

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SPRINGVILLE PUBLIC UTILITY 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, 2021 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 excellent 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 is from the Tule River. The District completed upgrades in 2019 to the Surface Water Treatment Plant serving the District to allow the facility to be in compliance with the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. The upgraded Plant is now in full operation. A permanent alternative Tule River supply diversion facility has also been constructed and put into operation in 2019.

A source water assessment was conducted for the surface water source of the Springville Public Utility District water system in February 2003. The water source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: recent burn areas; recreational areas; and septic systems – low density. The District also completed a sanitary survey report which was updated in 2014. A copy of the complete assessment and survey report may be viewed at: Springville Public Utility District, 35559 Hwy 190, Springville, CA 93265. If you would like a summary of the assessment or survey report sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Jim Peacher, Chief Plant Operator at 559/539-2869.

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 on the 2nd Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m., at the Springville Public Utility District office located at 35559 Hwy 190, in Springville.

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 picogram per liter (pg/L)

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

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 (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. Springville Public Utility 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 list 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 the TPS | 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. | 96.3% | 0.423 |
| * Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indicator of filtration performance. Filtration which meets performance standards is demonstrated by meeting turbidity requirements. | | | |

| SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of detections | No. of months in violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contamination |
| E. coli (Revised Total Coliform Rule) | (In the year) 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | (In a month) 0 | 0 (b) | 1 positive monthly sample (b) | 0 | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | (In the year) 0 | 0 (c) | (c) | None | 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) In 2021, the Total Coliform Bacteria standard changed. Between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021, two or more positive monthly samples represents a violation of the MCL. Beginning July 1, 2021, two or more positive monthly samples triggers a TT assessment. (c) Beginning July 1, 2021, the Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective. Between January 1, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the MCL criteria listed in Note (a) was enforced for Fecal Coliform and E. coli. | | | | | |
| 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 2 samples each month. | | | | | |

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) (2019) | 10 | 2 | 15 | ND | 0 | 1 (Completed in 2019) | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) (2019) | 10 | 0.3 | 1.3 | ND | 0 | N/A | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

| Constituent | MCL | PHG [MCLG] | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Typical Source of Contamination |
|----------------|------|------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| Hardness (ppm) | None | None | 8/24/21 | 120 | Generally found in ground and surface water |
| Sodium (ppm) | None | None | 8/24/21 | 26 | Generally found in ground and surface water |

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Constituent | MCL | PHG [MCLG] | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Typical Source of Contamination |
|----------------|-----|------------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 1 | 0.6 | 8/24/21 | ND | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| Barium (ppm) | 1 | 2 | 8/24/21 | 0.25 | Discharges of oil drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2 | 1 | 8/24/21 | 0.18 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

| Constituent | MCL | Sample Date | Average Level Detected | Typical Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm) | 500 | 8/24/21 | 11.0 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (Units) | 15 | 8/24/21 | 10 | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Manganese (ppb) | 50 | 8/24/21 | ND | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor---Threshold (Units) | 3 | 8/24/21 | ND | Naturally-occurring organic materials |
| Specific Conductance (µS/cm) | 1600 | 8/24/21 | 360 | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 500 | 8/24/21 | 4.1 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm) | 1000 | 8/24/21 | 220 | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity (Units) | 5 | 8/24/21 | 0.35 | Soil runoff |

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 |
|---|------------|-----|--------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| THM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 80 | N/A | N/A | 2021 | 22.2 to 27.6 | 15.2 to 39.1(B) | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids](ppb) | 60 | N/A | N/A | 2021 | 20.7 to 25.0 | 16.3 to 32.1 (C) | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine as Cl ₂ (ppm) | [4.0] | N/A | [4] | 2021 | 1.25 | 0.74 to 1.69 | 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 |

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent. ND – Non-detect.
- (B) ABOUT TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs): Some people who drink water containing Total 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.
- (C) ABOUT HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5s): Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids 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 <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

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