Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name:	Chowchilla City Water Dept
Water System Number:	CA2010001

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 2nd, 2023 to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by:

Name: Mike Breashears	Title: Water System Supervisor
Signature:	Date: 6/6/2023
Phone number: 559 647-6597	blank

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- ☒ CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- ☐ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
  - ☒ Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.cityofchowchilla.org
  - ☒ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the 93610-service area.
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☒ Posted the CCR in public places: City of Chowchilla, Civic Center
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

- ☐ Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
- ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

☐ Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: www._____

☐ Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

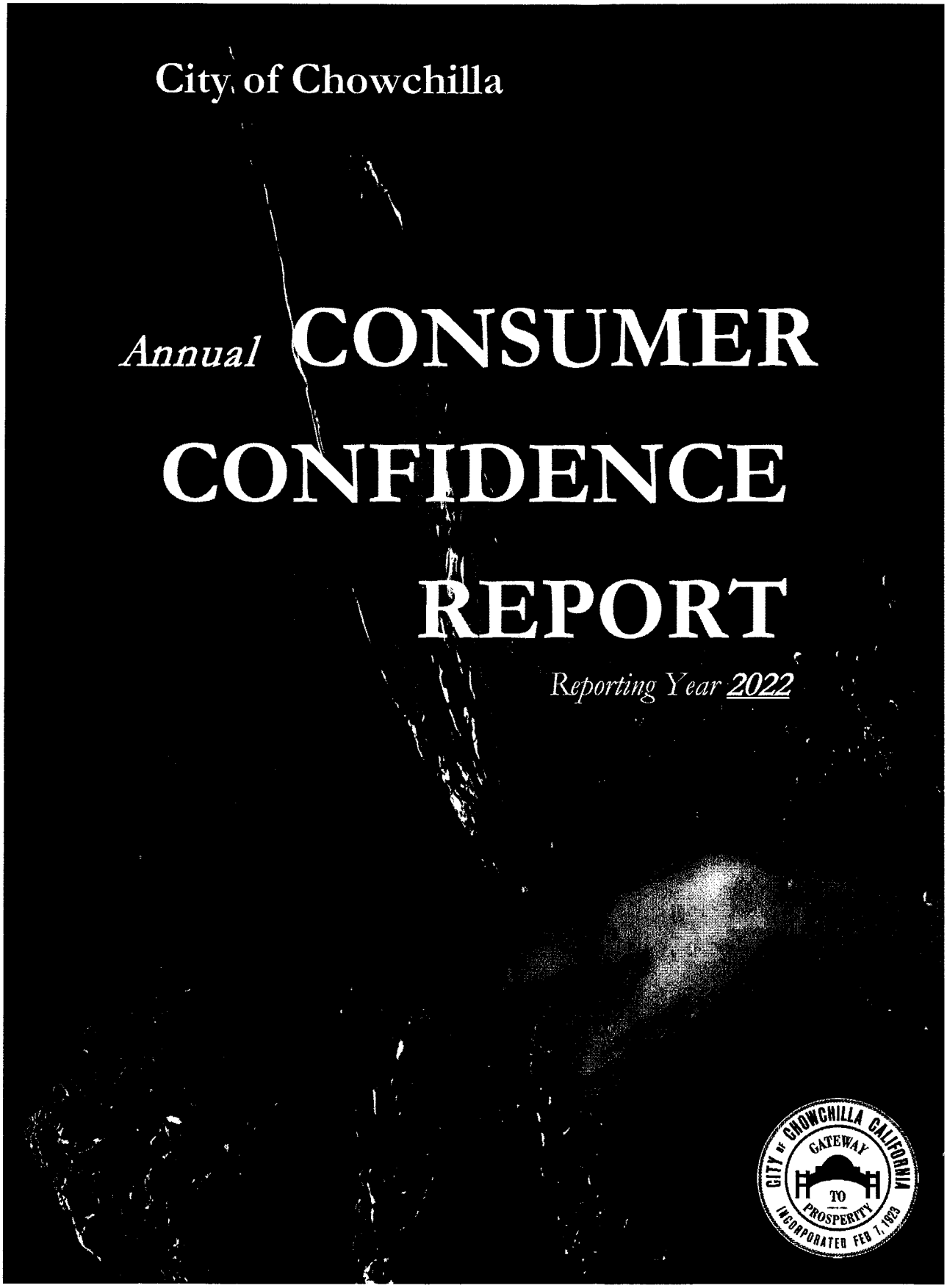
☐ Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

☐ *Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system's electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.

