

2025 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, 2025 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 District groundwater to you over the past year. Over the past year, our source water came from the Friant Kern Canal. Wells were not used in 2025. 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 50, 72, 76, 77, 80, 84 and 85 in March 2003 for Well 86 in April 2006 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 was completed in 2019. 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, 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.

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 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. US 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.

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	1	0.6	7/7/2025	0.06	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0.004	7/7/2025	2.2	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppb)	1000	2000	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (Hexavalent) (ppb)	10	0.02	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	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	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (ppm)	10	10	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD (D)					
Constituent	MCL	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	7/7/2025	1.1	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (Units)	15	2025	7	5 to 10	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	300	7/7/2025	89	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	50	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor (Units)	3	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	7/7/2025	29	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1000	7/7/2025	32	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	5	7/7/2025	1.1	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppb)	5000	7/7/2025	ND	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Constituent	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Average Level Detected (B)	Range	Typical Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	15	(0)	7/7/2025	1.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES & HERBICIDES						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Weighted Average Level Detected (B)	Range (C)	Typical Source of Contamination
Trichloropropane (E) (1,2,3-TCP) (ppt)	5	0.7	7/7/2025	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 BYPRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	MCL [MRDL]	PHG	MCLG [MRDLG]	Sample Date	Running Annual Average	Range (C)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TTHM	80	N/A	N/A	2025	49.1 to 52.8	35.1 to 71.1	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Disinfection Byproduct Precursors					
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Range	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Source Water (ppm)	TT	N/A	2025	0.96 to 2.8	Various natural and manmade sources
Treated Water (ppm)	TT	N/A	2025	0.89 to 1.8	Various natural and manmade sources

- (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. Surface water was the only source of water supply in 2025.
- (C) Results reported include amounts that are less than the State Water Resource Control Board Division of Drinking Water (State Water Board/DDW) required detection level for this constituent.
- (D) ABOUT SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS: The MCLs are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste and odor or appearance of drinking water and/or the staining of plumbing fixtures, such as tubs and sinks, and clothing while washing. The detected 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.
- (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.
- (F) 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.
- (G) 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 <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.