# 2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

## City of Delano – Prepared May 2025

This brochure is a report to consumers regarding the drinking water quality provided by the City of Delano. Included is an explanation of where our water comes from, the results of water quality testing and information on how to interpret this data. We share the results with you, so that you may have confidence in the quality of our drinking water.
We test the water quality for many constituents as required by both State and Federal Regulations. This report gives the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through-December 31, 2024.

Last year, we conducted more than 3,000 tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected one of these contaminants at a level higher than the State allows although the average was still below the MCL. At that time our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the table 7 for Violations on page 9 of this report.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse con el departamento del Agua de la Ciudad a 661-721-3350 para asistirlo en español.**
**Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Public Works Water Division o tumawag sa 661-721-3350 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.**

The City of Delano water system is supplied entirely with groundwater from aquifers beneath the city. There are fourteen wells supplying the water system (Well #32 and Well #35 are inactive). Source Locations are:

Well #20 – 22nd & Kalibo
Well #22 – 5th &Randolph
Well #24 – 20th & Flores
Well #25 – Schuster & S. Randolph
Well #26 – Browning and Poplar
Well #29 – Veneto & Primavera (On Standby)
Well #30 – County Line & Randolph
Well #31 – Diaz & Channa
Well #33 – 20th & Trenton
Well #34 – Stradley & Woollomes
Well #38 – S99 & County Line (On Standby)
Well #39 – 21st & Albany
Well #40 – N. Kern State Prison
Well #41 – Morris and S. Belmont

**Drinking Water Assessment Information**
A source water assessment was conducted for the City of Delano water supply wells in February 2015. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminates detected in the water supply:

- Fertilizer / Pesticide / Herbicide Applications

The water sources are also considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with the detected contaminants:

- Automobile Repair Shops and Gas Stations
- Machine Shops
- Photo Processing / Printing/Dry Cleaners

**For more information contact:**
Department of Public Works, 725 S. Lexington Street, Delano, CA 93215. Telephone (661) 721-3350.

**Terms used in this Report**

**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.

**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 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**: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

**NA**: not applicable

**ND**: not detectable at testing limit

**mg/L**: milligrams per liter or parts per million (ppm)

**µg/L**: micrograms per liter or parts per billion (ppb)

**ng/L**: nanograms per liter or parts per trillion (ppt)

**pg/L**: picogram per liter or parts per quadrillion (ppq)

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

**<**: less than

**The City Council meets on the first and third Monday of each month at 5:30 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers located at 1015 Eleventh Avenue.**

**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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**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 by-products 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.

**Some segments of the population may have increased vulnerability to drinking water contaminants:**

- 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. EPA/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 on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.
- Arsenic is known to cause cancer in humans. Arsenic also may cause other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. The City of Delano Water System meets the EPA arsenic drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). However, you should know that EPA's MCL for arsenic balances the scientific community's understanding of arsenic-related health effects and the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The highest concentration of arsenic found in 2024 was 14 ppb per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)].
- Even though The City of Delano Water System meets the EPA nitrate drinking water standard, also known as a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), if you are caring for an infant and using tap water to prepare formula, you may want to use alternate sources of water or ask for advice from your health care provider. Nitrate levels above 10 ppm pose a particularly high health concern for infants under 6 months of age and can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms of serious illness include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin, known as "blue baby syndrome." Nitrate levels in drinking water can increase for short periods of time due to high levels of rainfall or agricultural activity, therefore we test for nitrate monthly and yearly where applicable. The highest level for nitrate found during 2024 was 8.2 ppm per § 141.153(d)(4)(iv)].
- 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 Delano 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 the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water 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, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Delano Public works at (661) 721-3350. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the STATE Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 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 Department 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.

CITY OF DELANO WATER QUALITY TABLES

(For Explanation of Violations, See End of Tables)

**TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF MICROBACTERIA**

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (STATE Total Coliform Rule) | 1 | 0 | 5% of monthly samples are positive = 3 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli* (STATE Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli* (FEDERAL Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *Giardia lamblia*, Viruses, Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC), Bacteria, *Legionella, Cryptosporidium* | HPC=3 Others = NA | HPC=3 Others = NA | TT | HPC=NA; Others = (0) | Naturally present in the environment |

(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*.

