2011 Consumer Confidence Report

City of Huron - System # 1010044

36311 Lassen Avenue * P.O. Box 339 * Huron, California 93234
Phone (559) 945-2241 * Fax (559) 945-2609

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is **the California Aqueduct.**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Randy Johnson – Operator @ 559-945-2241.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Huron routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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. EPA/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 (800-426-4791).

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

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.

A source water assessment was conducted for the water supply source of the City of Huron water system in April 2003. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities present on the watershed of the water source: Agricultural Drainage, Recreational area – surface water source, and Sewer collection systems. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the City of Huron, 36311 Lassen Avenue, Huron, and CA. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the City of Huron Staff @ (559) 945-2241.

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 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2011 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1-December 31, 2011.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- **N/A**: not applicable
- **ND:** not detectable at testing limit
- **Primary Drinking Water Standard**: MCL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.
- **Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCL's for contaminants that affect taste, odor, and appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants
  With SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.
- **Parts per million** (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion** (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Picocuries per liter** (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit** (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Regulatory Action Level** – (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique** (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level** - (mandatory language) The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - (mandatory language) The Goal(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Public Health Goal or PHG** – (mandatory language) 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.
- **Variances and Exemptions**: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **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 riskto health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Please call our office if you have questions.

The City of Huron works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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Nos da gusto en presentarle a usted el Reporte Anual de la Calidad de Agua. Este reporte esta diseñado para informarles tocante la calidad de su agua y los servicios que les entregamos todos
Los días. Nuestra meta es de constantemente proveerles lo suficiente y la seguridad de agua para tomar. Queremos que comprendan los esfuerzos que hacemos continuamente para mejorar
Tratamientos y procesos para proteger nuestros recursos de agua. Estamos comprometidos en asegurarles la calidad de su agua. Nuestros recursos es la California Aqueduct.

Si usted tiene preguntas tocantes este reporte o alguna preocupación con respecto a la utilidad del agua, por favor póngase en contacto con **Randy Johnson al (559) 945-2241**. Queremos que nuestros clientes estén bien informados sobre la utilidad de su agua potable.

Toda la agua para tomar, incluyendo agua embotellada, se puede esperar que contenga aunque sea en cantidades pequeñas, algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no necesariamente indica que el agua posee un riesgo de salud. Mas información tocante contaminantes y efectos potenciales a su salud pueden ser obtenidos cuando llame a la línea directa de La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente (EPA), Agua Potable Segura al numero1-800-426-4791.

Ciudad de Huron, rutinariamente vigila la agua para detectar contaminantes en su agua de tomar, en acuerdo con las leyes Federales y Estatales. Esta tabla enseña los resultados de monitoreo del periodo del 1ro de Enero al 31 de Diciembre, 2011. Es razonable que toda agua para tomar, incluyendo el agua embotellada contenga pequeñas cantidades de contaminantes. Es importante recordar que la presencia de estos contaminantes no necesariamente son un riesgo a su salud.

Algunas personas pueden ser más vulnerables a los contaminantes en el agua de tomar que la población general. Tales como personas Inmune-comprometidos, personas con cáncer recibiendo quimioterapia, personas que han recibido trasplantes de órganos, personas con HIV/AIDS (SIDA) o otros desordenes inmunológicos, algunas personas ancianas, e infantes pueden particularmente correr el riesgo de infecciones. Estas personas deben consultar con su medico antes de tomar de esta agua. EPA/CDC provee información para aminorar el riesgo de de infección por cryptosporidium y otros contaminantes microbiológicos por medio de la línea directa de comunicación de La Agua Potable Segura (800-426-4791).

Para asegurar que el agua potable sea segura para tomar, La Agencia de Protección del Ambiente de Los Estados Unidos (USEPA) y el Departamento Estatal de Servicios de Salud ordena regulaciones que limitan la cantidad de ciertos contaminantes en el agua proveído por los sistemas de agua pública. Las regulaciones del Departamento también establecen límites de contaminantes en el agua embotellada para proveer la misma protección para la salud pública.

Las fuentes de agua potable (agua de llave y de botella) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, depósitos de agua, fuentes, y pozos. A medida que el agua, viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra o por debajo de ella, disuelve minerales naturales y en algunos casos, material radioactivo, y puede atraer sustancias provenientes de la presencia de animales o por actividad humana.

