



City of Reedley 2020 Water Quality Report

The purpose of this report is to inform the citizens of Reedley that after testing for over 100 different constituents, your drinking water supply meets all drinking water standards established by the State Water Resources Control Board, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

CONSERVATION MATTERS!

***Do your part by following the City of Reedley conservation ordinance and by practicing water conservation inside and outside of your home or business!
Together, we can make a difference!***

"City of Reedley Water Conservation Ordinance"

City of Reedley 2020 Water Quality Report

The City of Reedley water department welcomes this yearly opportunity to communicate our commitment to delivering quality water to our customers. Your ground water is supplied from 7 wells in your local area. Public involvement and communication pertaining to water quality or water conservation is always welcome. City of Reedley council meetings are held regularly on the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at 1733 Ninth St. Reedley, CA 93654

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. La Ciudad de Reedley está obligado a informar a todos nuestros residentes sobre la calidad del agua. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta o necesita información adicional, por favor llame al (559) 637-4200 ext. 214.



In 2020, the total water produced was 1,639 million gallons!

We monitor for more than 100 constituents, and must meet close to 90 regulations for water safety and quality. Those standards are among the worlds most stringent. Our water supplies are tested every day. Tap water undergoes far more frequent testing than bottled water. Tap water protects us against the threat of fire, and the infrastructure needs constant attention to keep life-saving water flowing at the right pressure, 24/7, without fail. Our water bills pay to keep the water system strong, reliable and there for us whenever we turn it on!

All source waters used for drinking water are required to be assessed for vulnerability to possible contaminants. In January of 2002 and October of 2009, source water assessments were conducted for the City of Reedley Wells. Area wells are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide application, storage and transfer areas. Area wells are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants NOT detected in the water supply: Low-density septic systems, sewer collection systems and agricultural /irrigation. These assessments are on file at the Water Department and you may request a copy of the summaries. For more information, contact John Ornellas, Water System Supervisor, (559)-637-4200 ext. 267.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential use.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.” Additional information on bottled water is available on the California Department of Public Health website (<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CEH/DFDCS/Pages/FDBPrograms/FoodSafetyProgram/Water.aspx>)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- ◆ **AL: Regulatory Action Level.** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ◆ **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. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ◆ **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 are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- ◆ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ◆ **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- ◆ **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 Environmental Protection Agency.
- ◆ **PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards.** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- ◆ **SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards.** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- ◆ **TT: Treatment Technique.** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ◆ **NA:** not applicable. **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **NS:** no standard or not regulated **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units **pCi/l:** Picocuries per liter
- ◆ **ppb:** parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million **ppt:** parts per trillion **ppq:** parts per quadrillion **ug/l:** micrograms per liter

Microbiological Constituents	No. of Detections out of over 499 Routine Samples taken	No. of Months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present					
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal waste
<i>E. coli</i> are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water <i>may</i> be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.					

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the new rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

Lead and Copper	90 th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 30 samples collected September 2018	ND	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 30 samples collected September 2018	0.17	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Number of schools that requested Lead Sampling in 2020 = 0 (Schools may request Lead Testing)

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 Reedley 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Constituent (and reporting units)	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) 6/28/18 4/11/19; 6/29/20; 9/3/20	21.90	3.4-27	none	NA	Generally found in ground water(a)
Hardness (ppm) 6/28/18 4/11/19;6/29/20; 9/3/20	106.83	28 –150	none	NA	Generally found in ground water(a)
Chloride (ppm) 6/28/18 4/11/19;6/29/20; 9/3/20	11.77	1.1 - 30	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits(a)
Specific Conductance (us/cm) 6/29/20; 9/3/20;9/4/20;10/7/20	304.83	79-420	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water(a)
TDS (ppm)6/28/18 4/11/19;6/29/20; 9/3/20	215.33	62-280	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits(a)
Sulfate (804)mg/l 6/28/18; 4/11/19;6/29/20; 9/3/20	9.75	2.3-16	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes (a)

