


APPENDIX B: eCCR Certification Form (Suggested Format)

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: City of Dinuba
Water System Number: CA5410002

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on June 25, 2010 (date) 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: Ismael Hernandez
Signature: 
Title: Public Works Director
Phone Number: (559) 591-5924 Date: 9/30/20

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: http://dinuba.org/images/docs/forms/water_quality_report.pdf
 - Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - 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 (attach a list of locations)
 - 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: http://dinuba.org/images/docs/forms/water_quality_report.pdf
- 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.

On June 25, 2020 (mail confirmation attached) the City mailed a postcard (attached) to all water utility customers notifying them that the required 2019 Consumer Confidence Report was available for their review on the City's website and provided a link that would take them directly to the report. Customers were also given the option of requesting the report as a hard copy by mail by calling a number provided and making the request. The notice was sent in both English and Spanish. Given the covid-19 pandemic all City offices have been closed since March 2020. Therefore, this year there were no hard copies of the report available at the City offices as customary. However, Staff made sure to respond to all request for a hard copy of the report as soon as possible.

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
DINUBA

PWS ID# 5410002

City of Dinuba
Public Works Department
1088 E. Kamm Ave.
Dinuba, CA 93618

2019
Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o pregúntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

City Wells

The City of Dinuba currently has 8 active ground water wells 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The combined maximum capacity is 9,363 gallons per minute. When a well is out of compliance with State drinking water standards, it will no longer provide water to the City's water distribution system absent treatment. The City has removed some wells out of the system because of problems with chemical contamination (DBCP, MTBE and Nitrates). Two of these wells are now being used for irrigation. One other well is inactive, and the remaining wells have been destroyed.

Water System Storage

The water system consists of two elevated storage tanks, and a ground level storage tank with a combined capacity of 3.225 million gallons. Total water usage was 1,415 billion gallons for 2019.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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 of infections. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk in infections by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For Mandatory Watering Schedule

Go to: Dinuba.org for updates.

City Council meetings are the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month, at 405 E. El Monte Way, 6:30 p.m.

Dinuba's Water Quality

The City of Dinuba tests drinking water quality for all constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2019. Regulations require us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. 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.

Additional Information About 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish the same public health protection limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Substances that May be Present in Source Water Include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife, and wastewater treatment plants.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agriculture application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

The vulnerability of the City's water wells was conducted in July 2001, for wells No. 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 for Well No. 18 in June 2005, for Well No. 20 in May 2008 and for Well No. 19 November 2013. The assessment gathered all known past and present activity in the vicinity of each well. The report identifies possible sources of contamination.

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

- Automobile-repair shops, body shops, gas stations, illegal activities/unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems, septic systems, agricultural drainage, agricultural, and irrigation wells.

The water wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Known contaminant plumes and irrigated crops.

All reports are available for viewing at our Public Works Department, 1088 E. Kamm Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ismael Hernandez, Public Works Director at (559) 591-5924.

We encourage our customers to help in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our water resources from contamination.

For more info about contaminants & potential health effects call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

For More Info

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Test Results

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Substance (Units)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Bacteria and Health Effects
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. No coliforms were found in any samples.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Monitoring of these substances is regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (ppb)	2017	1000	2000	45.3	ND – 69.0	No	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppb)	2017	2000	1000	100	130 – 170	No	Erosion of natural deposits discharged from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) For additional information see MCL: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/chromium6	2017	10 MCL withdrawn on Sept. 11, 2017.	0.02	1.9	1.4 – 2.5	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm) Note: Monitoring frequency is an average of quarterly and annual samples.	2019	10 (as) N	10 (as) N	4.4	3.6–5.6	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS Note: DBCP monitoring frequency is an average of monthly and annual samples. Monthly Sampling for 123 Trichloropropane initiated by City of Dinuba. Monitoring frequency quarterly effective January 2018.

Dibromochloropropane (ppt) (DBCP)	2019	200	0	63	ND – 110	No	Banned pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and fruit trees.
123 Trichloropropane (ppt)	2019	MCL 5 Effective date 12/14/17	0.7	0.4	ND–0.0012	No	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.

