

2024 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, 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 two (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 has completed the funding agreement for construction. Construction on Well No. 9 will begin in 2025.

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, General Manager, 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, 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** that 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 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 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(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 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 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) 0	0	(a)	0	Human and animal fecal waste
Water Source (Groundwater Wells)	Total No. of detections	Sample Dates (of Detections)			
E. coli	(In the year) Not Applicable (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) Water Source sampling is not required unless the water source/distribution system experiences a total coliform-positive sample.

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 4 to 7 samples each month in the water supply (distribution) system.

TEST RESULTS (A)

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Hardness (ppm)	None	None	4/19/2023	121	92 to 150	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	None	None	4/19/2023	26	20 to 31	Generally found in ground and surface water

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	2017/2023	1.0	0.64 to <1.5 (ND)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20	0.43	2005/2014	1.2	ND to 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	5 (Combined Radium)	0.019	2006/2017	1.0	0.46 to 1.51	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	PHG	Action Level	90 th percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2024	20	0.2	15	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2024	20	0.3	1.3	0.067	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 Ivanhoe Public Utility 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 Ivanhoe Public Utility 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 Ivanhoe Public Utility District, 15859 Azalea Avenue in Ivanhoe.

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 Ivanhoe Public Utility District at 559-798-0512. 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

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppb)	1000	600	4/19/2023	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	4	4/19/2023	2.1	ND to 2.2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	1	2	4/19/2023	0.038	ND to 0.066	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (CrVI) (ppb)	10	20	11/14/2024	1.2	0.72 to 1.3 (C)	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
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	4/19/2023	0.14	0.12 to 0.16	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	2024	4.2	3.1 to 5.8 (D)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES

Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	2024	3.0	ND to 6.2 (E)	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.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD					
Constituent	MCL	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range (B)	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	4/19/2023	15.1	8.1 to 22	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	300	4/19/2023	105	ND to 110	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	4/19/2023	375	290 to 460	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	4/19/2023	21	16 to 25	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	4/19/2023	235	180 to 290	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	4/19/23	2.6	0.75 to 4.4	Soil runoff

- (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 State Water Board/DDW required detection level for this constituent.
- (C) 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
- (D) 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.
- (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.

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/dwreginfo/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.

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