

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TONYVILLE SYSTEM
LINDSAY-STRATHMORE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

*We test the drinking water quality for many 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 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source comes from surface water and one groundwater well. Our surface water comes from the Friant Kern Canal. The well water is chlorinated. Surface water treatment is by conventional filtration with chlorination.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells and surface water source of the Lindsay Strathmore Irrigation District water system in February 2003. Typically, the District uses groundwater as a source of supply to augment the surface water supply during the summer months with high demand and to meet systems needs when the Friant-Kern Canal (Canal) is shut down for maintenance and repair. The period of time that the system relies only on groundwater, during maintenance of the Canal, is short and, therefore, the customer's exposure to the contaminants is for a short period. In 2019, the water supply consisted of surface water. The water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer, pesticide and/or herbicide applications. The water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: automobile gas stations; septic systems – low density; sewer collection systems; agricultural/irrigation wells; and wastewater treatment plants and disposal facilities. A sanitary survey report for the Friant-Kern Canal water supply has also been completed. An update to this report is scheduled for completion in 2020. A copy of the complete assessment and sanitary survey report may be viewed at: Lindsay Strathmore Irrigation District, 23260 Round Valley Road, Lindsay, CA 93247. If you would like a summary of the assessment and sanitary survey sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Scott Edwards, Assistant Manager, at 559/562-2581.

We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 1:30 p.m., at the District office located at 23260 Round Valley Road, Lindsay, California.

The following are definitions of some of the 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 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.

Variations 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.

N/A: Not applicable

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 picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about constituents, contaminant levels and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1/800/426-4791 or their website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>.

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 and 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1/800/426-4791.

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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 (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation 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 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/safewater/lead>.

The tables below and on the following page lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent samplings for the constituent. The presence of these constituents in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The DDW requires us to monitor for certain constituents less than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are therefore more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES				
Treatment Technique	Turbidity Performance Standards (TPS)	Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met TPS	Number of Months in Violation	Highest single turbidity measurement during the year
Conventional Filtration Treatment with Chlorination	Turbidity of the filtered water must: Be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.	100%	0	0.86
<i>Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.</i>				

TEST RESULTS (A)							
Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	MCLG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2018	5	2	15	ND	0	N/A (No schools served by District)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2018	5	0.3	1.3	0.055	0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (B)						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (C)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	2011	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)			2011	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (C)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	9/11/19	5.9	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	9/11/19	1.6	N/A	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (D)					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (C)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride	500	9/11/19	1	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	9/11/19	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	3	9/11/19	1.2	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	9/11/19	20	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	9/11/19	20	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	9/11/19	0.65	N/A	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES						
Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (E) (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	2/7/19	ND	N/A	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.

Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sample Date	Running Annual Average	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	2019	94.3	41.2 to 162.6(F)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	2019	54.1(G)	16.9 to 94.65(G)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	N/A	[4]	2019	1.0	N/A	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or stomach discomfort.

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors

Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	MCL	MCLG	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Source Water	TT	N/A	1.4 to 2.5	Various natural and manmade sources
Treated Water	TT	N/A	0.88 to 2.5	Various natural and manmade sources

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water required detection level for this constituent.
- (C) The weighted average reflects the quantity of water provided from each source of supply, be it groundwater (wells) and/or surface water along with the representative concentration for a particular constituent.
- (D) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: No constituents were found at levels exceeding the Secondary MCLs. These MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water.
- (E) ABOUT 1,2,3-TCP: Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. 1,2,3-TCP had a notification level (NL) of 5 ppt until December 14, 2017, when the MCL of 5 ppt became effective. 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 your drinking water meets health standards.
- (F) ABOUT TTHM: The Tonyville System was in violation of the State Water Resources Control Board – division of Drinking Water (DDW) Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (D/DBP) Rule during all four quarters of 2019 due to exceedance of the MCL for the locational running annual average (LRAA) associated with total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Quarterly sampling and public notification are in place. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (G) ABOUT HAA5: The Tonyville System was in violation of the DDW Stage 2 D/DBP Rule during three quarters of 2019 due to exceedance of the MCL for the LRAA associated with Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Quarterly sampling and public notification are in place. Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.