



2011 Water Quality Report

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**City of Reedley
845 "G" Street
Reedley, CA 93654**

City of Reedley 2011 Water Quality Report

The City of Reedley water department welcomes this yearly opportunity to communicate our commitment to delivering quality water to our customers. Your ground water is supplied from 7 wells in your local area. Public involvement in Reedley decisions is welcome. City of Reedley council meetings are held regularly the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at 1733 Ninth St. Reedley, CA 93654

This report tells you that after testing for over 100 different constituents, your drinking water supply meets all health related standards established by the California Department of Public Health, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. La Ciudad de Reedley está obligado a informar a todos nuestros residentes sobre la calidad del agua. Si usted tiene alguna pregunta or necesita information additional, por favor llame al (559) 637-4200 ext. 214.



In 2011, the total water produced was 1,450 million gallons!



We monitor for more than 100 constituents, and must meet close to 90 regulations for water safety and quality. Those standards are among the worlds most stringent. Our water supplies are tested every day. Tap water undergoes far more frequent testing than bottled water. Tap water protects us against the threat of fire, and the infrastructure needs constant attention to keep life-saving water flowing at the right pressure, 24/7, without fail. Our water bills pay to keep the water system strong, reliable and there for us whenever we turn it on.

All source waters used for drinking water are required to be assessed for vulnerability to possible contaminants. In January of 2002 and October of 2009 source water assessments were conducted for the City of Reedley Wells. Area wells are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Fertilizer/Pesticide/Herbicide application, storage and transfer areas. Area wells are most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants NOT detected in the water supply: Low density septic systems, sewer collection systems and agricultural /irrigation. These assessments are on file at the Water Department and you may request a copy of the summaries. For more information, contact John Ornellas, Water System Supervisor, (559)-638-4109.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: *Microbial contaminants*: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

- *Inorganic contaminants*: such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*: can be naturally occurring or the result of oil production and mining activities.
- *Organic chemical contaminants* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 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 provider. EPA/CDC guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- ◆ **AL: Regulatory Action Level.** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ◆ **MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal.** 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.
- ◆ **MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level.** 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 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.
- ◆ **PHG: Public Health Goal:** 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.
- ◆ **PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards.** MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- ◆ **SDWS: Secondary Drinking Water Standards.** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- ◆ **TT: Treatment Technique.** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- ◆ **NA:** not applicable
- ◆ **ND:** not detectable at testing limit **NS:** no standard or not regulated
- ◆ **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units **pCi/l:** Picocuries per liter
- ◆ **ppb:** parts per billion **ppm:** parts per million **ppt:** parts per trillion

Microbiological Constituents	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria		
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment		
<i>E. coli</i>	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal waste		
Lead and Copper	90 th percentile level detected	Number of sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	3	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.12	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Constituent (and reporting units)	Average	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm) 9/28/11	27	7.9-41	none	none	Generally found in ground water
Hardness (ppm) 9/28/11	131	50 –250	none	none	Generally found in ground water

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. The City of Reedley 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>.

Constituent (and reporting units)	Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb) 9/28/11	1.9	ND – 3.8	10	0.0004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) 9/28/11	0.016	ND – 0.11	1	2	Discharge of oil drilling wastes, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) 9/28/11	0.18	ND – 0.2	50.0	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 9/28/11	20.1	3.7-42.0	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) 9/28/11	0.87	ND-1.95	15	(0)	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) (ppt) 9/28/11	29	ND-100	200	1.7	Banned nematocide that may still be present in soils due to runoff/leaching from former use on soybeans, cotton, vineyards, tomatoes and tree fruit

Constituent (and reporting units)	Average	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm) Weekly 2010	0.87	0.75-1.11	[MRDL= 4.0 as Cl ₂]	[MRDLG=4 as Cl ₂]	Drinking Water disinfectant added for treatment
Chloride (ppm) 9/28/11	20	3.2 – 43	500	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (us/cm) 9/23/11	381	140-670	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
TDS (ppm) 9/28/11	252	100-440	1000	NA	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

**State Regulated Contaminants with No Maximum Contaminant Levels
(i.e., Unregulated Chemicals)**

Monitoring Formerly Required by Repealed Section 64450, Chapter 15, Title 22, California Code of Regulations

Note: Detected chemical results must be included in the CCR^(a). Inclusion of the notification level and health effects language for levels above the notification level is only recommended not required.