Una evaluación de agua se condujo sobre el sistema de agua de la cuidad de Hurón en Abril 2003. . La fuente se considera muy vulnerable a las siguientes actividades presentes en la línea divisoria de las aguas de la fuente de agua: Desagüe Agrícola, área Recreativa - la fuente de agua de superficie, y sistemas de colección de Alcantarilla. Una copia de la evaluación completa se puede considerar. En la Ciudad de Hurón, 36311 Avenida Lassen, Hurón, CA. Usted puede solicitar que un resumen de la evaluación sea mandado a usted avisándole al personal de la Ciudad de Hurón al (559) 945-2241.

Si presente, los niveles elevados de plomo pueden causar problemas graves de salud, especialmente para mujeres embarazadas y jóvenes/niños. Plomo en agua potable es principalmente de materiales y componentes asociado con líneas de servicio y plomeria en casa. La Ciudad de Huron es responsable de proporcionar agua de alta calidad, pero no puede controlar la variedad de materiales utilizados en componentes de plomeria despues del medidor. Cuando su agua ha estado asentada por varias horas, puede minimizar la potencia de plomo fluyendo abundantemente su grifo de agua por 30 segundos a 2 minutos antes de utilizar agua para beber o cocinar. Si usted se preocupa por plomo en su agua, puede desear tener su agua probada. La información sobre plomo en su agua potable, probando los métodos, y le da pasos que puede tomar para minimizar exposición est informacion está disponible en la Línea Directa de Agua potable segura en: **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

En esta tabla encontrara términos y abreviaciones que tal ves no son conocidas. Para ayudar a que usted mejor entienda estos términos hemos proveído definiciones para los siguientes términos:

Contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua son:
Contaminantes microbiológicos, virus y bacteria, que puedan provenir de Plantas que tratan agua de drenaje, sistemas sépticos, industria de animales de agricultura, y animales silvestres.

Contaminantes No orgánicos, sal y metales, que pueden ocurrir naturalmente o provenir de agua desechada industrial o domestica, agua de lluvia, producción de aceite y gas, minas, o agricultura.
Pesticidas y herbecidas, que pudieran venir de una variedad de fuentes como agricultura, agua de lluvia y uso residencial.
Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluyendo químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son productos resultantes de procesos industriales y producción de petróleo, y también pueden venir de estaciones de gas, aplicación de agricultura y sistemas sépticos.
Contaminantes Radioactiva, que puedan ocurrir naturalmente o ser el resultad de producción de aceite y gas y actividades de mina.

DATOS DE LA CALIDAD DEL AGUA

La tabla debajo indica todos los contaminantes del agua potable que detectamos durante el ano 2011. La presencia de estos contaminantes en el agua no necesariamente indican que el agua es un riesgo a la salud. A menos que se indique de otra manera, la información en la tabla son las pruebas hechas del 1ro de Enero hasta el 31 de Diciembre del 2011.

Los términos y las abreviaciones usadas:

- **N/A** = No Aplicable
- **ND:** no detectable en el limite de las pruebas
- **Principal estándar de agua potable:** MCL's para contaminantes que afectan la salud además de requerir monitoreo y reportes, y requisitos de tratamiento del agua.
- **Los Estándares (SDWS) Secundarios de Agua potable:** MCL es para contaminantes que afecta el sabor, el olor, o la apariencia del agua que bebe. Contaminantes con SDWS no afectan la salud en los niveles de MCL.
- **Partes por millones (ppm):** o Miligramos por litro (mg/l) - una parte por millón corresponde a un minuto en dos anos o un solo centavo en $10,000.
- **Partes por billón (ppb) o Microgramos por litro** – una parte por billón corresponde a un minuto en 2,000 anos, o un solo centavo en $10,000,000
- **Pico curíes por litro (pCi/L)** – pico curíes por litro – es la medida de la radioactividad en el agua.
- **Numero mas probable (MPN)** – (bacteria) por 100 mililitros de una prueba.
- **Unidad de Turbiedad Nephelometrica(NTU)** – unidad de turbiedad nephelometrica es una mediad de la claridad de agua. Turbiedad con un exceso de 5 NTU es notable para la persona promedio.
- **Variantes y Excepciones (V&E)** – Permiso del Estado o EPA para no cumplir con las técnicas de MCL bajo ciertas condiciones.
- **Nivel de Acción Regulatoria(AL) Es** la concentración del contaminante, siendo que si este se excede, puede necesitar tratamientos u otros requerimientos que tendrá que seguir el sistema de agua.
- **Tratamiento Técnico (TT)** – (lenguaje mandatorio) un tratamiento técnico es un proceso requerido con la intención de reducir el nivel de la contaminación en el agua para tomar.
- **Máximo Nivel Contaminante** – Lo Máximo que es Permitido (MCL) es el nivel más alto de contaminantes que es permitido en el agua para tomar. Los MCL's se acercan lo mas posible utilizando el mejor tratamiento técnico que este disponible.
- **Meta de Nivel Máximo de Contaminante**– La Meta (MCLG) es el nivel de contaminante en el agua para tomar bajo el cual no se sabe ni se espera un riesgo de salud. MCLG's permite un margen de seguridad.
- **Meta de Salud Publica o PHG** – El nivel de contaminación en el agua potable en lo cual no se conoce ni se espera un riesgo de salud. PHG's son impuestos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California.
- **Variantes y Excepciones (V&E)** – Permiso del Estado o EPA para no cumplir con las técnicas de MCL bajo ciertas condiciones.
- **Nivel Residual Máximo de antiséptico (MRDL)** - El Máximo Permitido (MRDL) es el nivel más alto de antiséptico que se permite en el agua que bebe.
- **Meta de Nivel Máximo de Contaminante**– La Meta (MCLG) es el nivel de contaminante en el agua para tomar bajo el cual no se sabe ni se espera un riesgo de salud. MCLG's permite un margen de seguridad.

