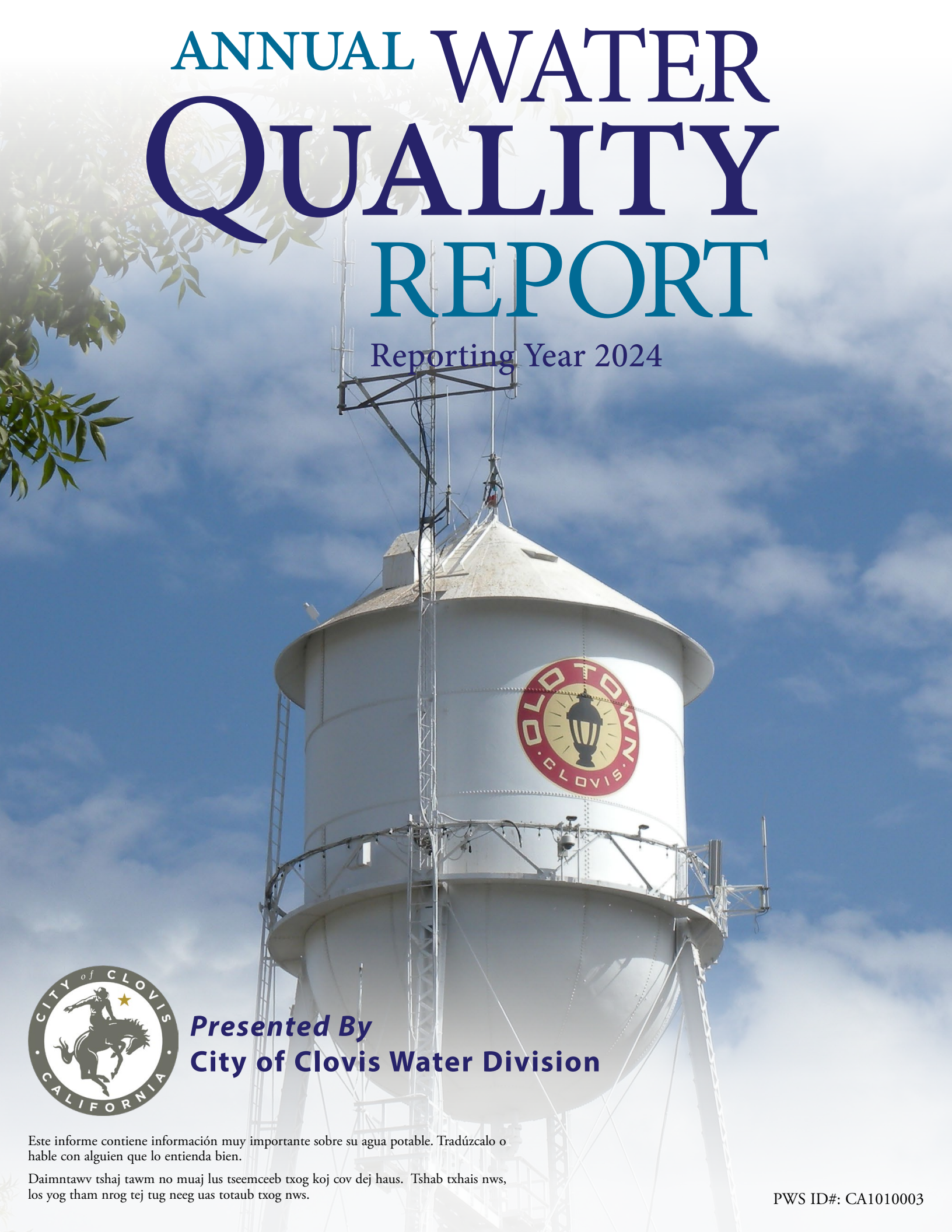
ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



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.

PWS ID#: CA1010003

Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

We supply water to the City of Clovis and the Tarpey Village unincorporated area of Fresno County. Our sources are 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.

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 microfiltration process that removes 99.99 percent. 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.