Chemical	Notification Level	Range of Detections	Health Effects Language (Optional)
Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP). 7-28-2011	5 ppt	23 ppt	Some people who use water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional Information and Explanations

About our Nitrate (NO₃): Nitrate in drinking water at level above 45 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 45 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.



💧 **SAVE OUR WATER!** Help the City of Reedley 💧
preserve our precious water resources by practicing the following water
saving steps of our Water Conservation Ordinance

Water Conservation Ordinance

A. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this ordinance is to minimize outdoor water use and reduce unnecessary use of the potable water supplies of the City of Reedley.

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to all persons, customers and property within the limits of the City of Reedley.

B. WASTE OF WATER PROHIBITION:

The following uses of water are defined as “waste of water” and are hereby prohibited except as otherwise authorized:

1. The use of water which allows substantial amounts of water to run off to a gutter, ditch, or drain. Every water user is deemed to have his water distribution lines and facilities under his control at all times and to know the manner and extent of his water use and excess runoff.
2. The excessive use, loss, or escape of water through breaks, leaks or malfunctions in the water user’s plumbing or distribution facilities for any period of time after such escape of water should reasonably have been discovered and corrected. It shall be presumed that a period of forty eight (48) hours after discovery is a reasonable time within which to control such a leak or break.
3. The washing of vehicles, building exteriors, sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios or other paved areas without the use of a positive shut-off nozzle on the hose, which results in excessive runoff.

C. LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION

1. Lawn sprinkling system/devices shall be properly designed, installed, maintained and operated to prevent overuse of water.
2. The “water customer” shall modify watering duration and frequency schedules so that the sprinkler’s application does not exceed the irrigated area’s absorption rate and generate surface runoff.
3. Hours of irrigation: All outdoor irrigation of lawns, gardens, landscaped areas, plants, trees, shrubs or other greenscape areas shall occur between the hours of twelve o’clock (12:00) midnight and seven o’clock (7:00) a.m. and eight o’clock (8:00) p.m. and twelve o’clock (12:00) midnight on designated days as listed in (4) and (5) below. When on the winter schedule, (see (5) below) water customers may water anytime during the designated day.
4. Summer watering schedule: April 2 - October 30: All dwellings or establishments with even numbered street addresses (addresses ending with a 0, 2, 4, 6, 8) shall water only on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Dwellings or establishments with odd numbered addresses (addresses ending with a 1,3,5,7, 9) shall water only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. There shall be no watering on Mondays.
5. Winter water schedule: November 1 - April 1: All dwellings or establishments shall water only on Wednesday or Sunday. Specific irrigation times shall not be enforced. During rain events, water customers should turn automatic sprinkler timers off or place them on pause.

D. ENFORCMENT/PENALTIES

It is one of the objectives of the city council of the City of Reedley that the citizens of Reedley are encouraged to voluntarily comply with this chapter. Therefore, in furtherance of said objective, the enforcement of sub sections B and C of this chapter will be as follows:

1. First violation: A verbal warning of such violation shall be issued by public works department personnel or a designated official of the City of Reedley. Documentation shall be noted on the work order or complaint form.
2. Second violation: A written notice of such violation shall be issued by public works department personnel or the police department personnel.
3. Third violation: A written notice of such violation shall be issued and water service to the customer shall be terminated. Water service termination shall be at the discretion of the Public Works Director. Restoration of water service after termination shall be contingent on an agreement by the customer to adhere to the provisions of this chapter. Any and all cost of enforcement incurred by the City of Reedley, including overhead, will be billed to the customer.
4. Additional violations after restoration of water service may result in a fine per violation not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00). Fines will be levied at the discretion of the Public Works Director.
Determination of number of offenses: To determine whether a violation is other than a first offense, only notices issued within two years after the date of the first notice will be considered.