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of samples collected | 90th percentile level detected | No. sites exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (µg/L) | 2023 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (mg/L) | 2023 | 48 | 0.010 | 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 | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sodium (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | none | none | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | none | none | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic (µg/L) | 2024 | 5.44 | 0-14 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| Aluminum (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 6 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 2024 | NA | NA | 7 | 7 | Internal corrosion of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 2 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Beryllium (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 0.04 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories |
| Chromium 6 (µg/L) | 2024 | 3.84 | 0.06-8.50 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 150 | 150 | Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha Particle Activity (pCi/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Mercury [Inorganic] (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland |
| Nickel (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N) | 2024 | 0.98 | 0-1.87 | 10 | 10 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (mg/L) (as Nitrogen, N) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 1 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 6 | 1 | Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid 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. |
| Selenium (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| Thallium (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 2 | 0.1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| TTHMs (µg/L) (Total Trihalomethanes) | 2024 | 13.31 | 0 – 37 | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Sum of Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (µg/L) | 2024 | 3.5 | 0 – 14 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (mg/L) | 2024 | 2.12 | 1.33 – 2.98 | 4 as $Cl_2$ | 4 as $Cl_2$ | Drinking water for disinfectant added for treatment |
| Dibromochloropropane [DBCP] (ng/L) | 2024 | 10 | 0-80 | 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 |
| Ethylene Dibromide [EDB] (ng/L) | 2024 | 0 | NA | 50 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; underground gas tank leaks; banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops |
| Radium (pCi/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | | | |
| Strontium-90 (pCi/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 8 | 0.35 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Tritium (pCi/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 20,000 | 400 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L0 | 2024 | NA | NA | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane [1,2,3-TCP] (ng/L)[2] | 2024 | 0 | 0-0.270 | 5 | 0.7 | 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. |
| 2,4-D (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 70 | 20 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops, range land, lawns, and aquatic weeds |
| 2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 50 | 3 | Residue of banned herbicide |
| Acrylamide | 2024 | NA | NA | TT | (0) | Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment |
| Alachlor (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 2 | 4 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Atrazine (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.15 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops and along railroad and highway right-of-ways |
| Bentazon (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 18 | 200 | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on beans, peppers, corn, peanuts, rice and ornamental grasses |
| Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 200 | 7 | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution mains |
| Carbofuran (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 18 | 0.7 | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards |
| Chlordane (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 100 | 30 | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Dalapon (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 200 | 790 | Runoff from herbicide used on right-of-way, crops, and landscape maintenance |
| Di(2ethylhexyl) Adipate (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 400 | 200 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 4 | 12 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories; inert ingredient in pesticides |
| Dinoseb (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 7 | 14 | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans, vegetables and fruits |
| Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (pg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 30 | 0.05 | Emissions from waste incineration and other |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | combustion; discharge from chemical factories |
| Diquate (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 20 | 6 | Runoff from herbicide use for terrestrial and aquatic weeds |
| Endothall (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 100 | 94 | Runoff from herbicide used for terrestrial and aquatic weeds; defoliant |
| Epichlorohydrin | 2024 | NA | NA | TT | (0) | Discharge from Industrial chemical factories; impurity of some water treatment chemicals |
| Glyphosate (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 700 | 900 | Runoff from herbicide use |
| Heptachlor (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 10 | 8 | Residue of banned insecticide |
| Heptachlor Epoxide (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 10 | 6 | Breakdown of heptachlor |
| Hexachlorobenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.03 | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories; byproduct of chlorination reactions in wastewater |
| Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 50 | 2 | Discharge from chemical factories |
| Lindane (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 200 | 32 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens |
| Methoxychlor (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 30 | 0.09 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens |
| Molinate (Ordram) (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 20 | 2 | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice |
| Oxamyl (vydate) (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 50 | 26 | Runoff/leaching from insecticides used on field crops, fruits and ornamentals, especially apples, potatoes, and tomatoes |
| PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 90 | Runoff from landfills; discharge of waste chemicals |
| Pentachlorophenol (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.3 | Discharge from wood preserving factories; cotton and other insecticidal/herbicidal uses |
| Picloram (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 166 | Herbicide runoff |
| Simazine (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 4 | 4 | Herbicide runoff |
| Thiobencarb (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 70 | 42 | Runoff/leaching from herbicide used on rice |
| Toxaphene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 3 | 0.03 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle |
| Methoxychlor (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 30 | 0.09 | Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa and livestock |
| Benzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.15 | Discharge from plastics, dyes and nylon factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills |
| Carbon Tetrachloride (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 100 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 600 | 600 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 6 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 3 | Extraction and degreasing solvent; used in manufacture of |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | pharmaceuticals, stone, clay and glass products; fumigant |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 400 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 6 | 10 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 6 | 13 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 10 | 50 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; minor biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| Dichloromethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 4 | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories; insecticide |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 0.5 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories; primary component of some fumigants |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 200 | Runoff/leaching from nematocide used on crops |
| Ethylbenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 300 | 300 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; industrial chemical factories |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 13 | 13 | Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories |
| Monochlorobenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 70 | 70 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories and dry cleaning facilities |
| Styrene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 100 | 0.5 | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1 | 0.1 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; solvent used in production of TCE, pesticides, varnish and lacquers |
| Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 0.06 | Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser) |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 5 | Discharge from textile-finishing factories |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 200 | 1000 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 0.3 | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 | 1.7 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Toluene (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 150 | 150 | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; underground gas tank leaks |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 150 | 1300 | Discharge from industrial factories; degreasing solvent; propellant and refrigerant |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1.2 | 4 | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; dry-cleaning solvent; refrigerant |
| Vinyl Chloride (ng/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 | 50 | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories; biodegradation |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination |
| Xylenes (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1.750 | 1.8 | Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories; fuel solvent |