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

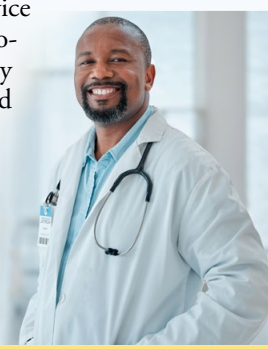
Source Water Assessment

An assessment of drinking water sources for the City of Clovis was completed in 2003 by the SWRCB 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 2023. 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.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



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.

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 byproducts 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

What Are PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of manufactured chemicals used worldwide since the 1950s to make fluoropolymer coatings and products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. During production and use, PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air. Most PFAS do not break down; they remain in the environment, ultimately finding their way into drinking water. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, PFAS are found all over the world at low levels. Some PFAS can build up in people and animals with repeated exposure over time.

The most commonly studied PFAS are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS have been phased out of production and use in the United States, but other countries may still manufacture and use them.

Some products that may contain PFAS include:

- Some grease-resistant paper, fast food containers/wrappers, microwave popcorn bags, pizza boxes
- Nonstick cookware
- Stain-resistant coatings used on carpets, upholstery, and other fabrics
- Water-resistant clothing
- Personal care products (shampoo, dental floss) and cosmetics (nail polish, eye makeup)
- Cleaning products
- Paints, varnishes, and sealants

Even though recent efforts to remove PFAS have reduced the likelihood of exposure, some products may still contain them.

If you have questions or concerns about products you use in your home, contact the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772. For a more detailed discussion on PFAS, please visit https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html.

Q&A

Why save water?
Although 80% of the Earth's surface is water, only 1% is suitable for drinking. The rest is either salt water or is permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Which household activity wastes the most water?
Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4–6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?
If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

BY THE NUMBERS

60,000

Approximate capacity (in gallons) of the Old Town Clovis water tower (picture shown on cover page) which is equivalent to about three swimming pools!

8.3 BILLION

During the 2024 year, the amount of water produced (in gallons) in Clovis which is equivalent to about 138,400 Old Town Clovis water towers!

130,130

Population served by the Clovis water distribution system (includes Tarpey Village) during the 2024 year.

600

During the 2024 year, the total length (in miles) of water mains in the water distribution system.

262 MILLION

During the 2024 year, the amount of recycled water produced (in gallons) for landscaping irrigation purposes and helped offset water that would have been pumped from groundwater wells.

7,300

During the 2024 year, the amount of water (in acre-feet) intentionally recharged at groundwater facilities. An "acre-feet" is the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to about 325,851 gallons.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. The City of Clovis Water Division is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure it is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling does not remove lead from water.

Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water, please call the Public Utilities Department at (559) 324-2600. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Information on the lead service inventory may be accessed at https://cityofclovis.com/public-utilities/city-of-clovis-lead-service-line-inventory-program/. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

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 level.

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.

Test Results

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done from January 1 to December 31, 2024, and includes both groundwater and surface water sources. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In 2024, approximately 69 percent of the City's water distribution system was served by groundwater wells, and 31 percent was served by surface water via the City's SWTP.

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. The most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. Some of the data shown in the tables, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 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 to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is 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 [1,2,3-TCP] (ppt)	2024	5	0.7	0.76	ND–3.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and degreasing agent; by-product of other compounds and pesticides
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	0.85	ND–3.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.065	ND–0.16	Yes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.27	0.3–2.2	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2024	200	3	22.5	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)	2024	2.0	1	0.14	ND–0.21	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	(0)	2.34	0.86–5.97	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	3.52	ND–3.52	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	21.8	ND–34	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10[1]	20	1.27	0.43–2.3	Yes	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10[2]	10	4.23	ND–8.4	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	38.8	ND–59	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SURFACE WATER [TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)=MICROFILTRATION]							
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.037	0.030–0.058	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit of <=0.1 NTU	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)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.17	ND–0.440	0/57	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	ND	ND–13	0/57	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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)	2024	500	NS	8.54	2.9–35	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	ND	NA	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	1.68	ND–29	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	326	21–670	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	10.06	ND–26	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	235	28–510	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.18	ND–0.37	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	120.1	7.8–290	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Sodium (ppm)	2024	18.4	2.9–29	Naturally occurring
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	1.79	ND–5.4	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	0.41	ND–3	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	0.89	ND–5.4	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.94	ND–8.7	NA
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA][4,6] (ppt)	2024	0.85	ND–6.8	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.28	ND–8.2	NA
State Monitoring of Substances with Notification Levels [3]				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.87	ND–10	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS][4,6] (ppt)	2024	0.39	ND–2.8	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid [PFOS][4,6,7] (ppt)	2024	11.17	2.9–40	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA][4,6,8] (ppt)	2024	6.43	3.3–17	NA

