

City of
DINUBA

PWS ID# 5410002



City of Dinuba
Public Works Department
1088 E. Kamm Ave.
Dinuba, CA 93618

2018
Annual Drinking
Water Quality
Report

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúscalo o pregúntele a alguien que lo entienda bien.

City Wells

The City of Dinuba currently has 8 active ground water wells 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20. The combined maximum capacity is 9,363 gallons per minute. When a well is out of compliance with State drinking water standards, it will no longer provide water to the City's water distribution system absent treatment. The City has removed some wells out of the system because of problems with chemical contamination (DBCP, MTBE and Nitrates). Two of these wells are now being used for irrigation. One other well is inactive, and the remaining wells have been destroyed.

Water System Storage

The water system consists of two elevated storage tanks, and a ground level storage tank with a combined capacity of 3.225 million gallons. Total water usage was 1,489 billion gallons for 2018.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

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

For Mandatory Watering Schedule

Go to: Dinuba.org for updates.

City Council meetings are the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month, at 405 E. El Monte Way, 6:30 p.m.

Dinuba's Water Quality

The City of Dinuba tests drinking water quality for all constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1- December 31, 2018. Regulations require us to monitor for certain contaminants less frequently because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. 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 water poses a health risk.

Additional Information About Your Water

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.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish the same public health protection limits for contaminants in bottled water.

Substances that May be Present in Source Water Include:

- Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife, and wastewater treatment plants.
- Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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, agriculture application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

The vulnerability of the City's water wells was conducted in July 2001, for wells No. 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 for Well No. 18 in June 2005, for Well No. 20 in May 2008 and for Well No. 19 November 2013. The assessment gathered all known past and present activity in the vicinity of each well. The report identifies possible sources of contamination.

The water wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

- Automobile- repair shops, body shops, gas stations, illegal activities/ unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems, septic systems, agricultural drainage, agricultural, and irrigation wells.

The water wells are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply:

- Known contaminant plumes and irrigated crops.

All reports are available for viewing at our Public Works Department, 1088 E. Kamm Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ismael Hernandez, Public Works Director at (559) 591-5924.

We encourage our customers to help in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our water resources from contamination.

For more info about contaminants & potential health effects call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

For More Info

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Test Results

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Substance (Units)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Sources of Bacteria and Health Effects
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. No coliforms were found in any samples.

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Monitoring of these substances is regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)

INORGANIC CHEMICALS Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (ppb)	2017	1000	2000	45.3	ND – 69.0	No	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppb)	2017	2000	1000	100	130 – 170	No	Erosion of natural deposits discharged from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) <small>For additional information see MCL: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/chromium6</small>	2017	10 <small>MCL withdrawn on Sept. 11, 2017.</small>	0.02	1.9	1.4 – 2.5	No	Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm) <small>Note: Monitoring frequency is an average of quarterly and annual samples.</small>	2018	10 (as N)	10 (as N)	4.3	2.5–5.4	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS Note: DBCP monitoring frequency is an average of monthly and annual samples.

Monthly Sampling for 123 Trichloropropane initiated by City of Dinuba.

Dibromochloropropane (ppt) (DBCP)	2018	200	0	64	ND – 95	No	Banned pesticide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes, and fruit trees.
123 Trichloropropane (ppt)	2018	MCL 5 Effective date 12/14/17	0.7	1.6	ND – 8.3	No	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.

RADIOLOGICAL Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 9 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Uranium (pCi/L)	2008–2010	20	0.43	0.3	ND – 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2011–2018	15	0	0.7	ND – 1.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM 30 HOMES IN THE SERVICE AREA

Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, next sample is 2019.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90th Percentile Level Detected	Homes Above AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.3	0.059	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0.2	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS AND DETECTION RESIDUALS

Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years for T.Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2018. Frequency for Chlorine Residual is weekly.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2018	80	N/A	0.32	ND-.64	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2018	60	N/A	ND	ND	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Sample Collection Locations	ST2S2 – Water Tower 2 ST2S4 – College (Vicinity of Water Tower 1)						
Disinfection Residuals							
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2018	4	4	0.31	.22–1.3	No	The amount of free and/or available chlorine remaining in distribution lines after contact time.

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Note: Monitoring frequency is once every 3 years, therefore the system will report these same results each year until the next sample is taken in 2020.

INORGANIC

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Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	Results	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2017	1500	253.8	180 – 330	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2017	600	26.3	6.1 – 48	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (ppb)	2018	300	206	ND – 1300	No	
Sulfate (ppm)	2017	600	11.3	5.7 – 28	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2017	2200	400	250 – 540	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Turbidity (units)	2017	0.5	0.33	ND – 1.5	No	Soil runoff.
P.H. (Std. Units)	2017		8.0	8.0 – 8.1	No	Inherent characteristic of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2017	None	38.4	26 – 56	No	The salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring from the erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (ppm)	2017	None	120.5	68 – 190	No	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, usually naturally occurring. Generally magnesium and calcium.

Nitrates in Drinking Water

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L 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 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Definitions:

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of 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 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).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs 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 of the MCL levels.

ND: Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

Umhos/cm: Measure of conductivity.

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 which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile: Out of every 10 homes sampled, 9 were at or below this level.