



# WATER QUALITY REPORT 2102

## DINUBA'S WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

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, 2012. 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 US 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 naturally-occurring 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.

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**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.

### Drinking Water Source Assessment Information

The vulnerability of the City's water wells was assessed in July 2001, for wells No. 3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 for Well No. 18 in June 2005, and for Well No. 20 in May 2008.

The assessment gathered all known past and present activity in the vicinity of each well. The report identifies possible sources of contamination.

The water wells are considered most vulnerable to the following (not associated with any detected contaminants):

- Automobile-repair shops, body shops, gas stations, unauthorized dumping, sewer collection systems, septic systems, agricultural drainage, agricultural, and irrigation wells
- The water wells are considered most vulnerable to the following (associated with contaminants detected in the water supply):
- Known contaminant plumes and irrigated crops.

All reports are available for viewing at our Public Works Department, 1088 E. Kamn Avenue. You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting Ismael Hernandez, P.W. Supervisor at (559) 591-5924.

We encourage our customers to help in our efforts to prevent water pollution and protect our water resources from contamination.

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

**Questions & Answers**  
**Is bottled water safer than tap water?**  
Both tap water and bottled water must meet strict water quality standards, but tap water is subject to more frequent testing and higher reporting standards. Bottled water is not better quality than what comes out of your tap.

from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**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 of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**City Wells**  
The City of Dinuba currently has 8 active ground water wells 17, 18, 19, 20. The Wells 11, 14, 15, 16, 17 are located within the city limits, three wells are located in the northwest side of town, three in the southeast, and two in the southwest side. When a well is out of compliance with State drinking water standards it will be taken out of the City's water distribution system. The City has taken 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. Three other wells are inactive and the remaining wells have been destroyed.



## 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.

**PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (Monitoring of these substances is regulated in order to protect against possible adverse health effects)**

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detected	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>INORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	2011	10	0.004	1.11	ND - 3.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2011	1	2	0.04	ND - .09	No	Discharge of oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2011	2	1	0.17	.16 - .19	No	Erosion of natural deposits discharged from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	2012	45	45	22	16 - 35	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS</b>							
Dibromochloropropane (ppt) (DBCP)	2012	200	0	70	19 - 130	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.

<b>RADIOLOGICAL</b>							
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	2004-2012	15	0	1.2	0.5 - 2.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	2008-2010	20	0.43	0.3	ND - 0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**TAP WATER SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FOR LEAD AND COPPER ANALYSIS FROM 30 HOMES IN THE SERVICE AREA**

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	AL	PHG (MCLG)	40th Percentile Level Detected	Homes Above AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2010	1.3	0.3	0.07	0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	2010	15	0.2	ND	0	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>DISINFECTANT</b>	<b>Year Tested</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>PHG (MCLG)</b>	<b>Average Detected</b>	<b>Range (Low-High)</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2012	4	4	0.12	.03 - .20	No	The amount of free and/or available chlorine remaining after a given contact time.

**SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS, REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

Substance (Units)	Year Tested	MCL	Results	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>INORGANIC</b>						
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2011	1000	263.75	190 - 380	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Chloride (ppm)	2011	500	29	9.6 - 64	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	500	11.69	6.6 - 34	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes.
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	2011 - 2012	1600	390	240 - 580	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence.
Turbidity (units)	2011	5	0.15	ND - 1.2	No	Soil runoff.
P.H. (Std. Units)	2011	8.2	8.2	8.2 - 8.3	No	Inherent characteristic of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2011	35.25	35.25	25 - 62	No	The salt present in the water is generally naturally occurring from the erosion of natural deposits.
Hardness (ppm)	2011	115.5	115.5	61 - 220	No	The sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, usually naturally occurring. Generally magnesium and calcium.

**What Should You Know About Certain Contaminants?**

**NITRATES:**

Nitrates in drinking water at levels 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 infants' 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.

**LEAD:**

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 Dinuba 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>.