[1] The MCL of 10 ppb for hexavalent chromium was effective on October 1, 2024. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of 10 ppb over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This substance was included with UCMR3 sampling in 2015. Results did not require additional sampling.

[2] Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 ppm 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.

[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

[4] Part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as 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 are still being studied, and research is still evolving.

[5] In 2024 there was no MCL set for this substance. The City has proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.

[6] In 2024 a federal MCL was set for this substance. The City has proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.

[7] Wells 42, T-5, and T-6 had PFOS test results above the NL of 6.5 ppt but below the RL of 40 ppt. Well 32 had PFOS test results above the NL of 6.5 ppt, and the highest test result was equal to the RL of 40 ppt. Wells 32 and T-5 were offline all year.

[8] Wells 05A, 32, T-5, and T-7 had PFOA test results above the NL of 5.1 ppt. Well 32 had results above the RL of 10 ppt and was offline all year.

Water Conservation

Please visit cityofclovis.com 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. For information on rebates, water use audits, and fixture replacements, call (559) 324-2600 or visit cityofclovis.com.

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PWS ID#: CA1010003

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

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

Daimnaw tshaj tawm no muaj lus txog cov kuj ua ntej haus. Tshab txhais nws los yog thov nrog ib tug neeg uas tuaj txog nws.

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We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

We supply water to the City of Clovis and the Tarpey Village unincorporated area of Fresno County. Our sources are 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.

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 microfiltration process that removes 99.99 percent. 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.

Water Conservation

Please visit cityofclovis.com 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. For information on rebates, water use audits, and fixture replacements, call (559) 324-2600 or visit cityofclovis.com.

Source Water Assessment

An assessment of drinking water sources for the City of Clovis was completed in 2003 by the SWRCB 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.

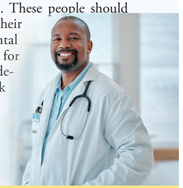
An assessment of the Enterprise Canal was completed by the City in 2023. This source is most vulnerable to chemical or fuel storage tanks. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 155 North Sunnyside Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment by contacting Public Utilities at (559) 324-2600.

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

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791) or epa.gov/safewater.



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.

Test Results

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done from January 1 to December 31, 2024, and includes both groundwater and surface water sources. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In 2024, approximately 69 percent of the City's water distribution system was served by groundwater wells, and 31 percent was served by surface water via the City's SWTP.

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. The most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. Some of the data shown in the tables, though representative of the water quality, is more than a year old.

We participated in the fifth stage of the U.S. EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) program by performing additional tests on our drinking water. UCMR5 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 to determine if it needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. Unregulated contaminant monitoring data is 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 [1,2,3-TCP] (ppt)	2024	5	0.7	0.76	ND–3.5	Yes	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and degreasing agent; by-product of other compounds and pesticides
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0.004	0.85	ND–3.2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2024	1	2	0.065	ND–0.16	Yes	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.27	0.3–2.2	Yes	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ppt)	2024	200	3	22.5	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)	2024	2.0	1	0.14	ND–0.21	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L)	2024	15	(0)	2.34	0.86–5.97	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	20	0.43	3.52	ND–3.52	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 [sum of 5 haloacetic acids] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	21.8	ND–34	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2024	10[1]	20	1.27	0.43–2.3	Yes	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as nitrogen] (ppm)	2024	10[2]	10	4.23	ND–8.4	Yes	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	38.8	ND–59	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
SURFACE WATER [TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)=MICROFILTRATION]							
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	0.037	0.030–0.058	Yes	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2024	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit of <=0.1 NTU	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)	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/TOTAL SITES	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	0.3	0.17	ND–0.440	0/57	Yes	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0.2	ND	ND–13	0/57	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