City of Chowchilla



Annual CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Reporting Year 2022

This report is available at the Chowchilla Civic Center and on the internet at www.CityOfChowchilla.org

Este reporte está disponible en Español en la oficina de la Ciudad de Chowchilla y por la internet, www.CityOfChowchilla.org

Your Water, Your Report

The City of Chowchilla presents our annual consumer confidence report (C.C.R) required by the California State Department of Health Services that summarizes the water quality sampling results from [redacted] for all of our water customers. We continually strive to enhance our water system delivery infrastructure and are committed to improving it to deliver you the best quality drinking water. The City spends significant time and expense to ensure you are provided with water that meets (is within drinking water standards) or exceeds (is better than) the standard for drinking water quality. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain committed to meeting the goals of source water protection, water conservation, and community education.

Questions?

Please remember that we are available to assist you. For more information about this report or any questions about your drinking water, please contact the City of Chowchilla Public Services Department at (559) 665-8615, ext. 789. You can also email us at PublicServices@CityOfChowchilla.org.

Community Participation

The City Council meets the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 4:00 pm at the Chowchilla Civic Center, 130 S. Second Street. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend these meetings.

Important Health Information

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

Health Effects of Inorganic Contaminants

Nitrate in drinking water levels above 10 ug/L is a health risk for infants or those under 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 serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above ten ug/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 pregnant, you should seek advice from your healthcare provider.

Constituents That Could Be in Water

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land's surface 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 human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 may be obtained by calling the U.S. E.P.A.'s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that could 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 minerals 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 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants can be naturally-occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

Well Water Treatment

Each well site has a chlorine pump metering chlorine dosage placed into the distribution system, approximately [redacted] parts per million.

Conserve For Our Future

Be conservative while watering outside; drip irrigation systems are a low-flow way to water landscape areas. Soaker hoses are a less expensive alternative, and they work well in narrow areas and odd-shaped beds and gardens to prevent over-spray from sprinklers. Rain shut-off devices prevent automatic sprinklers from turning on when it rains.

It is important to not allow water to run off lawns and landscaping or flow into the gutters; plus, sidewalks do not need water.

The Chowchilla City Council passed resolutions to modify the City Municipal Code to conserve water year-round. Everyone needs to know what these changes are and how they directly affect you. Essentially, the action regulates all outdoor use of water during restricted periods, including but not limited to automated irrigation systems, sprinklers, hand-held hose watering of lawns, landscape areas, and gardens, and the washing of driveways and sidewalks.

The City's Outdoor Water Use Program intends to encourage water conservation. Watering lawns, gardens, etc., with automated irrigation systems and sprinklers, is the #1 cause of water pressure problems in the community. Watering schedules are designed to help our customers meet the requirements of the City's water conservation ordinance. If everyone complied with their watering schedule, our water pressure problems would lessen, and we could conserve water for our future needs. Everyone is asked to help and follow the requirements of the Outdoor Water Use Program. The City of Chowchilla can issue Administrative Citations and assess penalty fines for watering violations per City Ordinance #13.04.215.

The City of Chowchilla's odd/even schedule allows:

- Even the number addresses to water on Tuesday and Saturday;
- Odd number addresses to water on Wednesday and Sunday;
- Schools, parks, and landscape medians are allowed to water on Monday and Friday;
- NO WATERING ALLOWED on Thursday:
- No mid-day watering is allowed between the times of 10 am and 7 pm.

Source Water Assessment

In accordance with the State of California Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection (DWSAP) Program, a source water assessment was conducted for the Chowchilla Municipal Water Division water system [redacted] The sources considered vulnerable from the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply include apartments, condominiums, high-density housing, parks, utility stations-maintenance areas, recreational areas-surface water source. Sources considered vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants in the water supply include automobile gas stations, historic gas stations, machine shops, and sewer collection systems.