1: Per the SWRCB CCR Guidelines
2: The MCL for 1,2,3 TCP is 5 ppt. The City became complaint in the 2nd quarter of 2022 for TCP, and the States compliance order was lifted with the startup of the City's new TCP removal GAC treatment facility for wells 26, 30 and 33. The compliance point for these 3 wells is now the GAC Plant's treated effluent.

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Color (NTU) | 2024 | NA | NA | 15 Units | - | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Foaming Agents [MBAS] (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 µg/L | - | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Iron (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 300 µg/L | - | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |
| Manganese (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 50 µg/L | - | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 µg/L | - | Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge from petroleum and chemical factories |
| Odor-Threshold (NTU) | 2024 | NA | NA | 3 Units | - | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Silver (µg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 100 µg/L | - | Industrial discharges |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 Units | - | Soil Runoff |
| Zinc (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 5 mg/L | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 1000 mg/L | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 2024 | 484 | 321-734 | 1600 µS/cm | - | Substances from ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 mg/L | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 2024 | NA | NA | 500 mg/L | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lithium | 2024 | 4.23 | 0-21.1 | - | - | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |

| TABLE 7 – VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects** |
| Arsenic | 2 Detections above MCL | 1 week | | 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. See page 2 of this report for more information on health effects. |

| TABLE 8 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SAMPLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | **Total No. of Detections** | **Sample Dates** | **MCL [MRDL]** | **PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]** | **Typical Source of Contaninant** |
| E.coli | 0 | 2024 | 0 | (0) | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Enterococci | NA | NA | TT | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Coliphage | NA | NA | TT | NA | Human and animal fecal waste |

## Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of a Groundwater TT

No indicator-positive groundwater source samples detected.

| TABLE 9 – VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| None | | | | |

# CITY OF DELANO
# Water Conservation Measures

## Outside the Home:

1. Water lawn and plants before 8:00 a.m. to limit evaporation.
2. Plant drought-resistant trees and plants when installing new or replacing existing landscape.
3. Check sprinklers weekly for broken or misadjusted heads. Do not water non-landscaped areas such as sidewalks and driveways.
4. Add mulch and dig basins around plants to retain moisture.
5. Use a broom to clean sidewalks, driveways and gutters.
6. Always use a shut-off nozzle with a garden hose.
7. Wash cars with a pail of water instead of a hose, consider washing at a car wash where recycled water is used.
8. Install covers on swimming pools to help limit evaporation.