Por favor llame a nuestra oficina si usted tiene preguntas.

Ciudad de Huron trabaja las 24 horas para proporcionarles agua de primera calidad en cada grifo. Estamos pidiéndoles a todos nuestros consumidores que nos ayuden a proteger nuestros recursos de agua, que es el corazón de nuestra comunidad, nuestra manera de vivir y el futuro de nuestros hijos. Gracias!

Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 1	0	For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month: No more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb) 2010	20	<0.005	NONE	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2010	20	0.525	NONE	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	19	N/A	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	2011	61.2	N/A	NONE	NONE	Generally found in ground & surface water

TABLE 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants						
Chromium (ppb)	2011	34.8	N/A	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	0.18	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO3) ppm	2011	2.8	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors						
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2011	**106.4***	66-200	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2011	62	34-93	60	(0)	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2011	1.23	0.1 - 1.5	4.0	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Control of DBP precursors (TOC)	2011	2.90	2.3 - 6.3	TT	N/A	Various natural and manmade sources

The City has failed to comply to the required DBP precursor reductions required by the California Code of regulation section 64536.2. The California Department of Health Services (DHS) sets drinking water standards and requires the disinfection of drinking water. However, when used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants react with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). DHS has determined that a number of DBPs are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Certain DBPs, including some trihalomethanes (THMs) and some haloacetic acids (HAAs), have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Other DBPs have been shown to affect the liver and the nervous system, and cause reproductive or development effects in laboratory animals. Exposure to certain DBPs may produce similar effects in people. DHS has set standards to limit exposure to THMs, HAAs, and other DBPs. If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

Plan of Action - The City has approved the funding for the necessary engineering study and upgrading of the water treatment plant for the disinfections treatment process, which will removal all DBP precursors.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (Units)	2011	**25***	N/A	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials * (a)
Iron (ppb)	2011	**440***	N/A	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes * (a)
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	2011	0.045	N/A	500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Manganese (ppb)	2011	32	N/A	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (Units)	2011	3.40	N/A	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) - ppm	2011	130	N/A	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) E.C.	2011	230	N/A	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Chloride (ppm)	2011	22.9	N/A	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	14.6	N/A	500	N/A	Run-off/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

*** (a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.**

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected Range	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Alkalinity (ppm)	2011	63.4	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Bicarbonate Alkalinity (ppm)	2011	55	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Calcium (ppm)	2011	5.0	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Magnesium (ppm)	2011	7.0	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
Potassium (ppm)	2011	1	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available
pH (Std. Units)	2011	7.86	N/A	No Health Effects Language Available

For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source Of Drinking Water:

TABLE 7 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES

Treatment Technique [(a)]	
(Type of approved filtration technology used)	Conventional Filtration
Turbidity Performance Standards [(b)]	Turbidity of the filtered water must:
(that must be met through the water treatment process)	1 – Be less than or equal to <0.3 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month.
	2 – Not exceed > 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.
	3 – Not exceed 3.0 NTU at any time.
Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1.	97.4%
Highest single turbidity measurement during the year	0.16
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.