CITY OF BLYTHE - MESA RANCH 2012 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Blythe operates 2 wells that deliver groundwater from a depth of 500 feet. The water is stored in 2 above ground reservoirs. These wells are coupled to a looped distribution system. The City of Blythe uses chemical injection of sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and a blended polyphosphate approved for human consumption in the distribution system. Chlorination of the City's water is done in order to destroy bacteria that could be unhealthy and to help eliminate taste and odor problems. The polyphosphate helps to control the oxidation or breakdown of the minerals that can cause problems with staining.
We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2012.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

City council meets every 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm at City Hall. Public comments, questions and concerns are welcomed.

The following are definitions of some of the 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.
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 aesthetic quality of the water such as taste, odor and color. There are no health risks associated with these contaminants.
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 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).
Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) The level of a drinking water disinfectant which there is no known or expected risk to health. **MRDLGs**do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminates such as harmful viruses and bacteria.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in a drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
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) **pCi/l**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation). **Microhmos:** The concentration of the cations conductivity.
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.
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 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, which 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Department of Health Services (Office of Drinking Water) 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 must provide the same protection for public health.
The Tables 1 and 2 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines in home plumbing. Blythe, the city of 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 of lead exposure by flushing your tap for 1-2 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 More is available at Safe Drinking Water Hot Line or HTTP://www.epa.gov/safewater/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 result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in you home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and /or flush you tap for 1-2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available fro USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).
A **Drinking Water Source Assessment** for the City of Blythe, Mesa Ranch System was updated in March 2003. Interested persons may view it at the City of Blythe, Department of Public Works, 440 South Main Street, Blythe California during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. weekdays. Airport source water is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Sewer collection systems. There have been no contaminants detected however, the source is still considered vulnerable to activities near the source.
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. USEPA/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 (1-800-426-4791).
If you have any questions please contact Robert Brown, Dept. of Public Works at 922-6611 between the hours of 7:00 am and 4:00 pm.

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF A CONTAMINANT

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	**Highest No. of detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a Mo.) 0	0	more than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In a year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and one also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

LEAD AND COPPER 2012 results	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	5	ND	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.51	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF A CONTAMINANT

Primary Drinking Water Standards

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG(MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Alpha Activity	6.06	4.53-7.59	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals					
ARSENIC (ppb)	2.7	ND-3.2	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits and runoff
Nitrate (as NO3) (ppb)	2.3	2.1-2.4	45	45	Natural,fertilizers and Septic
Fluoride (ppm)	1.4	0.5-1.4	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection By-Products					
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	44	44	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	5.8	5.8	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1.05	.75-1.50	[4]	[4]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Drinking Water Standards					
Aluminum (ppb)	ND	ND	200	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (units)	5	ND-3.0	15	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppb)	ND	ND	1.0	N/A	preservatives
Corrosivity	Non-Corrosive		N/A	N/A	N/A
Foaming Agents (ppb)	ND	ND	500	N/A	Municipal and industrial waste discharge
Iron (ppb)	100	100	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	55	ND-64	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb)	ND	ND	5	N/A	Leaking storage tanks, petroleum/chemical factories
Odor--Threshold (units)	ND	ND	3	N/A	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Silver (ppb)	ND	ND	100	N/A	Industrial discharge
Thiobencarb (ppb)	ND	ND	1	N/A	Runoff/leaching from rice herbicides
Turbidity (units)	0.29	0.27-0.30	5	N/A	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	ND	ND	5	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits, industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	1060	780-1363	1000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance	1750	400-1500	1600	N/A	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (ppm)	190	200	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	295	220-260	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Hardness (ppm)	295	350	N/A	N/A	Based on calcium and magnesium cations