

## 2023 Consumer Confidence Report

### Water System Information

Water System Name: City of Orange Cove

Report Date: 5/7/2024

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: 100% Surface Water

Name and General Location of Source(s): Friant Kern Canal

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: See attached DWSAP.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation: 2<sup>ND</sup> & 4<sup>TH</sup> City Council Meeting of every month.

For More Information, Contact: Joe Estrada, Utility Manager (559) 480-9288

### About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023, and may include earlier monitoring data.

### Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Ciudad de Orange Cove, (559-626-4488) para asistirlo en español.

### Terms Used in This Report

Term	Definition
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of disinfectant is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)	MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
Public Health Goal (PHG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
Regulatory Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)	MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions	Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

## Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source 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, 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 be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the number 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.

## About Your Drinking Water Quality

### Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

**Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria**

Complete if bacteria are detected.

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

**Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper**

Complete if lead or copper is detected in the last sample set.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/10/2021	20	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/10/2021	20	0.13	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	6/9/2023	1.6	1.6	N/A	N/A	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	6/9/2023	7.0	7.0	N/A	N/A	Sum of polyvalent cations presents in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

**Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Trihalomethanes (TTHM'S) (ppb)	Quarterly	46	29-65	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) (ppb)	Quarterly	45	32-73	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Daily	1.0	0.08 – 1.5	4.(as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	4.(as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	Drinking water disinfection added for treatment
Perchlorate (ppb)	Annually 6/9/2023	N/D	N/D	6	1	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solids rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches and a variety

						of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store or dispose of perchlorate and its salts.
Aluminum (ppb)	6/9/2023	140	140	1000	N/A	Runoff leaching from deposit

**Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (ppm)	6/9/2023	1.0	1.0	500	N/A	Runoff / leaching from natural deposit.
TDS (ppm) Total Dissolved Solids	6/9/2023	36	36	1000	N/A	Runoff leaching from deposit.
Color (units)	6/9/2023	15	15	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Odor (TON)	6/9/2023	1.5	1.5	3	N/A	Natural occurring Organic materials
Iron (ppb)	6/9/2023	140	140	300	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits: industrial wastes.
Turbidity (NTU)	6/9/2023	3.7	3.7	5	N/A	Soil runoff.
Specific Conductance μS/cm	6/9/2023	22	22	1600	N/A	Indirect measure of the Collective concentration Of the dissolved ions in solution
Aluminum (ppb)	6/9/2023	140	140	200	N/A	Runoff leaching from deposit

**Additional General Information on Drinking Water**

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 the 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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who



have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The city of Orange Cove is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Optional: 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

**Table 6. Sampling Results Showing Treatment of Surface Water Sources**

Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup> (Type of approved filtration technology used)	Plant A Conventional Treatment Plant B Alternative Technology
Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup> (that must be met through the water treatment process)	<p>Plant A</p> <p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less than or equal to _0.3_ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed _1.0_ NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed _5.0_ NTU at any time.</p> <p>Plant B</p> <p>Turbidity of the filtered water must:</p> <p>1 – Be less or equal to _0.2_ NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.</p> <p>2 – Not exceed _1.0_ for more than eight consecutive hours.</p> <p>3 – Not exceed _5.0_ NTU at any time.</p>
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	100%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	Plant A - 0.23 NTU Plant B - 0.19 NTU
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

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

(b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are in compliance with filtration requirements.

The City of Orange Cove has been granted a VOC/SOC monitoring variance which reduces the monitoring frequency of these associated volatile organic and synthetic organic chemicals. This waiver was based on no prior detection of these chemicals.

Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program.

**District Name:** DHS Merced District      **District No:** 11      **County:** Fresno

**System Name:** City of Orange Cove      **System:** 1010023

**Source Name:** Friant Kern Canal – Raw      **Source No:** 002      **PS Code:** 1010028-002

**Completed by:** James H. Wegely      **Date:** October 2009

**THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE SYSTEM CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

A source water assessment was conducted for the FRIANT KEN CANAL – RAW  
Of the CITY OF ORANGE COVE water system in October 2009.

The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities with any detected  
contaminants:

- Agricultural Drainage
- Sewer collection system
- Utility stations – maintenance areas
- Metal plating/fishing/fabrication
- Plastic/synthetics products

**Discussion of Vulnerability**

There were no chemical constituents found that exceeded trigger concentrations based on the results from the Water Quality Inquiry (WQ) database. The PCA inventory indicates the Friant Kern Canal source is vulnerable to several commercial activities in the city. However, the canal does not receive storm water drainage from the city and the canal banks are several feet grade, so the vulnerability is low. The canal dose has storm water intakes that receive storm water drainage from agricultural areas, one of which is opposite the City's plant intake. The city is seeking funding to relocate the discharge further downstream.

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:

City of Orange Cove  
633 6<sup>th</sup> Street  
Orange Cove CA, 93646

You may request a summary of assessment to send to you by contacting, City of Orange Cove, 633  
6<sup>th</sup> Street, orange cove CA 93646