CITY OF DINUBA

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2022

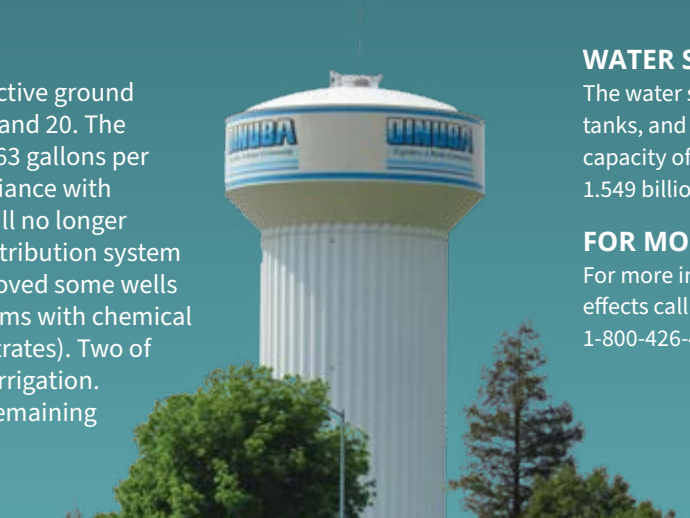
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Dinuba to provide safe drinking water.

PWS ID# 5410002

También disponible en español
Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse a City of Dinuba a (559) 591-5924 para recibir este informe en español.

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 1.549 billion gallons for 2022.

FOR MORE INFO

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

Test Results

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

	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 indicatior 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 2023.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (ppb)	2020	1000	2000	45.0	ND - 73	No	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppb)	2020	2000	1000	142.9	120 - 170	No	Erosion of natural deposits discharged from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Chromium (ppb)	2020	50	0.02	ND	ND/ND	No	Occurs naturally in the environment from the erosion of natrual chromium deposits. It can also be produced by industrial processes being released to the environment by leakage, poor storage or inadequate industrial waste disposal practices.
For additional information see MCL: www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinkingwater/chromium6							
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	2022	10 (as) N	10 (as) N	5.4	4.2-6.8	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Note: Monitoring frequency is an average of quarterly and annual samples.							

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. Monitoring frequency quarterly effective January 2018.

Dibromochloropropane (ppt) (DBCP)	2022	200	0	51.4	12-95	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 (ppb)	2022	MCL 5 Effective date 12/14/17	0.7	0.01	ND - 0.022	No	A man made subtance used as an industrial solvent and cleaning agent, and is found as an impurity in some previously used soil funigants.

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..

Uranium (pCi/L)	2008-2010	20	0.43	0.3	ND - 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2014-2022	15	0	0.50	ND - 2.04	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.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	AL	PHG (MCLG)	90th Percentile Level Detected	Homes Above AL	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	0.3	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2022	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 performed annually for T.Trihalomethans and Haloacetic Acids, frequency for Chlorine Residual is weekly.

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2022	80	N/A	1.1	0.97 - 1.3	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2022	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)	2022	4	4	0.21	0.1-0.3	No	The amount of free and/or available chlorine remaining in distribution lines after contact time.

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).

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, 2022. 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 naturallyoccurring 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.

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 2023

INORGANIC

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	Results	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	1500	265.7	190 - 340	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2020	600	21.1	7.5 - 47	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Iron (ppb)	2020	300	30	ND - 210	No	
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	600	14	5.9 - 32	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2020	2200	398.6	250 - 510	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Turbidity (units)	2020	0.5	0.29	0.12 - .95	No	Soil runoff.
P.H. (Std. Units)	2020		8.0	8.0 - 8.1	No	Inherent characteristic of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2020	None	31.9	26 - 48	No	The salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring from the erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (ppm)	2020	None	123.7	62 - 200	No	The sum of polyvalent cautions present in the water, usually naturally occurring. Generally magnesium and calcium.

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: 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 results 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).

Table 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.

Contact Information for Report

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OUTDOOR WATER USE — WATER CONSERVATION STAGES.

The City of Dinuba believes that water is a finite resource that should not be wasted. It is therefore necessary to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit and to discourage wasteful and unproductive uses of water. With that objective in mind the City Council adopted Ordinance Number 723, known as the "Water Conservation Ordinance of the City of Dinuba". Given that a significant amount of water is used for domestic irrigation, three water conservation stages were created for outdoor water use. At the time this report was printed Stage 2 was in effect. However, please watch for water conservation updates on www.dinuba.org and the City's social media accounts. Below is a description of all three water conservation stages:

Stage 1

Voluntary Conservation.

Water users in the city are requested to voluntarily limit the amount of water used at all times to that amount absolutely necessary for health, business and irrigation.

Stage 2

Mandatory Compliance-Water Alert.

Upon implementation by the city manager, and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. All elements of Stage 1 shall remain in effect in Stage 2 except that:

1. **Irrigation** utilizing individual sprinklers or sprinkler systems of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs or other plants is permitted only on designated days between the hours of seven p.m. and ten a.m. Irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, trees, shrubs or other plants is permitted at any time if:
   a. A handheld hose with a positive shut off nozzle is used or,
   b. A handheld bucket is used or,
   c. A drip irrigation system is used.

   Exception: Commercial nurseries, commercial sod farmers, and similar establishments are exempt from Stage 2 irrigation restrictions, but will be requested to curtail all nonessential water use.
2. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes and other types of mobile equipment is permitted only between the hours of seven p.m. and ten a.m. Such washing, when allowed, shall be done with a handheld bucket, or a handheld hose equipped with a positive shutoff nozzle for quick rinses.

   Exception: Washing may be done at any time on the immediate premises of a commercial carwash or commercial service station. Further, such washing may be exempted from these regulations if the health, safety and welfare of the public is contingent upon frequent vehicle cleanings, such as emergency vehicles, garbage trucks and vehicles to transport food and perishables.
3. The refilling or adding of water to swimming pools, wading pools and/or spas is permitted only between the hours of seven p.m. and ten a.m.
4. The operation of any ornamental fountain or other structure making similar use of water is prohibited unless the fountain uses a recycling system, such as an electric pump.
5. The washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, courts, patios or other paved areas is absolutely prohibited.
6. All restaurants are requested to serve water to customers only when specifically requested by the customers.

Stage 3

Mandatory Compliance-Water Emergency.

Upon implementation by the city manager and publication of notice, the following restrictions shall apply to all persons. All elements of Stage 2 shall remain in effect in Stage 3 except that:

1. All outdoor irrigation of vegetation shall be permitted only between the hours of eight p.m. and twelve midnight on designated days.
2. The washing of automobiles, trucks, trailers, boats, airplanes and other types of mobile equipment not occurring upon the immediate premises of commercial carwashes and commercial service stations and not in the immediate interest of the public health, safety and welfare shall be prohibited.
3. Use of water from fire hydrants shall be limited to firefighting and/or other activities immediately necessary to maintaining the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Dinuba.
4. Commercial nurseries, commercial sod farmers, and similar establishments shall water only on designated days between the hours of ten a.m. and six p.m. and shall use only handheld hoses, drip irrigation systems, or handheld buckets.
5. The filling, refilling, water to swimming pools, wading pools and/or spas is prohibited.
6. The operation of any ornamental fountain or similar structure is prohibited.

(Ord. 723 § 1 (part), 1989)