

## 2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: City of HuronReport Date: 6/28/2019

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 to December 31, 2018 and may include earlier monitoring data.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse City of Huron Water a 559 945-2348 para asistirlo en español.**

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 [City of Huron] 以获得中文的帮助: 559 945-2241

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig.

Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa City of Huro] o tumawag sa 559 945-2241 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ [City of Huron] tại [559 945-2241] để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau City of Huron ntawm 559 945-2241 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Surface WaterName & general location of source(s): California Aqueduct near Huron, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The San Luis Canal has a capacity of 13,000 cfm and is a branch of the California Aqueduct running through the Central Valley (approximately from the O'Neil Forebay to the end of the Wetlands Water District area). The San Luis Canal receives water from the O'Neil Forebay, which is filled by via the California Aqueduct from the American, Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers through the Sacramento Delta. Water is pumped from the O'Neil Forebay into the San Luis Reservoir for storage, Delta-Mendota canal water and storm water runoff from the watersheds around the Forebay and San Luis Reservoir also enter the Forebay. The Forebay is fully recreational and is heavily used during the summer months. The Aqueduct is exposed to significant storm drainage.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

First and third Wednesdays of the month at City Hall, located at 36311 S Lassen Ave., Huron, CA at 6:00 pm.

For more information, contact: Dennis LonghoferPhone: (775) 781-6758

### 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 (U.S. EPA).

**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.

**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:** Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) 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

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| <p><b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):</b> MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.</p> | <p>total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.</p> <p><b>ND:</b> not detectable at testing limit</p> <p><b>ppm:</b> parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)</p> <p><b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)</p> <p><b>ppt:</b> parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p> <p><b>ppq:</b> parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)</p> <p><b>pCi/L:</b> picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)</p> |
|--|--|

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) 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.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

| TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA |                           |                            |  |      |                                      |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|
| Microbiological Contaminants<br>(complete if bacteria detected)       | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL  | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria           |
| Total Coliform Bacteria<br>(state Total Coliform Rule)                | (In a mo.)<br>3           | 2                          | 1 positive monthly sample  | 0    | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i><br>(state Total Coliform Rule)       | (In the year)<br>1        | 0                          | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive | 0    | Human and animal fecal waste         |
| <i>E. coli</i><br>(federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)               | (In the year)<br>1        | 0                          | (a)  | 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*.

**TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER**

| Lead and Copper<br>(complete if lead or copper<br>detected in the last sample set) | Sample<br>Date | No. of<br>Samples<br>Collected | 90 <sup>th</sup><br>Percentile<br>Level<br>Detected | No. Sites<br>Exceeding<br>AL | AL  | PHG | No. of Schools<br>Requesting<br>Lead Sampling | Typical Source of<br>Contaminant  |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Lead (ppb)   | 4/17/2017      | 9                              | <1.0  | 0                            | 15  | 0.2 | 3   | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb)   | 8/17/2016      | 20                             | ND  | 0                            | 15  | 0.2 | Not applicable (N/A)                          | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm)   | 8/17/2016      | 20                             | 0.330   | 0                            | 1.3 | 0.3 | N/A   | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives               |

**TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample<br>Date | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Detections | MCL     | PHG<br>(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant  |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm)                                     | 3/6/2018       | 53                | N/A                    | None    | None          | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring   |
| Hardness (ppm)                                   | 3/6/2018       | 97                | N/A                    | None    | None          | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring                                   |
| pH (su)  | 3/6/2018       | 8.05              | N/A                    | 6.5-8.5 | N/A           | pH value is an approximate number between 0 and 14 that indicates whether a solution is acidic (pH < 7), basic (pH > 7) or neither (pH = 7) [neutral]. |

**TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample<br>Date | Level<br>Detected | Range of<br>Detections | MCL<br>[MRDL] | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Arsenic (ppb)                                    | 3/6/2018       | 2.2               | N/A                    | 10            | (0)                      | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass & electronic production waste.                                   |
| Barium (ppb)                                     | 3/6/2018       | 33                | N/A                    | 2000          | (2000)                   | Discharge from drilling waste and metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits.                                       |
| Fluoride (ppm)                                   | 3/6/2018       | 0.066             | N/A                    | 2.0           | N/A                      | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm)                                    | 3/6/2018       | 0.34              | N/A                    | 10            | (10)                     | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; and erosion of natural deposits.                                  |

**TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample<br>Date | Level Detected | Range of<br>Detections | SMCL | PHG<br>(MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant   |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|------|---------------|---|
| Chloride (ppm)                                   | 3/6/2018       | 74             | N/A                    | 250  | N/A           | Erosion of natural deposits; seawater influence.  |
| Color (cu)                                       | 3/6/2018       | 10             | N/A                    | 15   | N/A           | Caused by decaying leaves, plants, organic matter, copper, iron and manganese.              |
| Manganese (ppb)                                  | 3/6/2018       | 21             | N/A                    | 50   | N/A           | Occurs naturally as a mineral from sediment and rocks or from mining and industrial wastes. |

|                              |          |     |     |     |     |   |
|------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Odor (ou)                    | 3/6/2018 | 2.0 | N/A | 3   | N/A | Caused by organic or non-organic contaminants that originate from municipal or industrial wastes discharges or natural sources. |
| Sulfate (ppm)                | 3/6/2018 | 27  | N/A | 250 | N/A | Elevated concentrations may result from saltwater intrusion, mineral dissolution, and domestic or industrial wastes.            |
| Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 3/6/2018 | 260 | N/A | 500 | N/A | Erosion from natural deposits and runoff.   |

**TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

| Chemical or Constituent<br>(and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Notification Level | Health Effects Language |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| None   |             |                |                     |                    |                         |

### Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. **City of Huron** 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 do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

### Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

| VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Violation   | Explanation   | Duration  | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation  | Health Effects Language  |
| Disinfection Byproduct Precursors above drinking water standards.         | Our water system recently failed a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation. | Ongoing until new water treatment plant is constructed which is anticipated for 2020. | The City has approved the funding and is undergoing the necessary engineering study and upgrading of the water treatment plant for the disinfections treatment process, which will remove DBP precursors. | This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience |

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|--|---|--|--|---|
|  | <p>We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Compliance with the total trihalomethanes (TTHM) maximum contaminant level (MCL) is based on the average concentration of four consecutive quarterly samples (or the running annual average). The standard for TTHMs is 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Testing results we received on December 2018 show that our system exceeds the TTHM MCL. The average level of TTHMs over the last year was 0.128 mg/L.</p> |  |  | <p>liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</p> |
|--|---|--|--|---|

**For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water**

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING  
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

| Microbiological Contaminants<br>(complete if fecal-indicator detected) | Total No. of<br>Detections | Sample Dates | MCL<br>[MRDL] | PHG<br>(MCLG)<br>[MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i>   | N/A                        | N/A          | 0             | (0)                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |
| Enterococci  | N/A                        | N/A          | TT            | N/A                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |
| Coliphage  | N/A                        | N/A          | TT            | N/A                      | Human and animal fecal waste  |

**Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples,  
Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT**

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| <b>SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE</b> |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| <b>SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES</b>              |
|   |
|   |
| <b>VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT</b>  |

| TT Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
|--------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
|              |             |          |  |                         |
|              |             |          |  |                         |

**For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water**

| TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES                                    |   |
|--|---|
| Treatment Technique <sup>(a)</sup><br>(Type of approved filtration technology used)                      |   |
| Turbidity Performance Standards <sup>(b)</sup><br>(that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:<br>1 – Be less than or equal to <u>0.3</u> NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.<br>2 – Not exceed <u>1.0</u> NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.<br>3 – Not exceed <u>3.0</u> NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.                      | 100%  |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year   | 0.18 NTU  |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements   | 0   |

- (a) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

| VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT |             |          |  |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|--|-------------------------|
| TT Violation                    | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects Language |
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**Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption**

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**Summary Information for Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule  
Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Requirements**

**Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment Requirement not Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct 0 Level 1 assessment(s). Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

During the past year 0 Level 2 assessments were required to be completed for our water system. 0 Level 2 assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

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**Level 2 Assessment Requirement Due to an *E. coli* MCL Violation**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. We found *E. coli* bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

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