

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

IVANHOE 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, 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 2 active groundwater wells, Well Nos. 4 and 8. Due to high levels of nitrate, water from Well Nos. 2 and 7 are used only for non-potable purposes. Well No. 6 is offline due to the high level of 1,2,3-TCP. Well Nos. 1 and 5 were abandoned in 2018. The District has applied for funding through the State Water Resource Control Board – Division of Drinking Water for the installation of pipelines and a well. Utilizing grant funds, a test well has been completed for Well No. 9. Utilizing the same source of funds, the design for Well No. 9, providing equipment for the well and a pipeline connecting the well to the existing distribution system has been completed, submitted to the State and approved. The District is pursuing the completion of a funding application and associating funding agreement for construction.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply wells of the Ivanhoe Public Utility District water system in February 2003. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer, pesticide and/or herbicide applications. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: chemical and/or petroleum processing and/or storage; metal plating and/or finishing and/or fabricating; historic gas stations; automobile gas stations; sewer collection systems; and agricultural and/or irrigation wells. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at Ivanhoe Public Utility District, 15859 Azalea Avenue, Ivanhoe, CA 93235. If you would like a summary of the assessment sent to you, please contact Refugio Gallegos, Chief Operator, at 559/798-0512.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Refugio Gallegos, General Manager, at the Ivanhoe Public Utility District at 559/798-0512. 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 1st Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m., at the District Office Building located at 15859 Azalea Avenue in Ivanhoe.

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.

Variances 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 that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture 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, 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. Ivanhoe 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(s) 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.

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	20	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) 2018	20	0.3	1.3	0.083	0	N/A	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	N/A	2014/2017	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2005/2014	1.2	ND to 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	2017	124	78 to 170	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	2017	27	20 to 34	Generally found in ground and surface water

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent	MCL [AL]	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	9/13/17	0.15	0.13 to 0.17	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2019	4.3	2.7 to 8.2 (C)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Constituent	MCL	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	9/13/17	14.1	6.2 to 22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (μ S/cm)	1600	2017/2018	410	340 to 480	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	9/13/17	17.3	9.6 to 25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	9/13/17	225	160 to 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	9/13/17	0.14	0.11 to 0.17	Soil runoff

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	2019	5	ND to 6 (D)	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.

(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 (DDW) required detection level for this constituent.

(C) **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.

(D) **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.

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.

Ivanhoe Public Utility District
P. O. Box A
Ivanhoe, CA 93235

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