[1] The MCL of 10 ppb for hexavalent chromium was effective on October 1, 2024. Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of 10 ppb over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. This substance was included with UCMR3 sampling in 2015. Results did not require additional sampling.
[2] Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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 ppm 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.
[3] Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the U.S. EPA and SWRCB determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.
[4] Part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as 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 are still being studied, and research is still evolving.
[5] In 2024 there was no MCL set for this substance. The City has proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.
[6] In 2024 a federal MCL was set for this substance. The City has proactively monitored sources and will continue to do so.
[7] Wells 42, T-5, and T-6 had PFOS test results above the NL of 6.5 ppt but below the RL of 40 ppt. Well 32 had PFOS test results above the NL of 6.5 ppt, and the highest test result was equal to the RL of 40 ppt. Wells 32 and T-5 were offline all year.
[8] Wells 05A, 32, T-5, and T-7 had PFOA test results above the NL of 5.1 ppt. Well 32 had results above the RL of 10 ppt and was offline all year.

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	IN COMPLIANCE	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	500	NS	8.54	2.9–35	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (units)	2024	15	NS	ND	NA	Yes	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	2024	300	NS	ND	NA	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2024	50	NS	1.68	ND–29	Yes	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µmho/cm)	2024	1,600	NS	326	21–670	Yes	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	500	NS	10.06	ND–26	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	1,000	NS	235	28–510	Yes	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	5	NS	0.18	ND–0.37	Yes	Soil runoff

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES [3]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Hardness, Total [as CaCO3] (ppm)	2024	120.1	7.8–290	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally naturally occurring magnesium and calcium
Sodium (ppm)	2024	18.4	2.9–29	Naturally occurring
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	1.79	ND–5.4	NA
Perfluorodecanoic Acid [PFDA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	0.41	ND–3	NA
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid [PFHpA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	0.89	ND–5.4	NA
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.94	ND–8.7	NA
Perfluorononanoic Acid [PFNA][4,6] (ppt)	2024	0.85	ND–6.8	NA
Perfluoropentanoic Acid [PFPeA][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.28	ND–8.2	NA
State Monitoring of Substances with Notification Levels [3]				
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid [PFBS][4,5] (ppt)	2024	2.87	ND–10	NA
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid [PFHxS][4,6] (ppt)	2024	0.39	ND–2.8	NA
Perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid [PFOS][4,6,7] (ppt)	2024	11.17	2.9–40	NA
Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA][4,6,8] (ppt)	2024	6.43	3.3–17	NA

Q&A

Why save water?
Although 80% of the Earth's surface is water, only 1% is suitable for drinking. The rest is either salt water or is permanently frozen, and we can't drink it, wash with it, or use it to water plants.

Which household activity wastes the most water?
Most people would say the majority of water use comes from showering or washing dishes; however, toilet flushing is by far the largest single use of water in a home (accounting for 40% of total water use). Toilets use about 4–6 gallons per flush, so consider an ultra-low-flow (ULF) toilet, which requires only 1.5 gallons.

Should I be concerned about what I'm pouring down my drain?
If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

BY THE NUMBERS

60,000
Approximate capacity (in gallons) of the Old Town Clovis water tower (picture shown on cover page) which is equivalent to about three swimming pools!

8.3 BILLION
During the 2024 year, the amount of water produced (in gallons) in Clovis which is equivalent to about 138,400 Old Town Clovis water towers!

130,130
Population served by the Clovis water distribution system (includes Tarpey Village) during the 2024 year.

600
During the 2024 year, the total length (in miles) of water mains in the water distribution system.

262 MILLION
During the 2024 year, the amount of recycled water produced (in gallons) for landscaping irrigation purposes and helped offset water that would have been pumped from groundwater wells.

7,300
During the 2024 year, the amount of water (in acre-feet) intentionally recharged at groundwater facilities. An "acre-feet" is the volume of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to about 325,851 gallons.

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 level.

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.

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