Definitions

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary M.C.L.s are set as close to the P.G.H.s (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary M.C.L.s 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. E.P.A.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): M.C.L.s for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

P.H.G. (Public Health Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. P.H.G.s are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Vulnerability

[redacted]

Regulations require the City to take quarterly samples at well 10 to ensure the nitrates levels do not meet the maximum level of 10 ug/L. This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua, prtable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sampling Results

This table lists the drinking water contaminants that we tested for according to State drinking water requirements. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. In [redacted] the City of Chowchilla collected [redacted] bacteriological [redacted] samples. [redacted] samples collected were in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The State allows the City of Chowchilla to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. [redacted] collected from [redacted] groundwater source wells enumerated as #1A, #5A, #10, #11, and #14. Some of the following data, though representative, is more than one year old, with data that ranged from [redacted]

PRIMARY STANDARDS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AVERAGE DETECTED	UoM	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
Arsenic	10	N/A	N/D–2.63	0.46	ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium	1	2	0.11–0.35	0.18	mg/L	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as NO3]	10	10	0..67–5.0	[redacted]	ug/L	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloropropane [DBCP]	200	N/A	N/D–N/D	N/D	ug/L	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 [E.D.B.]	50	0.01	N/D–N/D	N/D	mg/L	Discharge from petroleum refineries, underground gas tank leaks, and banned nematocides that may still be present in soils due to runoff and leaching from grain and fruit crops.
SECONDARY STANDARDS	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AVERAGE DETECTED**	**UoM**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
Chloride	250	N/A	18-50	26.6	mg/L	Runoff /leaching from natural deposits, seawater influence
Iron	300	N/A	N/D–N/D	N/D	ug/L	Leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Odor	3	N/A	N/D–N/D	N/D	TON	Naturally occurring organic materials
pH [Laboratory]	6.5-8.5	N/A	7.5–8.0	7.8	Std. Units	
Specific Conductance	900	N/A	200-590	300	umho/cm	Substances that form ions when in water, seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids [T.D.S.]	500	N/A	180–380	224	mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	250	N/A	2.0–11	4	mg/L	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Lab Turbidity	5	N/A	N/D–0.23	0.118	NTU	Soil runoff
Total Chromium	50	N/A	N/D–N/D	N/D	ug/L	
GENERAL MINERALS	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AVERAGE DETECTED**	**UoM**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
Bicarbonate	N/A	N/A	67–200	96.8	mg/L	
Calcium	N/A	N/A	15-63	26.8	mg/L	
Copper	1300	80	90th percentile (60)	N/D	mg/L	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride	2	N/A	N/D–0.066	0.066	mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	15	<0.005	90th percentile 0.005	0.014	mg/L	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems, discharge from industrial manufacturers, erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	3.9-16	6.9	mg/L	
Potassium	N/A	N/A	4.0-5.9	4.58	mg/L	
Sodium	N/A	N/A	18–31	21	mg/L	
Total Alkalinity	N/A	N/A	67–200	96.8	mg/L	
Total Hardness [as CaCO3]	N/A	N/A	54–220	94.8	mg/L	
ORGANICS	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AVERAGE DETECTED**	**UoM**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
Bromoform	N/A	0.50	N/D–N/D	N/D	ug/L	
Tetrachloroethylene [PCE]	5	60	N/D-N/D	N/D	ug/L	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and auto shops (metal degreaser)
RADIOACTIVITY	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**RANGE LOW-HIGH**	**AVERAGE DETECTED**	**UoM**	**TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT**
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/L	N/A	1.04–5.48	2.1	pCi/L	Erosion of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	20 pCi/L	N/A	N/D–2.6	0.52	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

ABBREVIATION KEY

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
mg/L – Milligrams per Liter or parts per million
ug/L – Micrograms per Liter or parts per billion
UoM – Unit of Measurement
N/A – Not Applicable
pCi/L – Picocuries per Liter
N/D – Non-Detect
P.H.G. – Public Health Goal
AL – Action Level
umho/cm – Micromhos per Centimeter
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity
TON – Threshold odor number