(a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

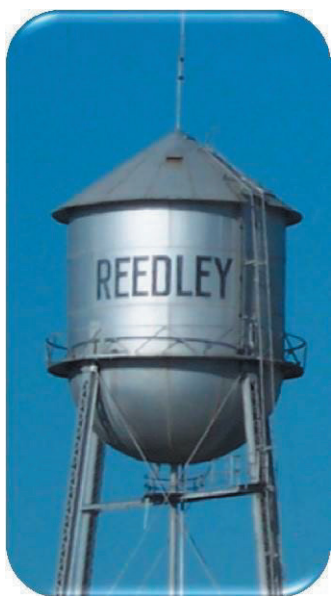
Radium 228: Some people who drink water containing radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Constituent (and reporting units)	Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ug/l) 6/28/18; 4/11/19;6/29/20; 9/3/20	2.8	0.0-3	10	1.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Radium 228 (pCi/L) 1/28/10;6/8/06;2/26/15	.74	ND-1	2	.19	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Fluoride (mg/l) 6/28/18; 4/11/19; 6/29/20; 9/3/20	0.16	.11-0.17	2	1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l) 9/3/20;10/26/20; 12/29/20	3.27	0-5.3	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) 8/29/12; 8/12/15;9/4/20;12/2/20	1.2	ND-4	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)(ng/l) 8/12/15;6/29/20; 9/3/20; 9/4/20; 10/26/20	32.17	ND-120	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit
Chlorine (mg/l) Weekly 2020	0.96	0.6-1.9	4.0	4.0	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethans](ppb) 5/13/20	0.0	0.0-0.0	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5(ppb) 5/13/20	0.0	0-0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
1,2,3, Trichloropropane RAW WATER-Wells-Wells 5A;6A;10;11;12 (1,2,3-TCP ug/l) 11/5/20; 11/6/20; 12/2/20 RAW WATER –Pre-Filter– Well #13 & #14 (1,2,3-TCP ug/l) 12/29/20 FILTERED WATER – Well #13 & #14 (1,2,3-TCP ug/l) 11/05/2020; 12/29/20	0.78 31.5 0.00	0-1.6 20.00 0.0-0.0	5.00 5.00 5.00	0.70 0.70 0.70	Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites' used as cleaning and maintenance solvent paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent; byproduct during the production of other compounds and pesticides. Some people who use water containing 1,2,3- trichloropropane in excess of the notification level or PHG over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Note: Detected chemical results must be included in the CCR^(a). Inclusion of the notification level and health effects language for levels above the notification level is only recommended not required.

Additional Information and Explanations

About Nitrate (NO₃): Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.



💧 SAVE OUR WATER! 💧

💧 DO YOUR PART TO CONSERVE 💧

Preserve our precious water resources by following our Water Conservation Ordinance and practicing water saving tips!

Please visit:

<https://reedley.ca.gov/download/urgent-water-ordinance/?wpdmdl=7579&refresh=5ef298718b27a1592957041>

Or stop by City Hall to view the current Water Conservation Ordinance.

WATER CONSERVATION RESTRICTION HIGHLIGHTS:

- A. Approved Water Conservation Restriction Level. Notwithstanding any other provision(s) of the Municipal Code, at least one of the following four (4) levels of water conservation restrictions shall apply at all times. The selected level shall be determined by resolution of the City Council based upon a recommendation by the Public Works Director. The current level and any change in level shall be communicated to the public by reasonable means to insure compliance, including but not limited to posting on the City's website, publishing in a local newspaper, and notice included in water bills. All persons using water supplied by the City of Reedley shall comply with the following mandatory conservation measures as imposed by the City Council.
- B. Level 1 Water Conservation Restrictions. During the time in which Level 1 restrictions are imposed the following mandatory conservation measures shall apply:
1. **Waste of Water Prohibition:** The following uses of water are defined as "waste of water" and are hereby prohibited except as otherwise authorized.
 - a. The use of water which allows excess water to run off to a gutter, ditch, or drain. Every water user is deemed to have his water distribution lines and facilities under his control at all times and to know the manner and extent of his water use and excess runoff.
 - b. The excessive use, loss, or escape of water through breaks, leaks or malfunctions in the water user's plumbing or distribution facilities for any period of time after such escape of water should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of forty eight (48) hours after discovery is a reasonable time within which to correct such a leak or break.
 - c. The washing of vehicles, building exteriors, sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, or other paved areas without the use of a positive shutoff nozzle on the hose, which results in excessive runoff.
 2. **Landscape Irrigation:**
 - a. **Installation of Lawn Sprinkling Systems:** Lawn sprinkling system/devices shall be properly designed, installed, maintained and operated to prevent overuse of water.
 - b. **Modifying Duration of Watering:** The "water customer" shall modify watering duration and frequency schedules so that the sprinkler's application does not exceed the irrigated area's absorption rate and generate surface runoff.
 - c. **Hours of Irrigation:** All outdoor irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, plants, trees, shrubs, or other greenscape areas shall occur only between the hours of twelve o'clock (12:00) midnight and eight o'clock (8:00) a.m., and between eight o'clock (8:00) p.m. and twelve o'clock midnight on designated days as listed in subsections 4 and 5 of this section. During the winter watering schedule, (see subsection 5 of this section) water customers may water anytime during the designated day.

