

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

1078 DOGWOOD ROAD, SUITE 103, HEBER, CA 92249

OFFICE HOURS
MONDAY - FRIDAY 8:00AM TO 4:30PM
(CLOSED 12:00PM TO 1:00PM)

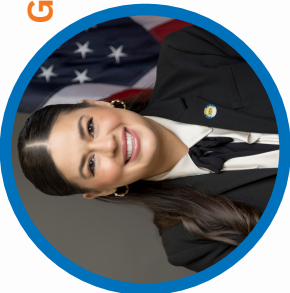
HPUD OFFICE PHONE: (760) 482-2440
EMERGENCY AFTER-HOURS PHONE: (760) 353-0457
RECREATION CENTER PHONE: (760) 425-0112
WWW.HEBER.CA.GOV

GENERAL MANAGER

MADELINE DESSERT MARTINEZ

PHONE: (760) 482-2440

EMAIL: MDESSERT@HEBER.CA.GOV



INTRODUCTION

Heber Public Utility District (HPUD) is pleased to send you our annual Water Quality Report, which provides a summary of last year's water quality for our customers. We test the drinking water for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data. HPUD vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we endeavor to provide water that meets all standards. We strive to provide our customers with accurate information about their water. The Heber Public Utility District Board of Directors meets every third Thursday of the month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at 1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 104 Heber, CA. The public is welcome to attend.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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TERM 2024-2028



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GLOSSARY

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 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 (USEPA).

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.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA): This is the average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

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.

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

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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

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 E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 pictogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

YOUR WATER SOURCE

Heber Public Utility District water supply is purchased from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). The water is from the Colorado River and delivered to our treatment plant through a pipeline connecting to the Central Main and Dogwood Canal. The 2020 Title 22 Source Water Quality Analysis and Joint Monitoring Program was completed by the Imperial Irrigation District on behalf of the Imperial Valley's Joint Watershed Monitoring Program. A copy is available at the HPUD office for your review. For information regarding specific water quality for your neighborhood or if you have any questions regarding this report, please call or write to the Water Treatment Plant.

Attn: Francisco Rodriguez
Chief Operator
1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 103
Heber, CA 92249
Telephone: 760-482-2440

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- **Shut off the tap while brushing teeth:** After you wet your brush, turn off the water and rinse briefly, you will need only one-half gallon of water. A running tap uses up to 10 gallons. Use the wet and rinse method for washing hands and face, or shaving.
- **Prevent and repair leaks:** Leaky faucets can waste hundreds of gallons of water overnight. Repair the leak with a new washer and prevent leaks by checking all faucet washers at least once per year.
- **Check your toilet for leaks:** by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If it shows up in the bowl, replace the flapper.
- **Adjust the sprinklers:** so only the grass is watered, not the sidewalk or street.
- **Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.**

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

TABLES

Table 1 shows the treatment technique. Tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 list all of 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 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, are 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.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Favor de comunicarse Heber Public Utility District a (760) 482-2440 para asistirlo en español.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique - Conventional Filtration	
Turbidity Performance Standards (b) must be met through the water treatment process. (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 of the filtered water must: 1-Be less than or equal to .25 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
Lowest monthly % of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1	100%
Highest Single turbidity measurement during the year.	0.3
Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements	0

GENERAL WATER INFORMATION

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Coliform	0	NONE	MORE THAN 1 SAMPLE IN A MONTH WITH A DETECTION	0	NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	# of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	TYPICAL SOURCE
LEAD (PPB)	7/21/2022 TO 7/29/2022	20	NOT DETECTED	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER (PPM)	7/21/2022 TO 7/29/2022	20	0.12	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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). 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). 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. Two Heber schools requested their water be tested for lead. The tests results showed NO lead detected in Heber school's water.

The Heber Public Utility District 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 (1-800-426-4701) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Una copia de este documento está disponible en inglés y en español en nuestra página de internet: www.heber.ca.gov

POTENTIAL IMPURITIES IN YOUR 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. 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 uses.

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.

Table 4 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING SODIUM AND HARDNESS IN UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Sodium (mg/L)	10/24/2024	110	NONE	NONE	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring.
Hardness (mg/L)	10/30/2024	330	NONE	NONE	Sum of Polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS SECONDARY UNTREATED WATER

Chemical or Constituent	Level Detected October 2024	Units	Notification Level
Total Alkalinity	140	mg/l	NA
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	170	mg/l	NA
pH	7.9	pH Units	NA
Boron (B)	180	ug/l	1 ppm
Calcium (Ca)	87	mg/l	NA
Magnesium (Mg)	28	mg/l	NA
Potassium (K)	5.3	mg/l	NA
Sodium (Na)	110	mg/l	NA
Vanadium (V)	3.2	ug/l	NA

Table 6 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS						
Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit)	Sample Dates Four Quarters	Highest 2020 LRAA or 4 quarter Average	Range Detected	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	Quarterly	66	47.7-82.0	80	N/A	By products when chlorine and organics come in contact.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	Quarterly	40	22.9-54.6	60	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

Table 7 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - NOT FOUND IN TREATED						
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	TYPICAL SOURCE
Aluminum (Al) (ppb)	4 SAMPLES IN 2024	163.8	51-420	200	NS	Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Iron (Fe) (ppb)	4 SAMPLES IN 2024	147.5	140-450	300	NS	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste.
Chemical or Constituent (Reporting Units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Apparent Color (color units)	7/27/2024	40	15	Naturally occuring organic materials		
Odor Threshold (TON)	7/27/2024	1	3	Naturally occuring organic materials		
Turbidity	7/27/2024	22	5			
Chloride (Cl) (mg/L)	10/17/2024	130	500	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia		
Specific Conductance (e.C.) (umhos/cm)	10/17/2024	1200	1600	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Arsenic (As) (ug/L)	10/17/2024	2.3	10	Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer		
Barium (Ba) (ug/L)	10/17/2024	140	1000	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience an increase in blood pressure		
Flouride (F) (mg/L)	10/17/2024	0.34	2	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the state MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth		
Sulfate (SO4) (mg/L)	10/17/2024	290	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Filterable Residue/TDS (mg/L)	10/17/2024	710	100	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
MANGANESE (Mg) (ug/l)	10/17/2024	20	50	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		