RADIOLOGICAL Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 9 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Uranium (pCi/L)	2008–2010	20	0.43	0.3	ND – 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2011–2018	15	0	0.7	ND – 1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM 30 HOMES IN THE SERVICE AREA

Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years; next sample is 2019.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90th Percentile Level Detected	Homes Above AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	0.3	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2019	15	0.2	0.01	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrates in Drinking Water

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 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 10 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DETECTION RESIDUALS Note: Frequency for Chlorine Residual is weekly

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2019	80	N/A	1.1	ND–2.2	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	N/A	ND	ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Sample Collection Locations ST2S2 – Water Tower 2 ST2S4 – College (Vicinity of Water Tower 1)							
Disinfection Residuals							
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2019	4	4	0.28	0.17–0.56	No	The amount of free and/or available chlorine remaining in distribution lines after contact time.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020.

INORGANIC Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	Results	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	1500	253.8	180 – 330	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2017	600	26.3	6.1 – 48	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (ppb)	2019	300	234	ND – 770	No	
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	600	11.3	5.7 – 28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2017	2200	400	250 – 540	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Turbidity (units)	2017	0.5	0.33	ND – 1.5	No	Soil runoff.
P.H. (Std. Units)	2017		8.0	8.0 – 8.1	No	Inherent characteristic of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2017	None	38.4	26 – 56	No	The salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring from the erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (ppm)	2017	None	120.5	68 – 190	No	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, usually naturally occurring. Generally magnesium and calcium.

UCMR4

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	Level Detected (Average)	Range (Low-High)	Typical Sources
Bromide (ppb)	2019	84	62–110	Naturally present in the environment.

Definitions:

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 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).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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 of the MCL levels.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

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

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

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

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

Umhos/cm: Measure of conductivity.

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 which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT AVAILABLE

Starting July 1, 2020 you will be able to view the City of Dinuba's Annual Water Quality report online at:

http://dinuba.org/images/docs/forms/Water_Quality_Report.pdf

This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water.

Please call (559) 591-5924 if you would like a paper report delivered to your home.

INFORME ANUAL DE CALIDAD DE AGUA

A partir del 1 de julio 2020 estará disponible el informe anual de la calidad de agua por internet en el siguiente sitio:

http://dinuba.org/images/docs/forms/Water_Quality_Report.pdf

Este informe contiene información importante en cuanto al origen y la calidad de su agua potable.

Por favor llame al (559) 591-5924 si desea tener una copia impresa del informe.

City of
DINUBA



PWS ID# 5410002

City of
DINUBA

2019
Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report

Available Online

City of Dinuba
1088 E. Kamm Ave.
Dinuba, CA 93618

Company Detail

Company Name	WILLIAMS PRINTING AND OFFICE SUPPLY
Address	1033 BRAGG BLVD FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28302-4511
Contact Name	DAVID HAUGHN
Phone Number	(910)323-2220
Profit Indicator	P

PS Form 3607R - Mailing Transaction Receipt

Account Holder Account Number	2701119
Account Holder Permit Number	387
Account Holder Permit Type	PI
Account Holder CRID	19784015
Post Office of Permit	FAYETTEVILLE NC 28302-9621
Post Office of Mailing	FAYETTEVILLE NC 28302-9621
Post Office of Permit Cost Center	362680-0253
Post Office of Mailing Cost Center	362680-0253
Mailing Agent Name	WILLIAMS PRINTING AND OFFICE SUPPLY
Mailing Agent CRID	19784015
Mail Owner Name	CITY OF DINUBA
Mail Owner CRID	13256809
JOB ID	AQCFSAW
Customer Reference ID	062420
CAPS Transaction Number	N/A
Class of Mail	USPS Marketing Mail
Processing Category	Letters
Postage Statement ID	384697576
Mailing Group ID	273274568
Mailer's Mailing Date	06/24/2020
Mailer Declared Total Pieces	5,918 pcs.
Mailer Declared Total Weight	73.9750 lbs.
Mailer Declared Weight of a single-piece	0.0125 lbs.
USPS Determined Total Pieces	5,918 pcs.
USPS Determined Total Weight	73.9750 lbs.
USPS Determined Weight of a single-piece	0.0125 lbs.
Total Number of Containers	5
Total Adjusted Postage	\$ 1,515.01
Payment Date and Time	06/25/2020 14:08
Payment Transaction Number	202017713082422M1
Adjustment Transaction Number	
Mailer Figures Adjusted?	No
Person authorizing adjustment	
Name	
Phone Number	
Acceptance Site Mailer ID	
Clerk Initials	CLJ
Mail Arrival Date and Time	06/25/2020 14:03