

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TONYVILLE SYSTEM

LINDSAY-STRAITHMORE 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, 2024 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 groundwater wells. 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 any contaminants is for a short period. In 2024, the water supply consisted mostly of surface water, with some groundwater in January. The well 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 was completed in 2019. 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. Craig Wallace, General 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, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TT) for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting 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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

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.

Constituents that may be present in source water to contamination levels 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 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 byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 (State Water Board/DDW) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 State Water Board/DDW allows 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.	98.1%	0	0.317
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.				

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminants			MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Water Supply (Distribution System)	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation			
E. coli	(In the year) 1	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Water Source (Surface Water and Groundwater Wells)	Total No. of detections	Sample Dates (of Detections)			
E. coli (b)	(In the year) N/A (b)	Not Applicable	0	0	Human and animal fecal waste
(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.					
(b) Sampling for E.coli at each groundwater source occurs if a detection occurs in the water distribution system when a groundwater source is in use.					
E. Coli/Fecal Coliform: E. coli/Fecal coliforms are bacteria whose presence indicate that water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.					
Total Coliform: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present.					
The District collects 1 sample each month in the water supply (distribution) system. Routine sampling in February, 2024 was E. Coli positive. The District issued a Boil Water Notice on February 19, 2024. Repeat samples collected February 20, 2024 were E. Coli negative. The Boil Water Notice was lifted February 23, 2024. Since the District was using surface water during this period, groundwater source sampling was not required.					

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024	14	8.7 to 180	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2023/2024	5	2.6 to 96	Generally found in ground and surface water

TEST RESULTS (A)						
Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	PHG	Action Level	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2021	20	0.2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2021	20	0.3	1.3	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in water service lines and in home plumbing. The Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from the water system, but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. The Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District has completed an inventory of the water service lines and has not identified any lead service lines in the water system. The service line inventory is publicly available at the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District, 23260 Round Valley Drive, Lindsay, CA 93247.

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. If present, lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children.

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, including:

- Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flushing your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes;
- Using only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water;
- Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 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.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the Lindsay-Strathmore Irrigation District at 559-562-2581. Additional 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>.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	2023/2024	0.07	ND TO 0.67	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	2023/2024	2.3	ND to 11 (D)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1	2	2023/2024	0.10	ND to 0.11	Discharges of oil drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Total (ppb)	50	(100)	2023/2024	11	ND to 36	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Hexavalent) (ppb)	10	20	2024	0.39	ND to 11.0 (E)	Erosion of natural deposits; transformation of naturally occurring trivalent chromium to hexavalent chromium by natural processes and human activities such as discharges from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	0.3	2023/2024	0.005	ND to 0.007	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	1	2023/2024	0.02	ND to 0.25	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2023/2024	0.5	0.23 to 9.9 (F)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb)	6	1	2021/2024	0.8	ND to 11 (G)	Contamination from industrial operations

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2020/2023	2.3	2.23 to 4.99	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2002/2023	0.9	0.7 to 6.9	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	2023/2024	0.07	ND to 0.67 (H)	Erosion of natural deposits; residuals from some surface water treatment processes
Chloride (ppm)	500	2023/2024	4	1.1 to 90	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	2023/2024	6	5 to 35 (H)	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ppb)	500	2020/2024	61	ND to 62	Municipal and industrial discharges
Iron (ppm)	0.3	2023/2024	0.18	0.04 to 4.7 (H)	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	50	2023/2024	30	ND to 360 (H)	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	2023/2024	1	ND to 1	Naturally occurring organic deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	2023/2024	396	12 to 790	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	2023/2024	1.4	ND to 31	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	2023/2024	24	11 to 440	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	2023/2024	2.0	1 to 41 (H)	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (I) (ppt)	5	0.7	2020/2024	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 Byproduct Precursors					
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Source Water (mg/L)	TT	N/A	2024	<0.20 to 1.9	Various natural and manmade sources
Treated Water (mg/L)	TT	N/A	2024	<0.20 to 1.5	Various natural and manmade sources

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	2024	28.5	11.4 to 45.2	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	2024	33.5	6.9 to 56.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm)	[4.0]	N/A	[4]	2024	1.0	1.0 to 1.1	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.

VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT OR MONITORING REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Violation	Explanation	Duration	Action Taken to Correct Violation	Health Effects Language
Monitoring Reporting Requirements	Lead and Copper – The District did not complete testing for lead and copper tap sampling	2022 through 2024	The District is aware of the missing tests not taken in 2024 for the 3 year test requirement. The District will be taking the required sampling the summer of 2025.	Long term exposure to high levels of Lead can cause damage to brain, red blood cells, and kidneys, especially for young children and pregnant women. Long term exposure to Copper can cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver or kidney damage, and complications of Wilson's disease in genetically predisposed people.

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) 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.
- (C) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) required detection level for this constituent.
- (D) **ABOUT ARSENIC:** While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water (DDW) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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.
- (E) **ABOUT HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM:** Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- (F) **ABOUT NITRATE:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L (as N) 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 as N that are 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.
- (G) **ABOUT PERCHLORATE:** Perchlorate has been shown to interfere with uptake of iodide by the thyroid gland and to thereby reduce the production of thyroid hormones, leading to adverse effects associated with inadequate hormone levels. Thyroid hormones are needed for normal prenatal growth and development of the fetus, as well as for normal growth and development in the infant and child. In adults, thyroid hormones are needed for normal metabolism and mental function.
- (H) **ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS:** Aluminum, Color, Iron, Manganese and Turbidity were found at levels exceeding the Secondary MCLs. The MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor or appearance of drinking water. The elevated levels are typically due to leaching of natural deposits and/or soil erosion. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. The District uses convention filtration water treatment and disinfection of its water supply to address turbidity.
- (I) **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.

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 <https://www.epa.gov/dwreqinfo/drinking-water-regulations>.

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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Por favor hable con alguien que lo pueda traducir.

Lead and Copper Tap Sampling Monitoring Requirements **Not Met for LSID-Tonyville Water System**

Our water system failed to monitor as required for a drinking water monitoring standard during a 3-year monitoring cycle from 2022 through 2024, and therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, our customers have a right to know what you should do, what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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. During the from 2022 to 2024 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper tap sampling and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last month, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Lead and Copper tap sampling	5 samples every 3 years	None	Between June 1 and September 30, 2024	Between June 1 and September 30, 2025

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

Required samples were not collected within the monitoring period. The District has scheduled the required sampling to be completed by September 30, 2025.

For more information, contact Water System Contact: Craig Wallace (559) 562-2581 at 23260 Round Valley Drive, Lindsay, CA 93297.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by LSID-Tonyville, System No. 5410007. Date distributed: May, 2025.

First Class Mail
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PAID
 Permit # 165
 Lindsay, CA
 93247

Lindsay-Strathmore
 Irrigation District
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