

HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT

1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 103
Heber, CA 92249

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www.heber.ca.gov

Office Hours

Monday — Friday

8:00 am — 4:30 pm

EMERGENCY AFTER-HOURS PHONE

760-353-0457

**HEBER PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

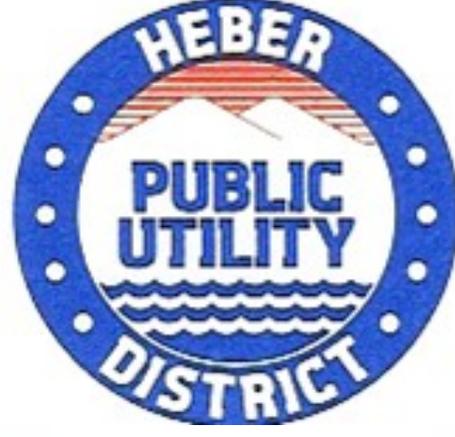
Martin A. Nolasco, President

Margie Lizzarraga, Vice President

Sergio Escobedo

Diahna Garcia-Ruiz

Eduardo Valdez-Belmonte



2012

Consumer Confidence Report



Heber Public Utility District “Providing Excellent Service At Economical Rates”

Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Heber Public Utility District (HPUD) is pleased to send you our annual Water Quality Report, which provides a summary of last year’s water quality for our customers. This report contains important information about your drinking water, where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State and Federal drinking water standards.

On three occasions in 2012 HPUD did not meet State drinking water standards in trihalomethanes, which result when chlorine and organic material are in contact.

To improve our water quality, Heber Public Utility District has made some changes to our treatment plant operating procedures and we have committed to making capital improvements that will ensure we meet all State and Federal drinking water standards and that will provide quality potable water for future generations of Heber families.

We strive to provide our customers with accurate information about their water. The Heber Public Utility District Board meets every third Thursday of the month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at 1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 104 Heber, CA. The public is welcome to attend. For more information please contact Laura Fischer, General Manager, at 760-482-2440.

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 (USEPA).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs 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 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: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

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

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

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

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

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 water poses 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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

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.

A copy of this document is available in English/Spanish on our Website at www.heber.ca.gov

The Heber Public Utility District 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>.



Este reporte contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Una copia de este documento está disponible en inglés y en español en nuestra página de internet: www.heber.ca.gov

Your Water Sources

Heber Public Utility District water supply is purchased from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID). The water is from the Colorado River and delivered to our treatment plant through a pipeline connecting to the Dogwood Canal. A Source Water Assessment was prepared in 2003 for the Central Main Canal. A copy is available for your review upon request.

For information regarding specific water quality for your neighborhood or if you have any questions regarding this report, please call or write to the Water Treatment Plant.

Attn: Francisco Rodriguez
Chief Operator
1078 Dogwood Rd., Suite 103
Heber, CA 92249
Telephone: 760-482-2440

Contaminants That May Be Present In Source 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Department of Public Health

prescribe regulations that limit the amount 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.

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 by-products 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.

| SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit) | Number of Samples Collected in 2010 | 90th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Lead (ppb) | 20 | 3.5 | 0 | 15 | 0.02 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper (ppm) | 20 | 0.228 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit) | Sample Date | MCL | MCLG/PHG | Level Detected Treated Water | Range Detected Treated Water | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb) | 4 quarterly samples in 2012 | 80 | 80 | 1st Qtr - 82; 2nd Qtr - 67 3rd Qtr - 120; 4th Qtr - 70 | 67 - 120 | By products when chlorine and organics come in contact. |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb) | 4 quarterly samples in 2012 | 60 | 60 | 1st Qtr - 25; 2nd Qtr - 33 3rd Qtr - 41; 4th Qtr - 26 | 25 - 41 | By products of chlorination. |
| DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD - CANAL WATER - NOT FOUND IN TREATED WATER | | | | | | |
| Chemical or Constituent (reporting unit) | Sample Date | 4 Quarter Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | TYPICAL SOURCE |
| Aluminum (ppb) | 4 quarterly samples in 2012 | 673 | 140 - 1200 | 200 | NS | Erosion of Natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment |
| Iron (ppb) | 4 quarterly samples in 2012 | 620 | 140 - 1200 | 300 | NS | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial waste. |
| SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES | | | | | | |
| Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. | | Turbidity of the filtered water must: | | Lowest monthly % of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1 | Highest Single turbidity measurement during the year. | Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b) must be met through the water treatment process. (b) Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. | | 1-Be less than or equal to .25 NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 - Not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours. 3- Not Exceed 1.5 NTU at any time. | | 100% | .28 NTU | 3 |
| SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR VIOLATION OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT | | | | | | |
| Violation | Explanation | Duration | Actions Taken to Correct the Violation | Health Effects | | |
| Aluminum Secondary Standard Raw Water | Canals contain high levels of sediment. Most Aluminum should have been filtered out during treatment. | 2 out of 4 samples in 2012 | HPUD Water Treatment Plant is Removing the Aluminum Successfully | Aluminum levels over the secondary standard may cause colored water. | | |
| Iron Secondary Standard Raw Water | Canals contain high levels of sediment. Our plant also adds an iron based coagulant as part of the treatment | 2 out of 4 samples in 2012 | HPUD Water Treatment Plant is Removing the Iron Successfully | Iron levels over the secondary standard may cause rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining. | | |
| Exceeding Trihalomethanes MCL | By product produced when chlorine comes in contact with organics matter. | 3 out of 4 samples in 2012 | HPUD continues to make operational changes to decrease the Trihalomethanes. HPUD is pursuing funding to construct plant improvements. | Exposure to Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | |