

**Consumer Confidence Report  
Certification Form**  
(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at  
[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml))

Water System Name: Terra Bella Irrigation District

Water System Number: 54-10-013 and 54-10-038

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6-5-20 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified by: Name: Albert Smith  
Signature: [Signature]  
Title: Operations Superintendent  
Phone Number: (559) 535-4414 Date: 6-10-20

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www.\_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
  - ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
  - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
  - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
  - ☒ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
  - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www.\_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.

# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report TERRA BELLA 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. Over the past year, our source water came from the Friant Kern Canal only and was not supplemented with groundwater wells. Treatment of the canal water supply consists of conventional filtration using dual media gravity filters followed by chlorination.

A source water assessment was conducted for the Wells 84, 50, 72, 76, 77, 80 and 85 in March 2003 and for Well 87 in March 2014. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: fertilizer, pesticide/ herbicide application; septic systems – low density. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: grazing; septic systems – low density; septic systems – high density; lumber processing and manufacturing; automobile – gas stations; sewer collection systems; historic gas stations; 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: Terra Bella Irrigation District, 24790 Avenue 95, Terra Bella, CA 93270. If you would like a summary of the assessment or sanitary survey report sent to you or if you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Albert Smith, Operations Superintendent, 559/535-4414.

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 Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m., at the office of the Terra Bella Irrigation District located at 24790 Avenue 95 in Terra Bella.

## 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, 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. Terra Bella 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 pages 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 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.	100%	0.292

\*\* 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
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment

**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. 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.

**TEST RESULTS (A)**

Lead and Copper Rule	No. of samples collected	MCLG	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile level detected	No. Sites Exceeding Action Level	Number of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2017	10	2	15	ND	0	3 (Completed in 2019)	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2017	10	0.3	1.3	0.16	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	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 PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

Constituent	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Average Level Detected	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	9/11/19	ND	N/A	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	500	9/11/19	1.0	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	9/11/19	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor	3	9/11/19	1.2	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance ( $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ )	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**

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG [MCLG]	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (C)	Range	Likely Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (A) (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	9/11/19	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.

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	52.1 to 52.6	52.1 to 69(D)	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	N/A	N/A	2018	34.9 to 35.7	32.9 to 38.7(E)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine as CL2 (ppm)	[4.0]	N/A	[4]	2019	0.50	0.40 to 0.70	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.

**TTHM/HAA5:** Actions were continued in 2019 by the District to maintain compliance with the regulatory Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) requirements throughout 2019.

# Treated

## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS

Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	MCL	MCLG	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Source Water (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.4 to 3.0	Various natural and manmade sources
Treated Water (ppm)	TT	N/A	1.1 to 1.9	Various natural and manmade sources

- (A) Results reported due to regulatory requirement or detection of a constituent.
- (B) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: Secondary MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor or appearance of drinking water. The elevated levels are typically naturally occurring.
- (C) 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.
- (D) ABOUT TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMs): 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.
- (E) 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.