- d. Summer Watering Schedule (April 2 through October 30): All dwellings or establishments with even numbered street addresses (addresses ending with 0, 2, 4, 6, 8) shall water only on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Dwellings or establishments with odd numbered addresses (addresses ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9) shall water only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. There shall be no watering on Mondays.
 - e. Winter Watering Schedule (November 1 through April 1): All dwellings or establishments shall water only on Wednesday or Sunday. Specific irrigation times shall not be enforced. During rain events, water customers should turn automatic sprinkler timers off or place them on pause.
3. Exceptions:
- a. A written application for exception to subsections of this section shall be submitted to the Public Works Director. Exemptions may be granted if:
 - (1) Compliance with this section would cause unnecessary and undue hardship to the applicant, including, but not limited to, adverse economic impacts such as loss of production or jobs; or
 - (2) Compliance with this section would cause a condition adversely affecting the health, sanitation, fire protection, or safety of the applicant or the public.
 - b. Commercial nurseries, public parks, cemeteries, and schools are exempt from subsections B.2. (c)- (e) of this section but will be requested to curtail all nonessential water use.

No outdoor watering allowed within 48 hours after a measurable rain event.

- D. **Enforcement; Penalties.** It is one of the objectives of the City Council of the City of Reedley that the citizens of Reedley are encouraged to voluntarily comply with this section. Therefore, in furtherance of said objective, the enforcement of this section shall be as follows:
1. **First Violation:** A verbal warning of such violation shall be issued by Public Works Department personnel or a designated official of the City of Reedley. Documentation shall be noted on the work order or complaint form retained by the City.
 2. **Second Violation:** A written notice of such violation shall be issued by Public Works Department personnel or a designated official of the City of Reedley the Police Department personnel.
 3. **Third Violation:** A written notice of such violation accompanied by an administrative citation and fine of \$200.00 in accordance with Section 1-12-8(A) of the Municipal Code.
 4. **Fourth and Subsequent Violations:** A written notice of such violation accompanied by an administrative citation and fine of \$500.00 in accordance with Section 1-12-8(A) of the Municipal Code.
 5. **Fifth and Subsequent Violations:** A written notice of such violation accompanied by an administrative citation and fine of \$1,000.00 in accordance with Section 1-12-8(A) of the Municipal Code. Additionally, the notice may require termination of all water service to the customer. Water service termination shall be at the discretion of the Public Works Director. Restoration of water service after termination shall be at the discretion of the Public Works Director. Restoration of water service after termination shall be contingent on an agreement by the customer to adhere to the provisions of this section. Any and all costs incurred by the City to enforce termination of water service for shall be billed to and paid by the water customer.
 6. **Determination of Number of Violations.** Violations of any provisions of this Section within any twelve (12) month period shall be deemed a next violation in the progressive violation schedule described above.

TIPS TO CONSERVE WATER!



IN THE KITCHEN:



RUN DISHWASHER ONLY WHEN FULL



INSTALL A HIGH EFFICIENCY DISHWASHER



INSTALL AERATORS ON FAUCETS TO REDUCE FLOW TO LESS THAN 1 GALLON PER MINUTE



IN THE BATHROOM:



INSTALL A HIGH EFFICIENCY (HE) TOILET



INSTALL LOW FLOW SHOWER HEADS



IN THE LAUNDRY ROOM:



USE WASHING MACHINE FOR FULL LOADS ONLY!



INSTALL A HIGH EFFICIENCY (HE) CLOTHES WASHER



AROUND THE HOUSE:



REPAIR ANY LEAKS AS SOON AS THEY HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED



REPAIR LEAKING TOILETS AND DRIPPING FAUCETS



IN THE YARD:



INSTALL LOW FLOW IRRIGATION HEADS AND TIPS





CHECK ALL IRRIGATION FITTINGS AND HEADS FOR LEAKS



ROUTINELY MONITOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM OPERATION-CHECK OVERSPRAY, KEEP THE WATER WHERE IT BELONGS

MORE RESOURCES FOR WATER SAVING TIPS!

 <http://www.ca.gov/drought/>  www.waterboards.ca.gov  www.saveourh2o.org  www.Saveourwater.com 

 http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/index.shtml 

 wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/  <http://www.h2ouse.org/tour/index.cfm>  

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/docs/water_conservation_tips.pdf  

http://www.reedley.com/reedley_updates/Urgency%20Ordinance.pdf 