## Inside the Home:

1. Use dishwashers and washing machines with full loads only.
2. Repair leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets, and toilets, especially flush valves.
3. Install low flow devices on faucets and toilets.
4. Cool drinking water in refrigerator instead of running the tap for long periods.
5. Take shorter showers instead of long showers or baths.
6. Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth, shaving or washing your face.

## Water Conservation Extended

**This Ordinance does not affect indoor water usage.**

**The Ordinance reads:**

- "13.04.110 Mandatory Conservation Schedule: All customers, residents/businesses shall conserve water in accordance with the following schedule:
- **Even numbered addresses shall only water/irrigate outside of any building on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays**.
- **Odd numbered addresses shall only water/irrigate outside of any building on Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays**.
- No water for any propose outside any buildings shall be used by customers on Mondays.
- **DO NOT WATER** lawns, ground-cover, trees and shrubbery between the hours of eleven a.m. and six p.m. from May 1, to September 30th or during periods of high wind which exceeds 20 miles per hour.
- The wasting of water is prohibited.

The Ordinance includes limiting the use of water for vehicle washing and hosing down of cement areas in front or around structures.

**Thank you for your continued cooperation.**

**Please follow our water conservation ordinances. We all need to conserve this precious commodity.**

## WATER CONSERVATION IS SERIOUS BUSINESS!!!

# CIUDAD DE DELANO
# Medidas para Coservar el Agua

## Fuera de la Casa:

1. Riegue el césped y las plantas antes de las 8:00 AM para evitar la evaporación.
2. Plante árboles y plantas resistentes a sequía.
3. Revise las regaderas semanalmente para saber si hay cabezas quebradas o mal ajustadas. No riegue las áreas no-ajardinadas tales como aceras y calzadas.
4. Añada el pajote y cave alrededor de las plantas para conservar la humedad
5. Utilice una escoba para limpiar las aceras, las calzadas y el canal.
6. Utilice siempre una boquilla apagada con una manguera de jardín.
7. Lave los vehículos con un bote de agua en vez de una manguera, considere un lavado de carros donde se utiliza el agua reciclada.
8. Instale cubiertas en las piscinas para limitar la evaporación.

## Dentro de la Casa:

1. Utilice las maquinas lavaplatos y lavadora con las cargas llenas solamente.
2. Repare escapes en tubos, mangueras, grifos, y escusados, especialmente válvulas rasantes.
3. Instale los dispositivos del flujo bajo en los grifos y los escusados.
4. Use agua potable fresca en refrigerador en vez de correr la llave por largos periodos.
5. Tome baños más cortos evitando desperdicio de agua.
6. Apague el grifo mientras que cepilla sus dientes o se afeita.

## LA CONSERVACIÓN DE AGUA MANDATORIA ES EXTENDIDA

**(Esta ordenanza no afecta el uso de agua dentro de su casa)**

## La Ordenanza Dice:

- 13.04.110 Horario Obligatorio de Conservación de Agua: Todos los clientes, residentes, negocios conservarán el agua de acuerdo con el horario siguiente:
- **Las direcciones pares regarán/irrigan solamente el exterior de cualquier edificio el domingo, miércoles y viernes**.
- **Las direcciones con números impares regarán/irrigan solamente el exterior de cualquier edificio el sábado, martes, y jueves.**
- No se utilizará ninguna agua por ningún propósito al el exterior de cualquier edificio los lunes.
- **NO RIEGUE** los céspedes, árboles y arbustos entre las horas de 11 a.m. y 6 p.m. del 1 de Mayo al 30 de Septiembre o durante períodos de viento alto que excedan 20 millas por hora.
- El desperdicio del agua es prohibido

La ordenanza incluye la limitación del uso del agua para el lavado de vehículos y áreas de cemento en el frente o alrededor de estructuras

**Por favor siga nuestra ordenanza de no gastar agua. Tenemos que conservar esta materia preciosa.**

## LA CONSERVACION DE AGUA ES NEGOCIO SERIO!!!

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